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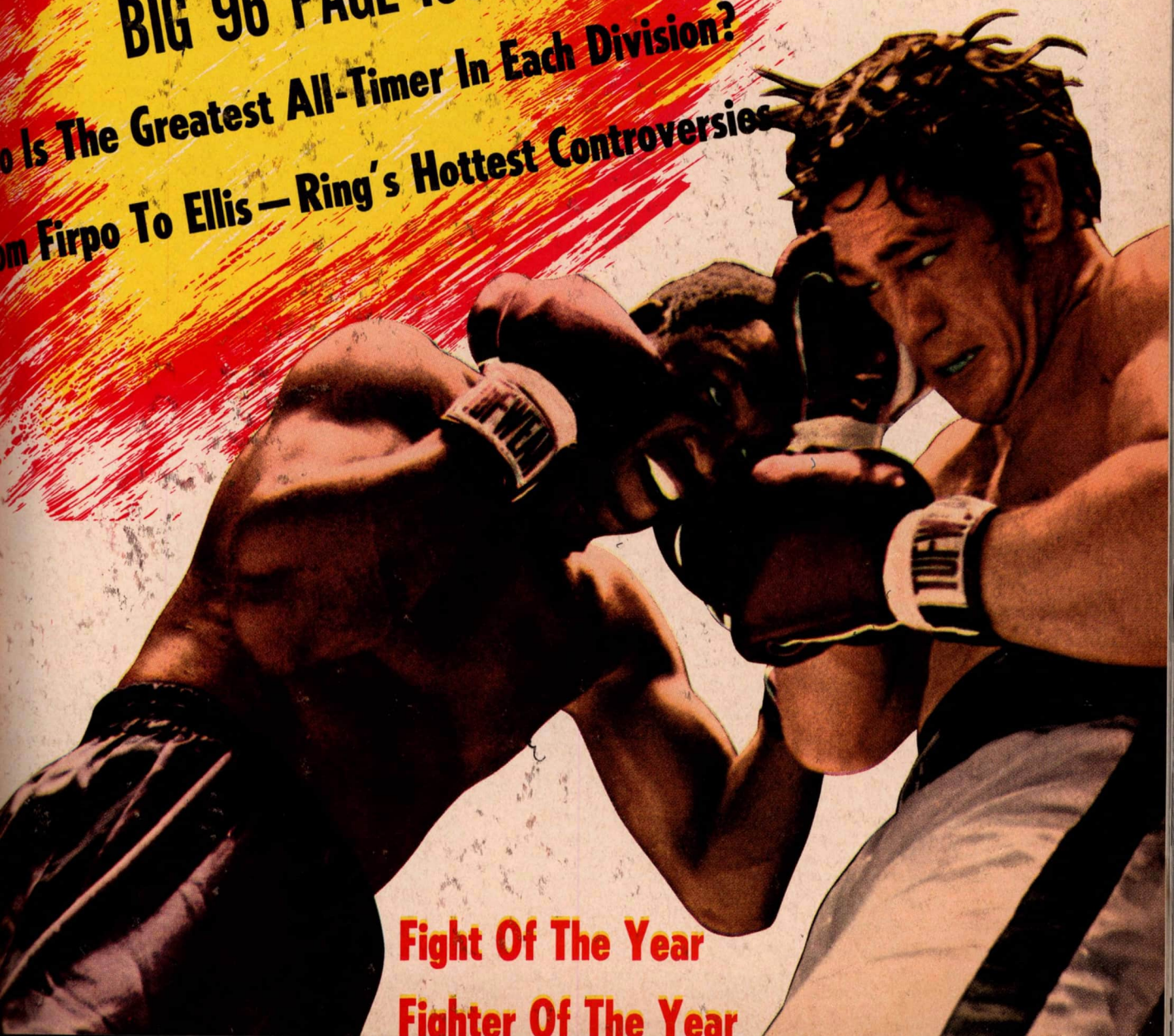

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Fighter Of The Year

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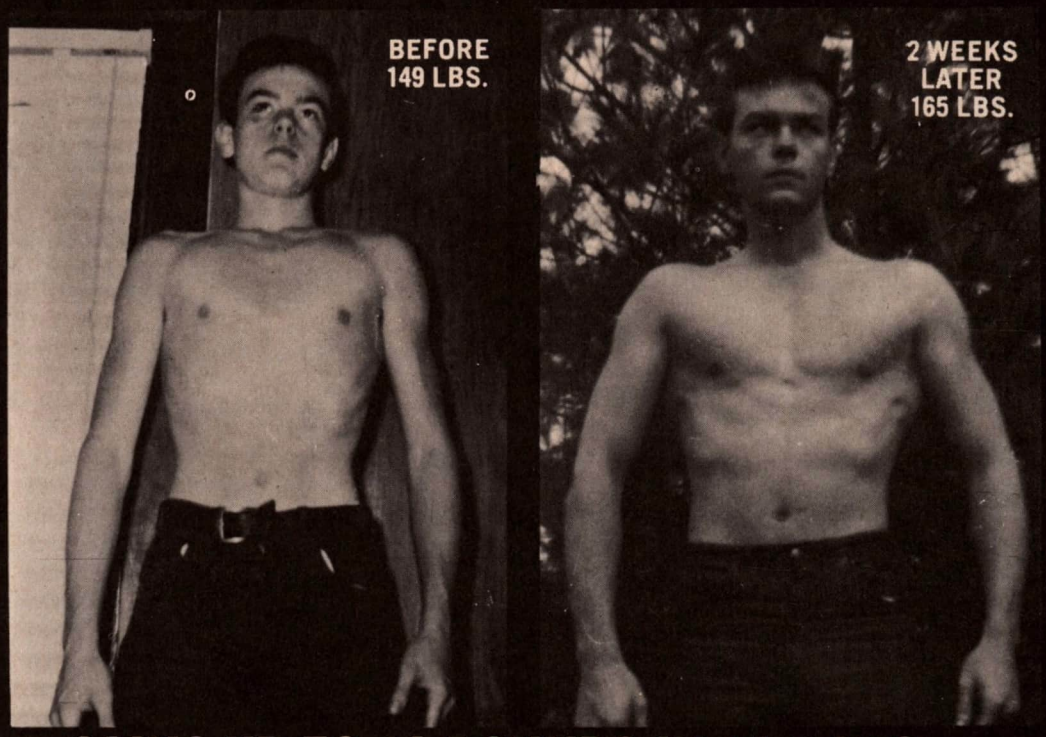

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Speaks Out !!!

FLEISCHER

IN this issue of The Ring Magazine will be found an ambitious effort by the ardent Ratings and Selection Board of this publication. It is a sorting out of the eight greatest fighters of all time, to produce the No. 1 performer in each of the standard classifications, from heavyweight down to flyweight.

That the job of picking the Elite Corps of all-time heroes had to be tackled was recognized by The Ring for years. But finally there came the point of no procrastinating, the time for action. And so you have it — Jack Dempsey, Jack Dillon, Stanley Ketchel, Ray Robinson, Benny Leonard, Jem Driscoll, George Dixon, and Jimmy Wilde.

As I went over the final compilation I wondered how long it would have to remain unchanged. Is it the Last Word on the subject? Will future stars force a realignment?

Despite the fact that the eight members of the Elite Corps were selected only after long and, I hope, intelligent discussion, and at times heated argument, there are inevitable after-thoughts and second judgments in many of the selections offered by the judges.

The Board picked Dempsey as the heavyweight choice. But don't think it was a snap judgment.

I saw Jack in just about every one of his important fights, from the Jess Willard affair to his second defeat by Gene Tunney, and certainly I was in splendid position to make the decision from experience and personal view.

But there were my personal afterthoughts, just the same. Could Dempsey have beaten Tunney at an earlier stage of Jack's career?

Are we all inclined to underrate Gene? Do we give full credit to Joe Louis, Rocky Marciano, Jim Jeffries and Jack Johnson?

You go back to sifting the evidence, and ultimately the Board feels more confident than ever that for meeting all the requirements of the task at hand, Dempsey must be named No. 1, while I hold the fort for Johnson.

You move to the light heavies, and there, again, you are assailed by questions.

The Ring board has picked Dillon. A great fighter. But could Jack have beaten the clever Tommy Loughran? Could Dillon have outfought Billy Conn, who almost won the heavyweight title from Joe Louis?

You call a meeting of the Board to review this division, and the result is unchanged. It is emphatically Jack Dillon, Jack the Giant Killer. So be it.

On to the middleweight division, and you welcome the respite from the second judgment. The Board picked Ketchel without a dissenting vote.

(Was Stan really all conquering? He did lose to Billy Papke. But let us stifle this after-thought before it grows up. The Assassin was the middleweight superlative.)

Arriving at the welterweight division, you have to pick Ray Robinson, though the Board would have preferred to list him as a middleweight. But Ray could not displace Ketch, and Ray could not be bypassed.

Now comes one of the really tough problems of the enterprise, picking the greatest lightweight of all time.

We have Benny Leonard, who never fought more than 15 rounds, and did that only twice in 209 starts, against Rocky Kansas and Lew Tendler, in New York.

Could Benny have whipped Joe Gans, who went 42 rounds to beat Battling Nelson on a foul? Could Gans have gone 15 with Leonard?

Did Gans fake that second round KO by Terry McGovern? Could Joe have matched Benny in physical condition if they had met at their best? The answer to the last question is an emphatic NO.

I saw Benny Leonard at his best, and, second judgments into the discard, I don't believe that Gans could have whipped the New Yorker in 45 minutes of spirited and artful action.

Jem Driscoll, whom the Board picked for the featherweight niche, never held the world title in that division. How, then, could the Board have picked Jem?

The answer is that while Driscoll was the champion of the British Empire, New York and other locales in which he competed in the United States did not permit official decisions.

As a consequence, to bring about a change in champions in the US, a knockout was necessary. Clever as Jem was, he was no KO expert in his later years, during which he made his American forays.

The US fan did not see Jem until 1908, when he met Matty Baldwin in a no decision six in New York, and that was not his greatest phase.

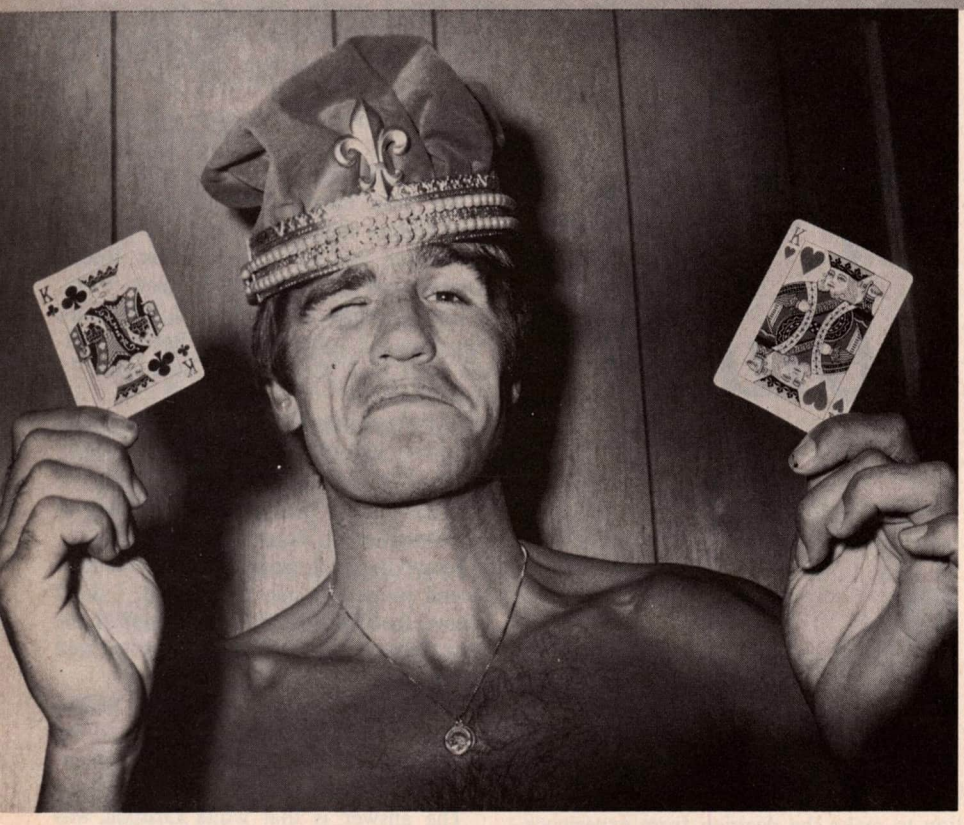
Those of us who saw Driscoll,—here he is and here he ain't,—voted for the little Welshman with no reservations in spite of his never having won the official world championship.

That George Dixon, Little Chocolate, was the finest bantam of all time is accepted on faith, historic evidence, and the conclusions of experts who saw him at his best. Let there be no doubt that Dixon qualifies.

Nor is there any chance for misgivings about Jimmy Wilde's being entitled to the grand accolade in the flyweight division Jimmy happily still is alive and reminiscing, though not in the best of shape. The Ring salutes him for what he was, the greatest fighter at his weight the sport has seen and, possibly, ever will see.

(Continued on page 94)

FIGHTER of the YEAR



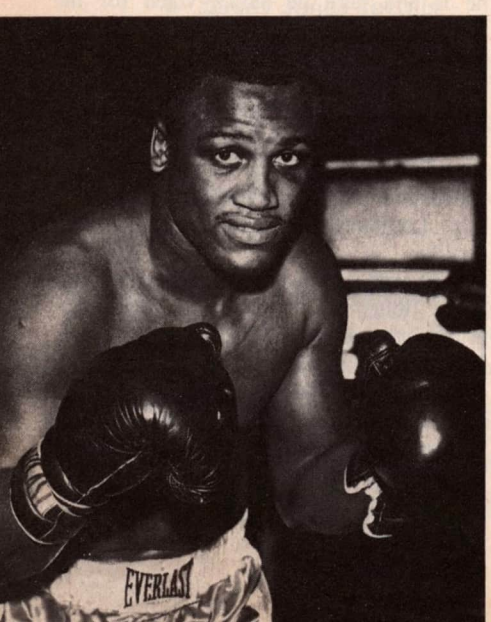
No. 1 — NINO BENVENUTI

By DAN DANIEL

NINO Benvenuti, of Italy, middleweight champion of the world, is The Ring's Fighter of the Year for 1968.

Nino clinched the laurel with six victories, two of them by knockout, and a draw in the year's competition.

Benvenuti entered 1968 the standout contender for the 160-pound championship, which was held by Emile Griffith. Nino's effort for the 1967 Fighter of the Year landed him no higher than No. 5, with Joe Frazier the top designee, Dick Tiger No. 2, Carlos Ortiz No. 3, and Vicente Saldivar, about to retire as featherweight title holder, the No. 4 pick.



Griffith had dropped as low as No. 6, with the hapless Thad Spencer, who fell apart in 1968, located in the No. 7 spot, and Jimmy Ellis No. 8.

In the 1968 competition, Frazier will be found in the No. 2 niche, with Curtis Cokes, the welter leader, third.

Behind Cokes we have Carlos (Teo) Cruz, who took the lightweight laurels from Carlos Ortiz, No. 4; Lionel Rose, the Australian Aborigine who holds the world bantam title, No. 5; and Chartchai Chionoi, the world flyweight champion, listed as No. 6.

No. 2 — JOE FRAZIER

The Ring's No. 7 choice is Bob Foster, conqueror of Dick Tiger for the light heavyweight title, with Ellis eighth, welter Jose Napoles ninth, and new junior welter champion Nicolino Loche tenth.

It will be noted that whereas he is not listed anywhere among the fighters of 1968, Cassius Clay continued to be recognized by The Ring as the heavyweight champion of the world.

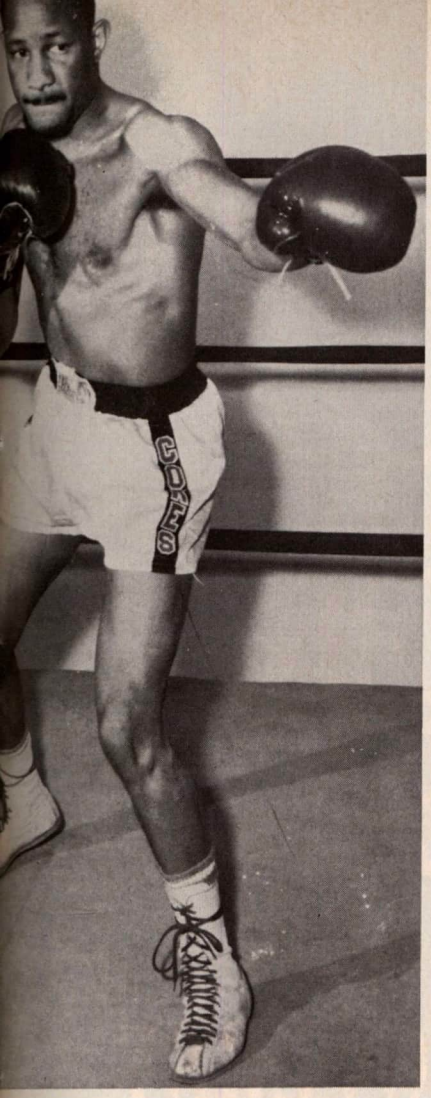
Clay's appeal from a felony charge, carrying a five-year sentence in a Federal jail and a fine of $10,000, has been before the Supreme Court for some time now and, in ordinary circumstances, doubtless would have been decided, one way or the other, months ago.

However, the Court has not indicated it will even consider the case.

We find that Clay has not been listed as

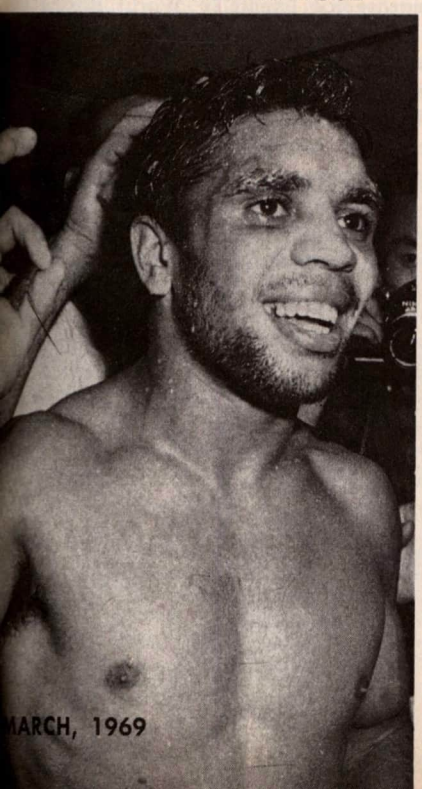
"FIGHTER OF THE YEAR" FROM 1928 THROUGH 1968

1928—Gene Tunney
1929—Tommy Loughran
1930—Max Schmeling
1931—Tommy Loughran
1932—Jack Sharkey
1933—No Award
1934—Barney Ross and Tony Canzoneri
1935—Barney Ross
1936—Joe Louis
1937—Henry Armstrong
1938—Joe Louis
1939—Joe Louis
1940—Billy Conn
1941—Joe Louis
1942—Ray Robinson
1943—Fred Apostoli
1944—Beau Jack
1945—Willie Pep
1946—Tony Zale
1947—Gus Lesnevich
1948—Ike Williams
1949—Ezzard Charles
1950—Ezzard Charles
1951—Ray Robinson
1952—Rocky Marciano
1953—Bobo Olson
1954—Rocky Marciano
1955—Rocky Marciano
1956—Floyd Patterson
1957—Carmen Basilio
1958—Ingemar Johansson
1959—Ingemar Johansson
1960—Floyd Patterson
1961—Joe Brown
1962—Dick Tiger
1963—Cassius Clay
1964—Emile Griffith
1965—Dick Tiger
1966—No Award
1967—Joe Frazier
1968—Nino Benvenuti



No. 3 — CURTIS COKES

No. 5 — LIONEL ROSE



TOP TEN OF '68

1. Nino Benvenuti, middleweight champion.
2. Joe Frazier, heavyweight contender.
3. Curtis Cokes, welterweight champion.
4. Carlos (Teo) Cruz, lightweight champion.
5. Lionel Rose, bantamweight champion.
6. Chartchai Chionoi, flyweight champion.
7. Bob Foster, light heavyweight champion.
8. Jimmy Ellis, heavyweight contender.
9. Jose Napoles, welterweight contender.
10. Nicolino Loche, junior welter champion.

the Fighter of the Year since 1963. Cassius did not take the title from Sonny Liston until 1964. Clay stopped Sonny again, in one round, in 1965.

Benvenuti is the second middleweight champion to achieve The Fighter of the Year award in the last five years. Emile Griffith won it in 1964, and then came Tiger in 1965, with no award in 1966, and Frazier a standout the following year.

Before Griffith the most recent citation for a middleweight was that given to Carmen Basilio in 1957.

The designation of Benvenuti as Fighter of the Year was unanimous. The Ring Selection Board would have been happier if Nino's 15-round success against Don Fullmer had been of a more emphatic and dramatic nature.

However, the fact remains that the name of the game still is boxing, and that Nino gave a fine exhibition of the art of hit right and get away fast.

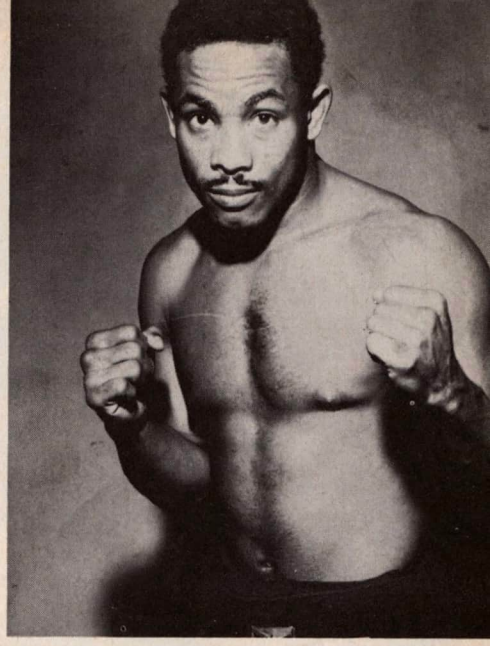
Fullmer made a plodding challenge, devoid of championship threat except once, in the seventh round, when he decked the title holder for a compulsory eight.

Benvenuti soon found that he could retain the crown with judicious use of his left hand, and he proceeded to do just that.

It is conceivable that Benvenuti would have experienced trouble in gaining the award if Frazier had been more scientific and more spectacular in the process of getting more points than Oscar Bonavena in 45 minutes.

Frazier seemingly forgot all he had learned about boxing and permitted Bonavena to dictate the type of fight. It was slug, and slug some more.

However, with all its faults the fight had many points of merit, and they all reflected the furtherance of Frazier's eligibility for the Fighter of the Year, Location



No. 4 — CARLOS (TEO) CRUZ

No. 2.

Benvenuti's lone setback of the year came in his ten-round draw with Doyle Baird in Akron, Ohio.

There was nothing fluky about the decision. Baird, a veteran who hit the night of nights of his career in that title shot, earned a draw and earned it well.

It is quite certain that after having beaten Art Hernandez in Toronto, Nino went to Akron set for a breeze.

Nino and his entourage noted that on March 15, 1967, Baird had been stopped in two heats by Sam Sellers at Akron, and felt safe in assuming that this result was a true index to Doyle's potential. Nino was wrong.

The fact remains that Nino did limit Baird to a stalemate. It was not a championship fight.

The highlight of year 1968 for Nino was his third battle with Griffith, from whom he won the middleweight title on April 17, 1967, by decision, only to lose it back to Emile on September 29.

March 4, 1968, saw Benvenuti regain the crown on the doubleheader programme opening the boxing shows in the new Garden in New York. Frazier and Buster Mathis were paired in the second half.

Benvenuti clinched his victory with a ninth-round knockdown of Griffith, and won that hard battle clearly.

Griffith came strong in the 15th round and had Nino wobbly. Maybe another 100 seconds and Emile might have won that fight. Benvenuti was hanging on, desperately.

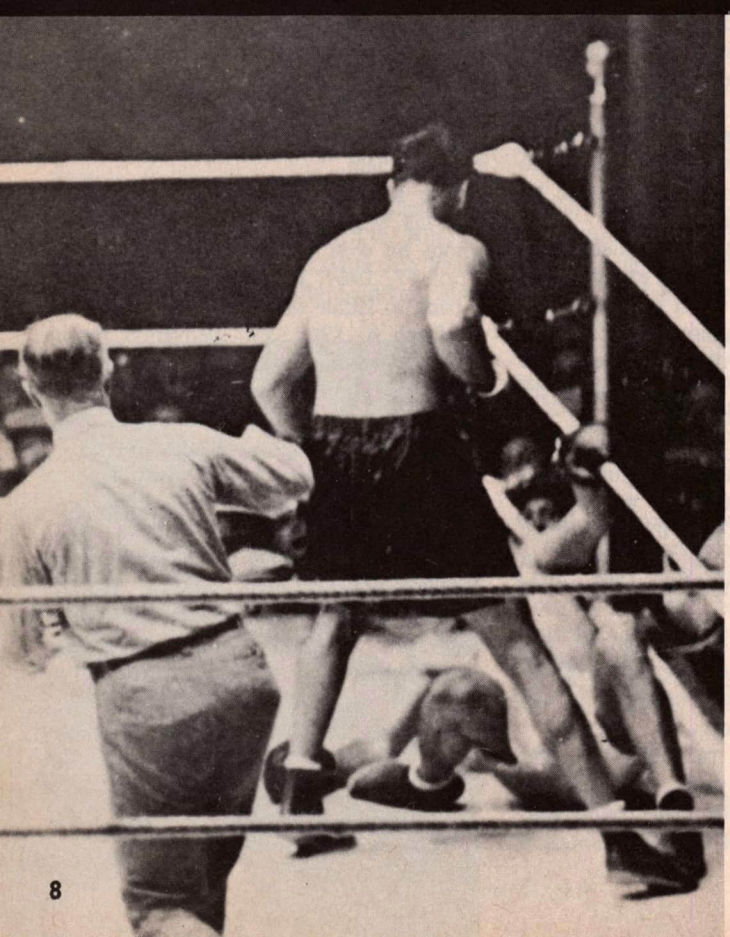
But Nino did win, and with that victory clinched the Fighter of the Year citation in the summation of the year's major results.

Frazier had three fights, two producing

(Continued on page 80)

Here is a scene from the Floyd Patterson-Jimmy Ellis fight, easily the most controversial boxing event of 1968. Referee Harold Valan, whose decision in favor of Ellis following the 15-rounder started the furor, watches intently as Ellis tumbles to the floor with Patterson bending over him.

REFEREE VALAN CENTER OF YEAR'S BIGGEST CONTROVERSY



Perhaps the biggest controversy of all time is pictured here, the start of the famed "Long Count" which took place in Chicago in 1927. Jack Dempsey has just knocked down Gene Tunney in the seventh round of their second bout. Referee Dave Barry is the third man. Various estimates have Tunney on the floor anywhere from 12 to 27 seconds. Gene got up to retain his heavyweight title on a 10-round decision.

By SAM TAUB

THIS year this big annual issue of The Ring Magazine introduces a new category in its catalogue of features, —the Most Controversial Events of World Boxing for the past 12 months.

By all odds the most spectacular entry was the decision which Harold Valan, of New York, rendered at the end of the 15-round fight between Jimmy Ellis, the WBA heavyweight champion, and Floyd Patterson at Stockholm on September 14.

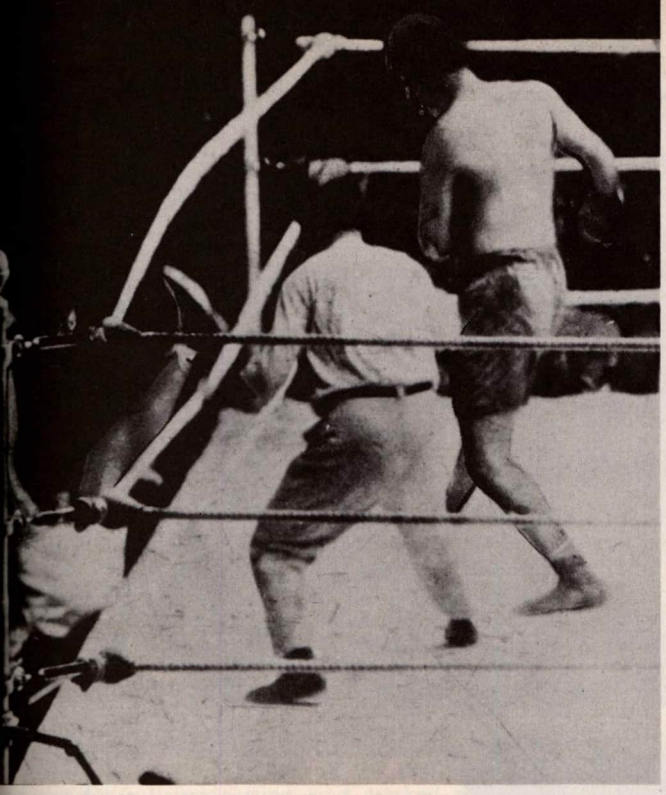
Thousands of fight fans everywhere saw the contest over television, and most of them were surprised when Valan announced Ellis as the winner. There were no judges.

Valan not only gave the verdict to Ellis but added that there had not been a scintilla of doubt in his mind that Patterson had lost the fight.

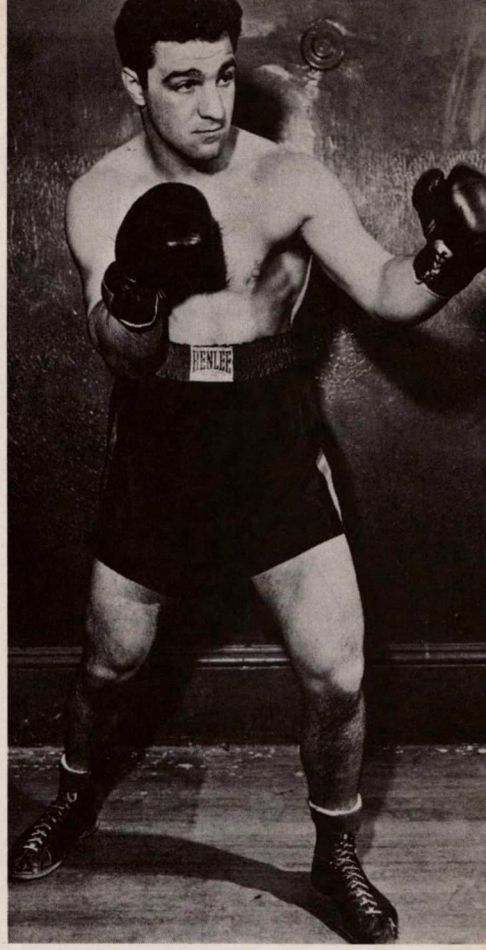
The reaction from readers of this magazine, for which Valan had been commissioned to do the report of the fight, was the most pronounced yet experienced in the nearly half century of The Ring's existence.

More than 500 letters were received on the decision, and a good 90 percent protested against it.

Not having been represented by a staff member, The Ring



On the left, Dempsey is sent flying through the ropes by Luis Firpo in the first round of their 1923 meeting. 'Tis said that the Manassa Mauler did not make it back into the ring in the required time. Nevertheless, Jack, who knocked Firpo down five times in the first, knocked out the Wild Bull of the Pampas in round two. At right, Rocky Marciano's winning of the All-Time Heavyweight Computer Championship caused a huge rhubarb among fight followers in '68.



did not feel competent to agree or disagree with Valan's decision.

It came down to judging a fight by what appeared on a TV screen more than 3000 miles away, and The Ring did not believe that the TV picture could be trusted 100 percent in judging a close contest.

The controversy continues heated. Letters still are coming in. Many correspondents held that Valan's verdict had supplied evidence aplenty and conclusive that a referee should not be allowed to be the only judge of a fight, and that the system of two judges joining the third man in making the decision, as it is used in New York, had to be regarded as the safest and most reliable.

The battle of words and opinions is bound to continue with the strength and tenacity of two other points of high controversy of the past.

The most vehement point of dispute still is the Long Count in Jack Dempsey's effort to recover the heavyweight title from Gene Tunney at Chicago on September 22, 1927. In the seventh round Dempsey decked Gene, and stubbornly neglected to obey referee Barry's instructions, based on an agreed-on regulation, which forced Jack to go to a neutral corner while the count was being made.

It was calculated that Tunney had had as many as 18 seconds to recover from the knockdown, — and the controversy as to the validity of Jack's defeat still rages.

Another point of violent controversy concerns Dempsey's being knocked out of the ring in the first round of his fight with Luis Angel Firpo on September 14, 1923.

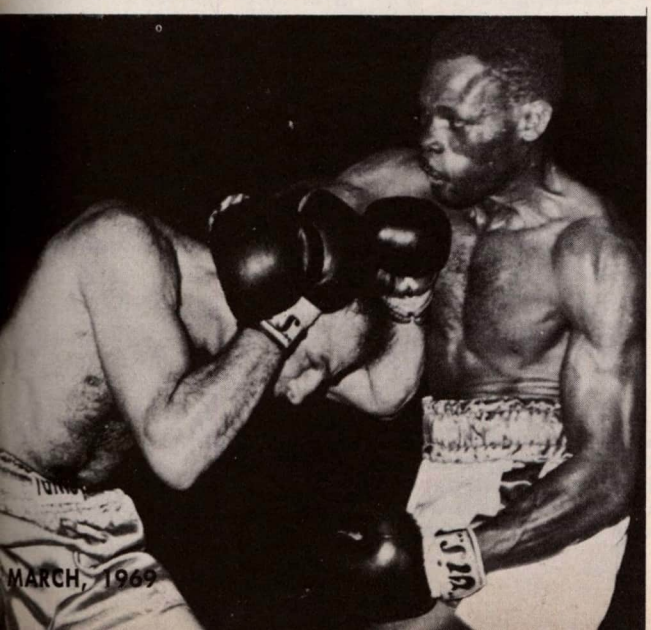
Did Dempsey spend more than ten seconds out of the ring? Was Jack actually knocked out of time? That one, too, holds the attention of the fans, especially after the fifth beer or the third bourbon.

Behind the Ellis-Patterson decision among the leading subjects for controversy in 1968 was the Computer Tournament for heavyweights.

This carnival of fantasy, won by Rocky Marciano, had a strange reaction among thousands of fight fans who somehow got it into their heads that there actually had been a series of fistic tests.

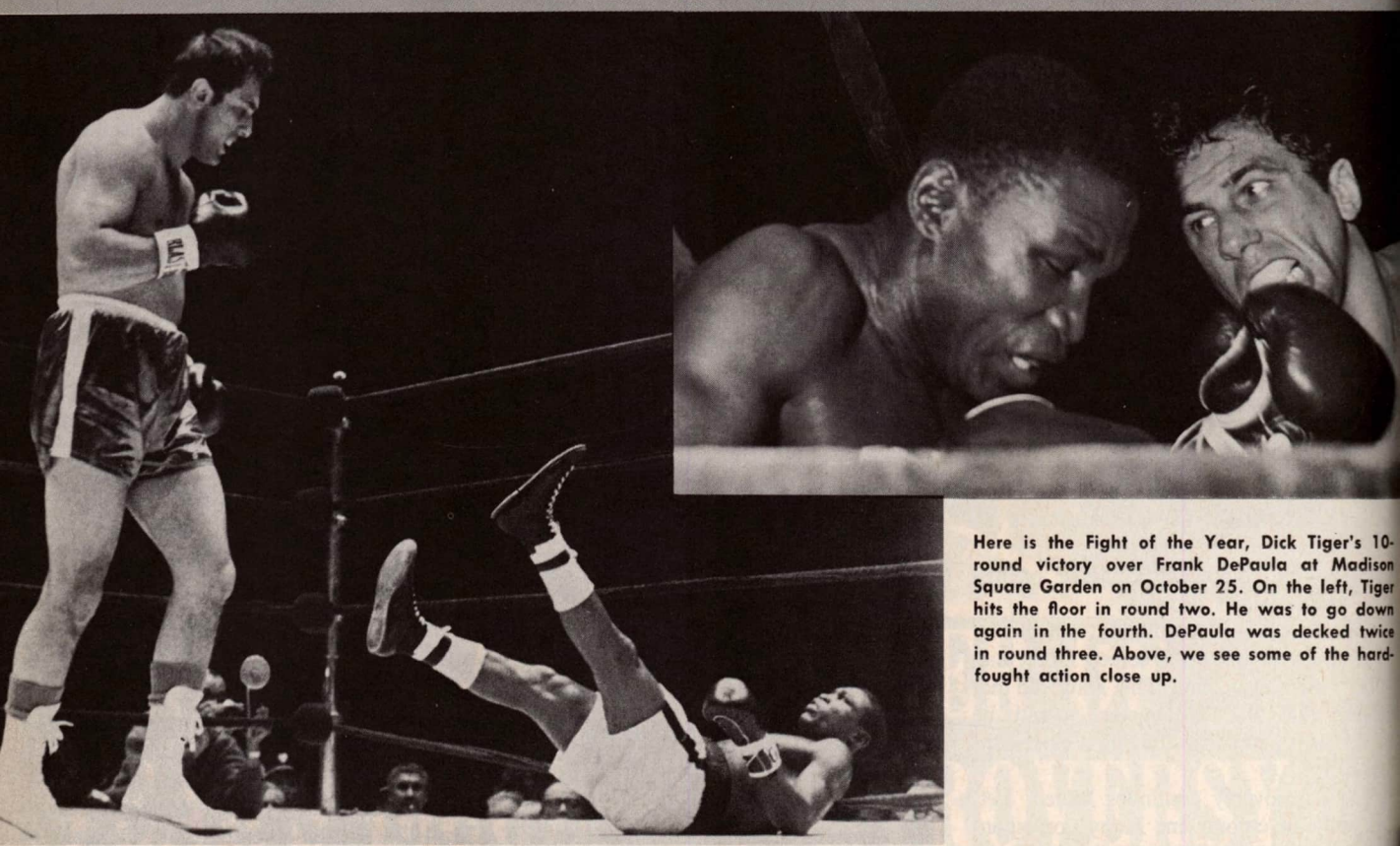
As a matter of plain, cold fact the computer results were the cold outpourings of a cold machine. Facts were hollered into

(Continued on page 88)

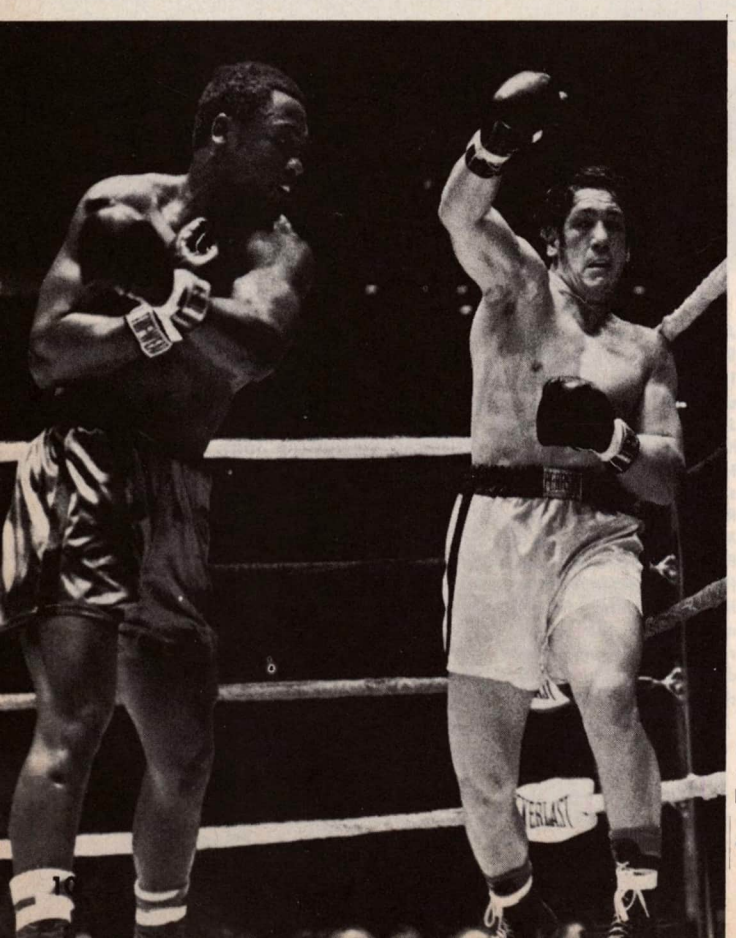


Above, the late Max Baer stirred up a few things when he was declared the winner over Jack Johnson in the heavyweight computer tourney. On the left, a scene from the bout in Rome between Sandro Mazzinghi (left) and Freddie Little. Little was far ahead when referee Herbert Tomser halted matters in the ninth round of the junior middleweight title bout and declared it "no contest."

FIGHT of the YEAR



Here is the Fight of the Year, Dick Tiger's 10-round victory over Frank DePaula at Madison Square Garden on October 25. On the left, Tiger hits the floor in round two. He was to go down again in the fourth. DePaula was decked twice in round three. Above, we see some of the hard-fought action close up.



Given the accolade of the second best contest of '68 was the Joe Frazier-Oscar Bonavena 15-rounder, held in Philadelphia. Frazier, who captured the decision, battered his way to victory in a bout that was a brawl from start to finish.

By NAT LOUBET

IN designating the ten round battle between Dick Tiger, no longer a world champion, and Frankie DePaula, who never had been one, as the Fight of the Year 1968, the Selection Board of The Ring Magazine went quite a distance off the beaten path.

No title was at stake when Tiger and DePaula met in New York's Garden on October 25, 1968.

No title appeared to be in prospect for either boxer. But, strange as it may seem, even in these days of odd guide-lines in matchmaking, DePaula got a title shot against world light heavyweight champion Bob Foster on the basis of his defeat by Tiger.

Actually, the Tiger-DePaula struggle, while lasting 30 minutes on the Garden clock, was a four-round brouhaha. And what a riot it was for those 12 minutes.

Among the goodies tossed to the action hungry customers were two third-round knockdowns for DePaula. He was on the verge of taking a third and fatal trip to the canvas, backed against the ropes, helpless.

But DePaula weathered one of the worst storms seen in 1968 boxing, came through a tough fourth round, and then

subsided as he punched his way to the final bell, beaten by a better if not a gamer fighter.

In 1967, the Fight of the Year was the first encounter between Nino Benvenuti and Emile Griffith, in which the Italian seized the world middleweight title from Emile.

This was a dramatic confrontation in which the Italian shone at his career's peak. It lasted 45 minutes, but came close to going no more than two. Griffith was decked somewhere around the five minute stage of the contest. But he got up and lasted in a battle which had a tremendous effect on the body competitive and body politic of world boxing.

The Tiger-DePaula fight had no universal reverberations. It did not affect the state of the sport, in New York or even in New Jersey, native habitat of DePaula.

Second place in the Fight of the Year ratings goes to the 15-round melee in which Joe Frazier, heavyweight title contender and No. 1 in the Ring's ratings of the class, clearly outfought Oscar Bonavena, over whom Joe already had gained a decision in a ten-rounder in September 1966. The second fight took place in Philadelphia.

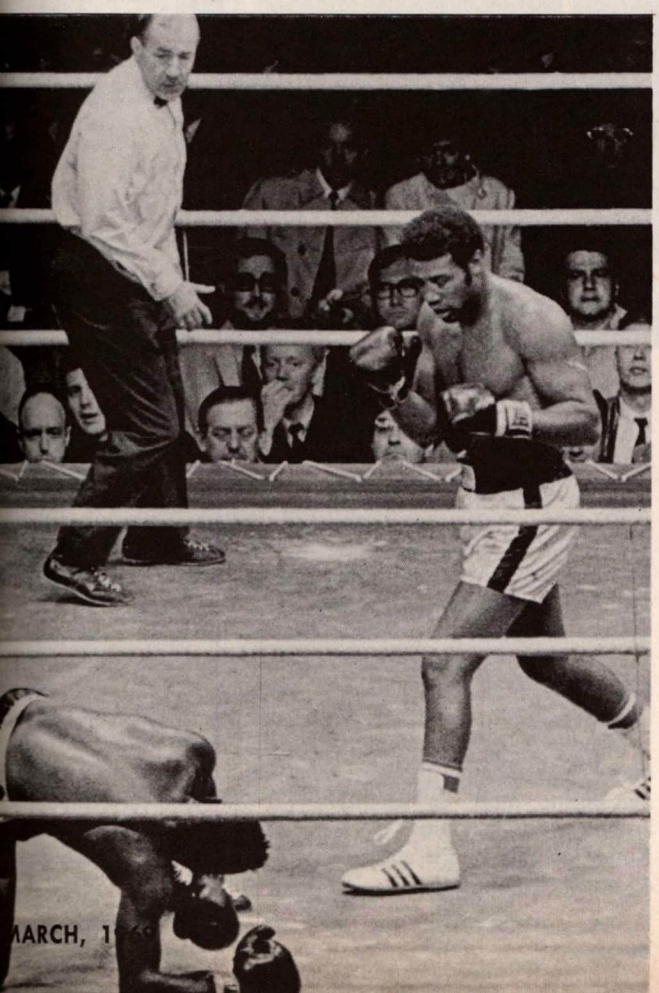
The Frazier-Bonavena 1968 meeting was not a classic for cleverness, and the more subtle arts of what has been called the Sour Science.

In fact, it was a brawl. But what a joyous brawl! What a 45-minute period of fist flying and incessant punching, violent demurrers from Science notwithstanding.

It was the second best fight of the year because it was preeminent for sustained action, and marked another victory for Frazier, who in some states is regarded as the replacement for Cassius Clay.

It was one of the most dynamic major heavyweight fights in boxing history, featuring a winner who never stopped punching, and a finely conditioned loser who may be the strongest man boxing yet has seen.

In so much as anything Joe Frazier does in a ring is of universal interest, the fight had its world reactions, and its importance in the highly controversial heavyweight situation.



Let it be noted that the fight between Jimmy Ellis and Floyd Patterson, in Stockholm, did not qualify for better than third place, and that mostly because it was followed by the most controversial decision of 1968.

Referee Harold Valan, imported from New York, saw the contest as a clear cut victory for Ellis, who, truth be told, was not the most dynamic heavyweight winner of the year. Thousands of TV viewers around the world took issue with Valan, and the end of that hassle is not in sight.

Patterson dug deep into his collection of good fights and came up with a big surprise. It was a contest which flattered Floyd, derogated Ellis, winner though he was, and hinted no immediate confrontation of Ellis and Frazier.

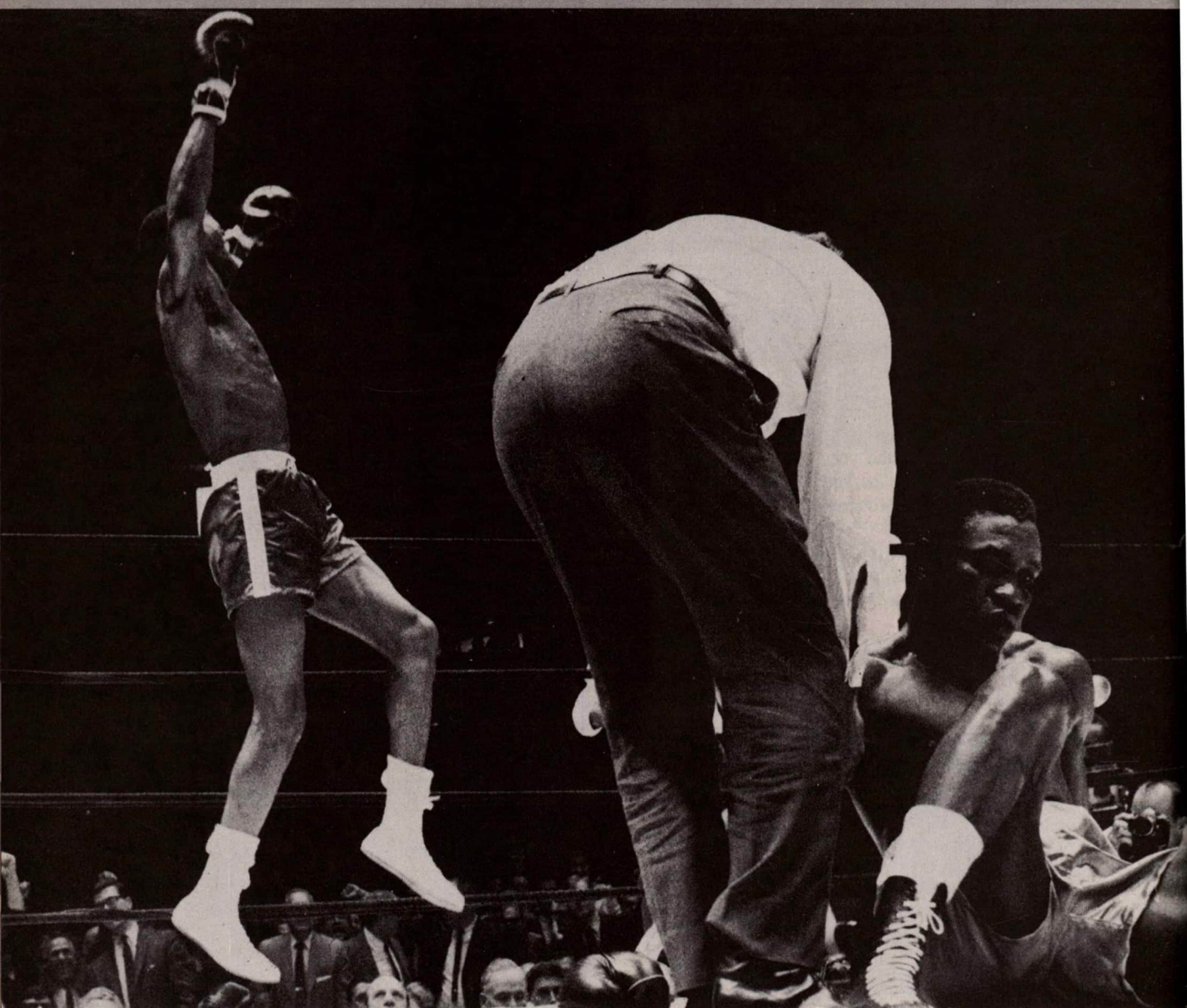
Behind the top three fights, for action and impact, were the contest in which Carlos (Teo) Cruz took the lightweight championship from long time holder Carlos Ortiz; Jose Legra vs. Howard Winstone, a victory in which put the Spain-based Cuban in a tie with Johnny Famechon for the open featherweight laurels; and the controversial affair called "No Contest," in which Freddie Little trounced Sandro Mazzinghi in Italy, with referee Herb Tomser stopping action after eight rounds with the Italian helpless, and hopelessly trounced, his world junior middle title actually beaten out of him.

Let it not be understood that The Ring's brief list is all-inclusive. Could be that somewhere, out- *(Continued on page 86)*

One of the top matches of the year was the lightweight confrontation between Carlos (Teo) Cruz and Carlos Ortiz in Santo Domingo. Cruz upset the dope by taking the 15-rounder and the title from the veteran Ortiz.

The third best bout of the year was the Ellis-Patterson meeting in Stockholm, Sweden. Here we see Patterson slipping to the canvas in the second round. Referee Harold Valan awarded the decision to Ellis, which to put it mildly, proved highly unpopular.

ROUND of the YEAR



The end of the Round of the Year is shown above as an exultant Bob Foster jumps for joy after knocking out a dazed Dick Tiger in the fourth round of their Madison Square Garden bout on May 24, 1968. Foster became light heavyweight champion of the world as a result.

By GEORGE GIRSCH

PICKING the Fighter of the Year most often is a difficult task. Designating the Fight of the Year presents a somewhat greater job in selectivity. Getting at the Round of the Year confronts the selectors with a need for utter refinement and minute choice which brings about a close study of innumerable contests.

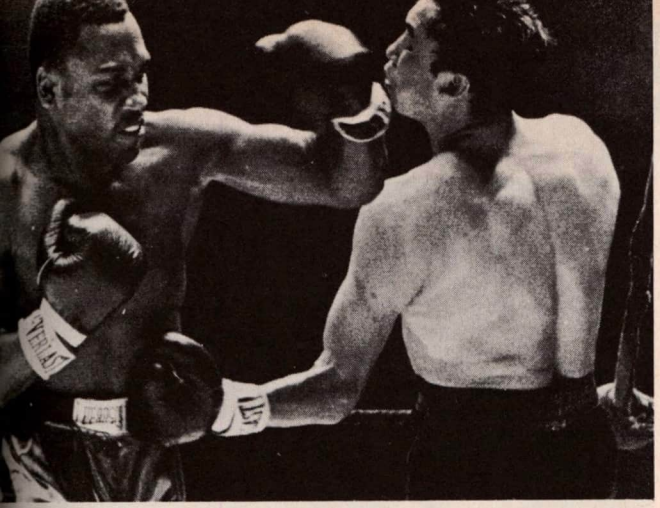
The Ring Magazine's Board of Selectors always has taken its material apart with an eye to impressive importance in an impressively important and interesting fight, and the value of the studied rounds as they affect the year's history in the ring.

As a result of this meticulous blueprint, the Board picked, as No. 1, the fourth and climactic round of the fight in which Bob Foster stopped Dick Tiger and relieved him of the world light heavyweight championship, in New York's shiny new Garden on May 24, 1968. That was the premiere three minute gob of action, with premiere significance.

*The No. 2 Round of the Year, the Board ruled, was the first of the two heats to which, on June 24, the fight between Joe Frazier and Manuel Ramos was limited.

*The No. 3 Round of the Year had to be in the brawl in which Dick Tiger and Frankie DePaula decked each other twice in the first four rounds, with Dick getting the unanimous verdict at the end of ten. The third heat took high ranking among the dominating Rounds of the Year.

*The No. 4 entry was the seventh round in an otherwise orthodox exhibition by Nino Benvenuti on December 14 in San Remo, Italy, in defending his world middleweight title against a disappointing Don Fullmer. The loser made the Big Round by decking the champion for the only knockdown of the 45 minutes.



The second best round of the year is pictured as Joe Frazier lands a wicked left to the chin of Manuel Ramos in round two of their New York contest in which Frazier stopped the Mexican heavyweight. The date was June 24, 1968.

*The No. 5 Round was produced by Joe Frazier—the 11th, and the last—in his fight with Buster Mathis in New York on March 4. It was part of a doubleheader marking boxing's debut in the new arena, Nino Benvenuti and Emile Griffith supplying the other half.

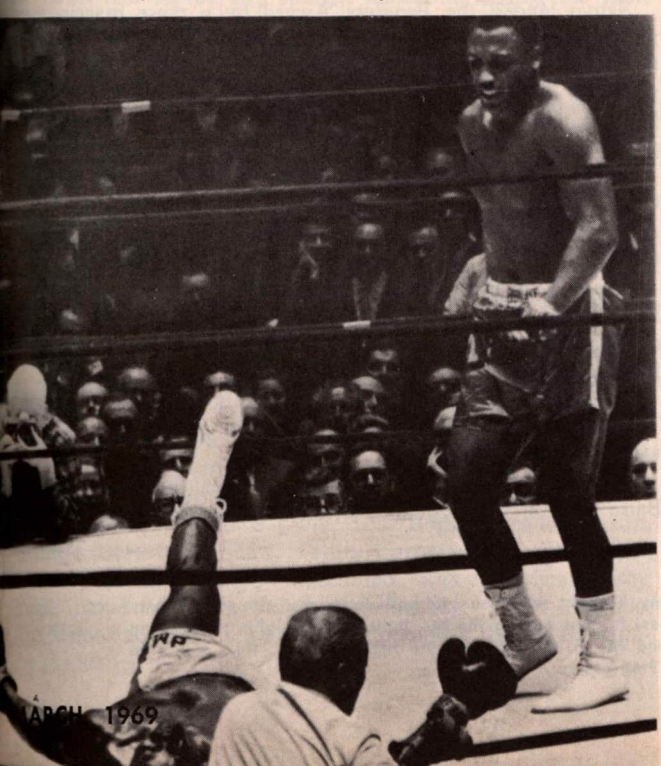
*No. 6 in this collection of standout interludes was Round No. 14, supplied by Floyd Patterson in his highly controversial 15-round struggle with Jimmy Ellis, in which James got the much criticized verdict of referee Harold Valan in Sweden.

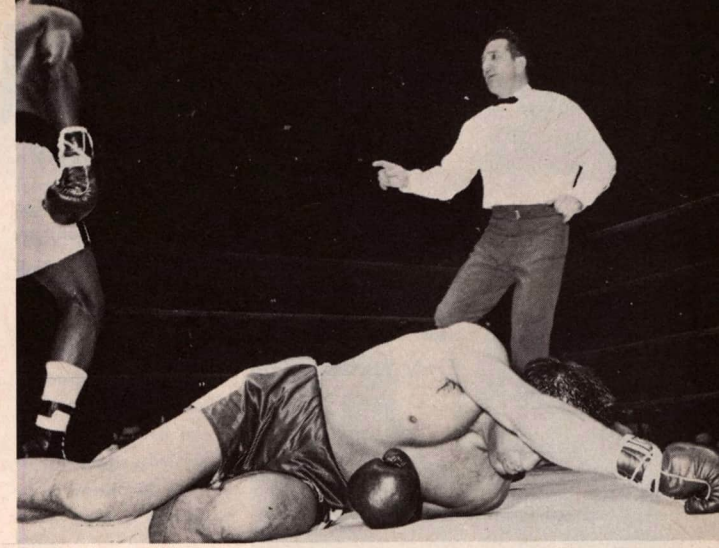
*No. 7 rating belongs to the first round of the important featherweight fight in which, on September 24, Jose Legra, out of Spain via Cuba, stopped Britain's Howard Winstone in the fifth round at Porthcawl, Wales. Legra entered into a fightoff with Johnny Famechon, which was held early in this new year.

Last year The Ring presented the 12th and final heat of the fight in which Dick Tiger stopped Roger Rouse as the Round of the Year.

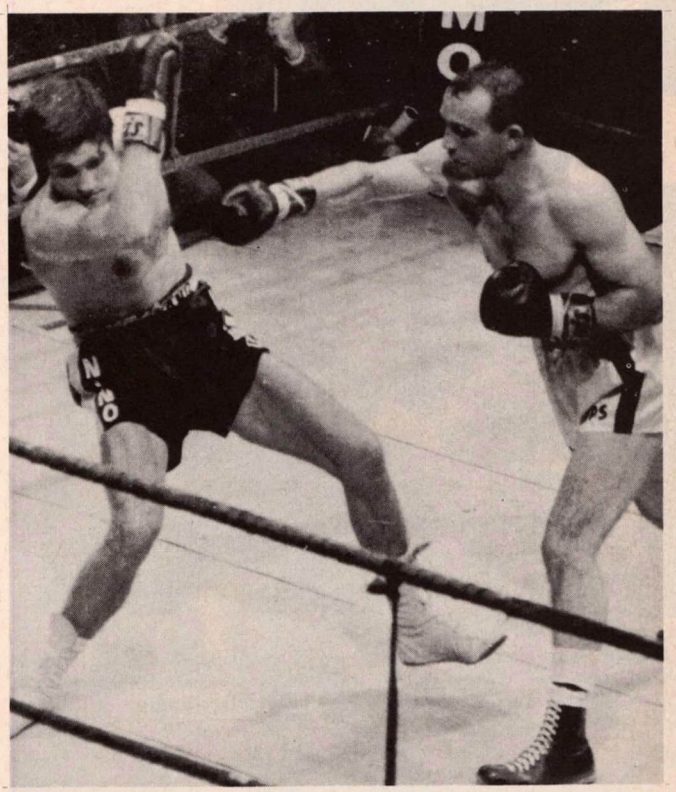
The session lasted only 53 seconds. But it resulted in Rouse's

Buster Mathis hits the canvas like a fallen oak after being knocked out by Joe Frazier in the 11th round of their bout, on the first boxing card in the new Madison Square Garden on the night of March 4, 1968. This took ranking as No. 5 round of the year.





Dick Tiger heads for a neutral corner after flooring Frank DePaula for the second time in the third round of their bout, on October 25, rated the third best round of '68.



Nino Benvenuti heads for the canvas in the seventh round after taking a right from Don Fullmer in the seventh round of their middleweight title contest at San Remo, Italy on December 14. This round was rated Number 4.

destruction as a light heavy championship contender.

From that point on Rouse was a title factor no longer. And before long Tiger himself had been reduced to a contender, with Bob Foster in possession of the crown.

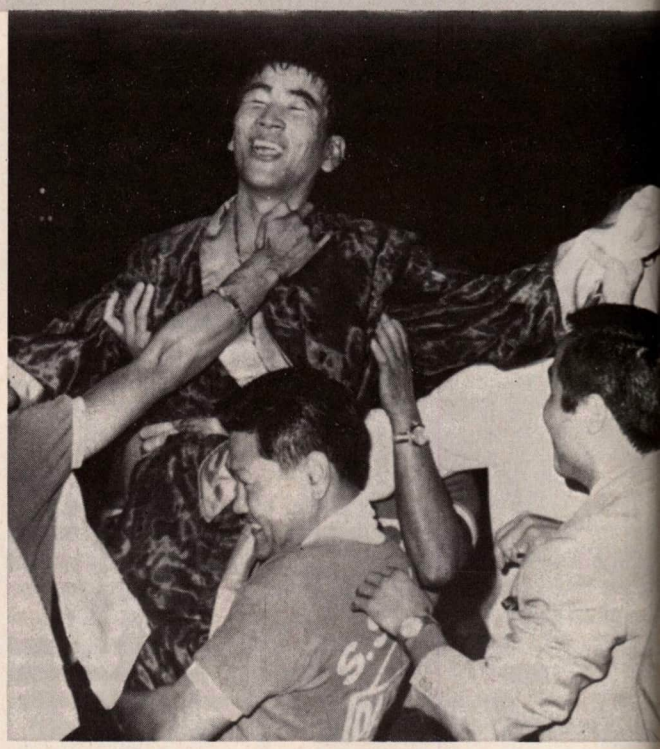
The 1968 choice for the Round of the Year honored one of the more spectacular events of the twelvemonth, the passing of the light heavyweight title to Bob Foster, who had struggled toward that goal for so long and finally achieved it, at a financial sacrifice.

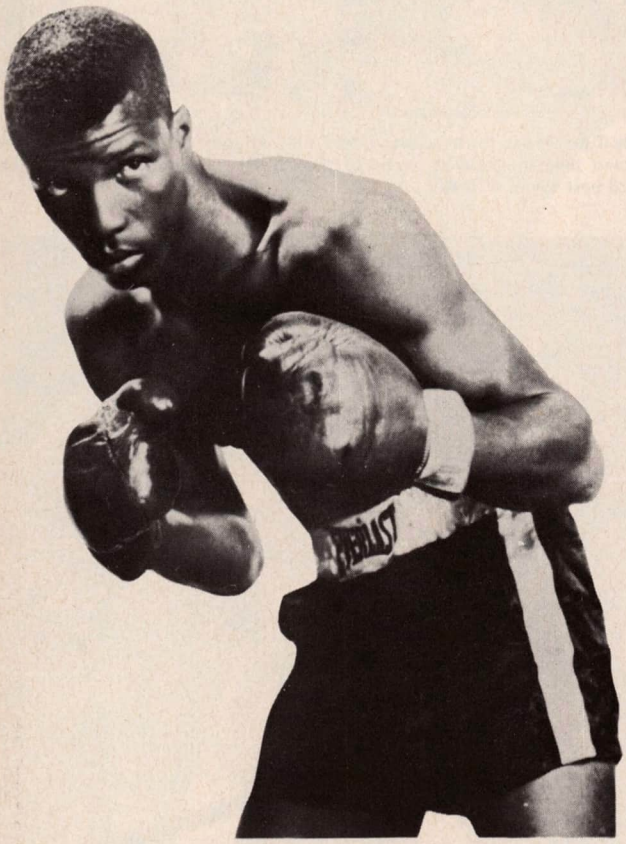
That Tiger was in for trouble became evident just as soon as the fighters squared off. It was a physical mismatch, with Foster towering over the squatty Tiger and having an additional important advantage in reach.

Tiger could not reach Bob's jaw but *(Continued on page 90)*

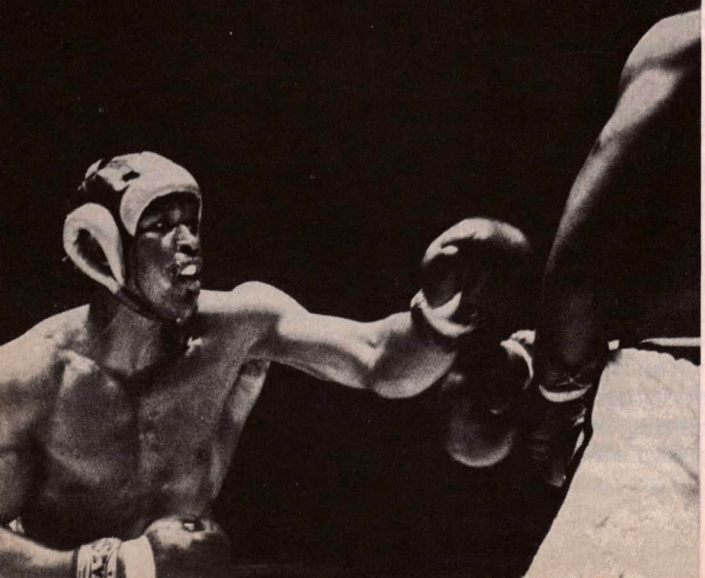
PROGRESS AWARD

Shozo Saijyo of Japan, recognized as featherweight king by the WBA after defeating Raul Rojas, is the winner of The Ring's annual Progress Award. A year ago he was among the lowly B boxers of the world.





Fighting Mack, who fights out of the Netherlands Antilles, went from Class C in the rankings to the welterweight championship of Europe. That enabled him to be ranked third for Progress honors.



Jimmy Rosette, who used to box under the name of Jimmy James, is now among the top light heavyweights after being among the C rated boxers the previous year. He's No. 4 in the Progress race.

By JOHN ORT

OF the several citations which The Ring makes annually, one of the most important is the Progress Award. This goes to the boxer who, in the opinion of the magazine's rating board, achieved the greatest success and advancement, to a rated position from a lower echelon, within the last 12 months of steady and important competition.

The board voted the award to featherweight Shozo Saijyo, of Japan, who will be found in the No. 3 location in the latest ranking. One year ago Shozo was down among the lowly B entries.

Saijyo landed the Progress Award by a close margin over another comer from Nippon, Kazuyoshi Kanazawa, who will be found in the No. 3 spot among the top bantamweights. Kanazawa's advance was slightly less spectacular than Saijyo's, as he came all the way from the lowest category in the ratings, the D Class.

The No. 3 spot goes to Fighting Mack, who went from Class C to the welterweight championship of Europe. He fights out of Holland. Mack gained the title with a nine-round KO over Carmelo Bossi.

The No. 4 rating in the Progress column belongs to light heavyweight Jimmy Rosette (James), of San Diego, who came charging into the Top Ten from a 1967 location among the C family.

The No. 5 rating in the Progress column belongs to Mark Tessman, Houston collegian, No. 3 light heavy, as compared with his Class A rating for 1967.

The sixth best showing toward progress laurels goes to Doyle Baird, Akron middleweight, who catapulted from the B com-

pany to No. 8 in the current ranking, with a draw against world champion Nino Benvenuti.

Let us go back to Saijyo and his high location among the 126-pounders.

Saijyo did not go through the year unscathed. He finished 1967 with four straight victories. But he started the year uncomfortably, losing a 10-rounder to Jose Pimentel on February 15, after having stopped Tony Alvarado in four.

Saijyo's four successes were a revenge decision over Pimentel in a March 21 ten, a couple of successes against Raul Rojas, in ten and 15 rounds, and an eight round KO over Flash Besande in November. The 15 round victory over Rojas was for an alleged title, recognized by the WBA.

Kanazawa's rise from the D depths was accomplished with seven victories in eight starts in 1968. His one setback by Yoshio Nakane, in May, came in a ten rounder.

Kanazawa's seven successes were scores like this; February 12, decisioned Katsuyoshi Takayama in ten; April 15, stopped Baby Lorona in 9; May 27, beat Romy Guelas in ten; July 10, stopped Masataka Uno in 7; August 5, upset Rollie Penaroya with a KO in 7; September 23, outpointed Eli Axinto in ten; October 31, stopped Terry Go in 5.

Fighting Mack acquired third place among the upcoming delegation with two KOs, over Bossi and Valerio Nunez, after a setback caused by a Maytime loss on points in 10 to German Gastelbondo, a rated junior welter. Mack finished the year in the No. 8 spot among the welters of the world.

Rosette, our No. 4 Progress entry, made it five in a row against Gary Bates, Ferd Hernandez, Rocky Rivero, Gary Bates a second time, and Dub Huntley, all on points.

Tessman's progress this past year saw him take seven straight, against Von Clay, Tony Montano, Henry Hank, Milo Calhoun, Benny Bowser, Billy Marsh and Marion Connors.

All were decision victories, all in ten rounders. He was II and 0 in making Class A for 1967.

Baird scored a spectacular decision, even though it was only a draw, in his ten with Benvenuti, who was treated to a big surprise.

The champion emphatically was not holding back anything, as he has announced a determination to stay away from Akron, and Baird.

It will be noted that no heavyweight finished the year as a Progress Award contender.

Alvin Lewis was headed for a citation, but on November 26 he had the ill luck to suffer a ninth-round KO by Leotis Martin. Lewis had scored five straight knockouts during the year, one of them against hitherto rated Eduardo Corletti.

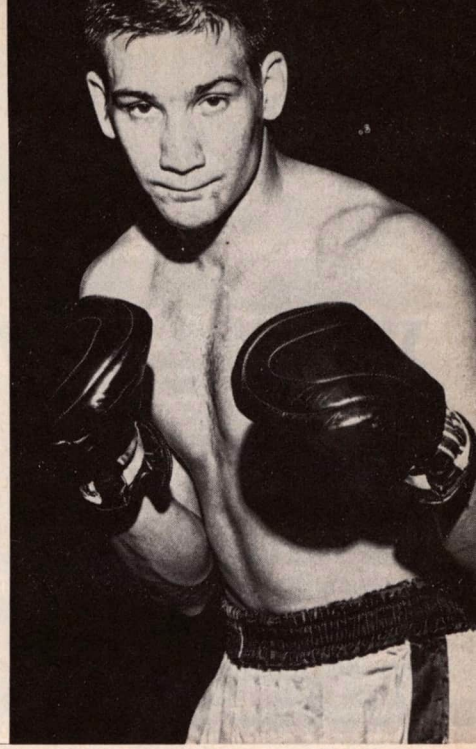
In addition to the six leading Progress entries we must take notice of Yoshiaki Matsumoto, No. 6 flyweight; Joao Henrique, No. 9 junior welter; Roy De Filippas, No. 8 feather; Jose Jimenez, No. 9 feather; Billy Backus, No. 9 welter; Domi Manalang, No. 7 bantam; Don Johnson, No. 4 ijunior lightweight; Adolph Pruitt, No. 3 junior welter; Ruben Navarro, No. 1 junior lightweight contender; Bruno Arcari, No. 1 contender for the junior welter title; Pete Gonzalez, No. 8 junior lightweight; and Jose Severino, No. 5 flyweight.

From Britain comes a strong recommendation for. bantam Johnny Clark, up from the A class of last year.

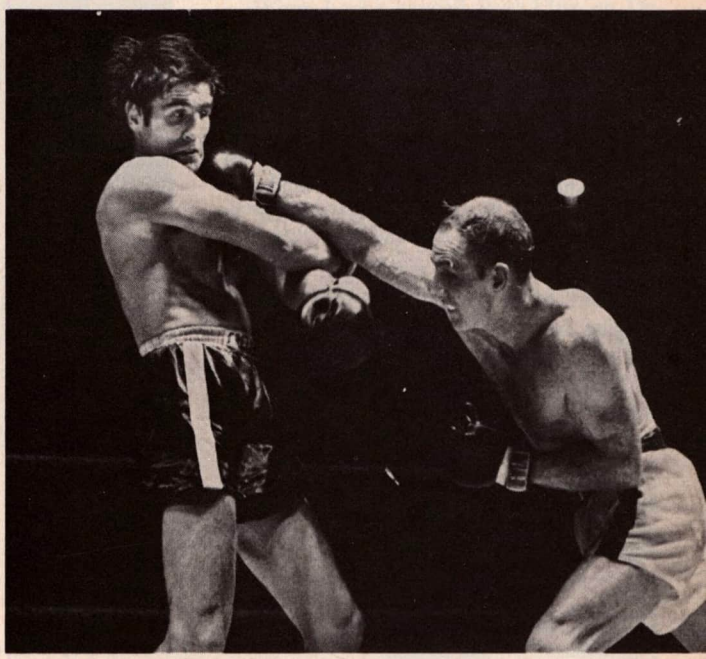
The comers eligible for the Progress Award for 1968 frankly do not compare, as a class, with those who were considered a year ago.

The 1967 Progress Award was won by Jimmy Ellis, with Jerry Quarry, Eduardo Corletti, Buster Mathis and Boone Kirkman completing a then impressive heavyweight quintet.

Lothar Stengel, Freddie Little, Tom Bogs, Fernando Atzori, Carmelo Bossi, Joe Shaw, Pedro Carrasco, Ken Buchanan, Johann Orsolics, Bernabe Villacampo, Raton Mojica, Percy Pugh, Lloyd Marshall, Johnny McCluskey, Tony Alvarado, Jose Valdovinos, and Takeo Sakurai complete the list of standout candidates.



(Right) Light heavyweight Mark Tessman, Houston collegian, is another who progressed by leaps and bounds. He jumped from Class A to the top group. (Below) Doyle Baird, shown connecting with the chin of Nino Benvenuti in a non-title 10-rounder which ended in a draw, catapulted into the high echelons as a result of that bout, held in Akron, Ohio.



The Ring prides itself on the prophecy factor which is dominant in the Progress Award.

Few of the boxers who have been honored with citations have failed the Selection Board since th eaward was set up in 1952.

The Progress Award tipped readers of The Ring to Jerry Quarry, Joe Frazier, Buster Mathis, Alvin Lewis, Tom Bogs, Mark Tessman, Marcel Cerdan, Fighting Mack, Hedgmon Lewis, Alton Colter, Frankie Crawford, Mando Ramos, Viv Melendez, Ruben Navarro, Bobby Valdez, Tony Alvarado,, Jose Moreno, Roy Defilippas, Bobby Rodriguez, Domi Manalang, Johnny Clark, Ushiwakamara Harada, Eigo Takagi, Tako Sakurai, Johnny McClusky, Yoshiaki Matsumoto, Fernando Atzori, and Octavio Gomez.

It will be recollected that The Ring was the first to alert boxing fans to the upcoming Cassius Clay in the Olympic Games at Rome.

ROUNDUP of the YEAR

By NAT FLEISCHER

WHEN, in his last appearance before the Boxing Writers of New York in their annual dinner, Muhammad Ali-Cassius Clay paraphrased a celebrated French king who went to the guillotine and announced "After me, the deluge!" he was a prophet not only of gloom but of terror.

With Clay's enforced retirement with a felony charge brought on by his refusal to join the Army, boxing, which he had predicted to be due for a serious slump, began to gain increasing success in the world. Not that the two happenings were connected.

We now have as many as 5000 professional boxers, with competition in all sorts of out of the way places like the Fiji Islands, Labrador, and new nations in Africa.

Despite the Vietnam war, the civil war in Biafra and political upheavals in other countries, boxing made great strides throughout the world. The highest gains centered in Thailand, Korea, the Philippines and Japan.

In the Western hemisphere, hitherto the barometer of world boxing progress, many new enterprises operated with success, particularly in Mexico.

Contrary to the prediction of Clay, the gate receipts and attendance in U.S., aided by the heavy support given by television, enabled boxing to rally spectacularly.

Although New York's Madison Square for many years the center of world boxing, failed to stage its usual number of major shows, it did help importantly to help boxing in the public eye and help to stimulate the rebirth of smaller clubs.

The fresh stimulus resulted in the construction of new arenas with capacities ranging from 8000 to 25,000 to care for boxing and other branches of sport.

In Asia, the second highest gate for boxing in that part of the world was grossed in the Chartchai-Villacampo bout in Bangkok, a take of $203,000, despite unfavorable weather conditions.

The one backward factor in the United States was failure of newspapers to present the boxing news which readers deserve. This was particularly true in New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Boston and Philadelphia.

This is due largely to the inactivity for lengthy periods among the top rated men in the higher divisions. High financial demands are the underlying reasons.

For much of the game's rally credit belongs to California promoters Mrs. Aileen Eaton and George Parnassus. They keep boxing interest surging. Their international matches brought out large crowds and good profits.

The large turnout for positions on the U.S. Olympic team that competed in Mexico silenced the enemies of boxing.

With Clay out of the fistic picture, as an active competitor, it required considerable imagination for one to dream of an indoor record gate of $658,503 for a Madison Square Garden show featured by a double header, Nino Benvenuti vs. Emile Griffith, and Joe Frazier vs. Buster Mathis.

Cassius Clay is about to pat the bars on the cell he's about to enter in Miami, Fla. Clay was sentenced to 10 days in jail on a traffic charge. He was released two days early, though, given a Christmas amnesty.

The number of fights that drew more than $100,000 stressed the flourishing situation in the sport. The spurt in international matches was a reminder of prewar days. Fifteen world championship bouts and five World Boxing Association championship matches were staged, in addition to many sectional and national title bouts.

In the Philippines seventeen national championships were decided. In Mexico, most of the programs had sectional title significance.

The year ended with a situation hitherto unknown, three claimants to the world heavyweight championship. Clay, awaiting the decision of the United States Supreme Court, remained the officially recognized world champion in all countries except the United States.

Jimmy Ellis is recognized by the World Boxing Association and Joe Frazier is listed as a five states champion. The leader, New York.

Until the Supreme Court rules on Clay's draft case he continues to retain his high post so far as The Ring is concerned.

As 1969 hove into view, the featherweight as well as the heavyweight division presented title controversy.

In the featherweight class, Jose Legra, Spain, and Johnny Famechon, Australia, were paired, with a confrontation necessary to settle the issue.

The light heavy champion was Bob Foster, U.S. The middleweight crown was worn by Nino Benvenuti, Italy.

The welterweight laurels were boasted by Curtis Cokes, U.S.

The lightweight title was held by Carlos (Teo) Cruz, Dominican Republic.

Bantamweight leadership belonged to Lionel Rose, Australia. Flyweight honors belonged to Chartchai Chionoi, Thailand.

The two junior titles were sported by Nicolino Loche, welter, and Sandro Mazzinghi, Italy, middleweight.

In the world championship combat, Chartchai Chionoi successfully defended his crown on January 28 when he stopped Efren Torres in Mexico and again on November 10 in Bangkok, when he beat Bernabe Villacampo of the Philippines.

In the bantam division, Rose defeated Fighting Harada of Japan, February 26, to win the title. On July 2, in Japan, he defeated Takao Sakurai in 15 rounds to retain the crown. He retained it again on December 2 when he won a split decision over Chucho Castillo in Inglewood, California.

In the junior lightweight class, Hiroshi Kobayashi, Japan, retained his title when he drew with Rene Barrientos, of the Philippines on March 30 and repeated on October 5, by outpointing Jaime Valladares, of Ecuador, in Tokyo.

Cruz became the first Dominican Republic boxer to win a world title when he decisioned Carlos Ortiz on a split decision in Santo Domingo, June 29. Cruz retained the crown, September 28, by outpointing Mando Ramos on a split verdict.

When Loche kayoed Paul Fujii on December 12 in Honolulu, in the 10th round, a new champion was crowned.

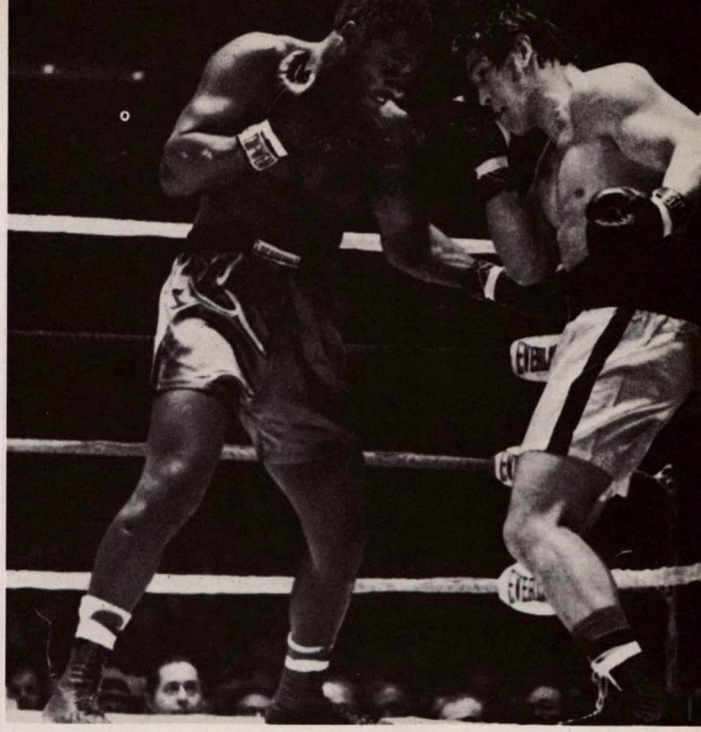
There was a claim from Pedro Adigue, Philippines, who had outpointed Adolph Pruitt.

Curtis Cokes knocked out Willie Ludick, South Africa, in Dallas, in the fifth round on April 16 to keep his crown. On October 21, Cokes decisioned Ramon LaCruz, Argentina, in New Orleans. The verdict was unanimous.

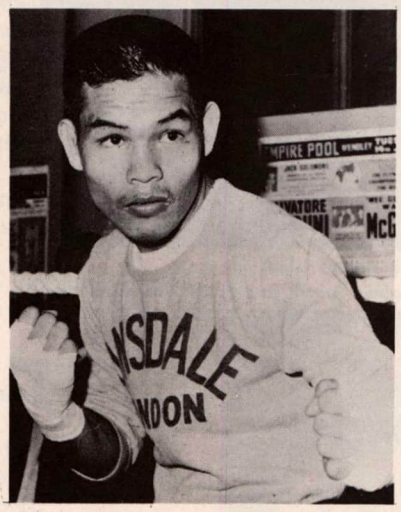
There were two defenses in the middleweight class. On March 4, Benvenuti won the crown for the second time, de-

(Continued on page 84)

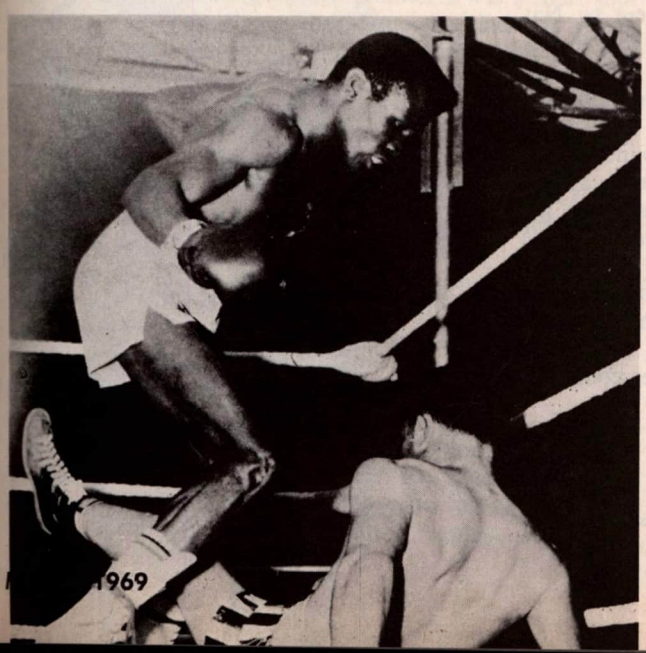
At right is Joe Frazier, shown making one of the defenses of his six-state heavyweight title against Oscar Bonavena in a 15-rounder in Philadelphia on Dec. 10.



Below, Chartchai Chionoi of Thailand, flyweight titleholder, who successfully defended his crown twice during '68.

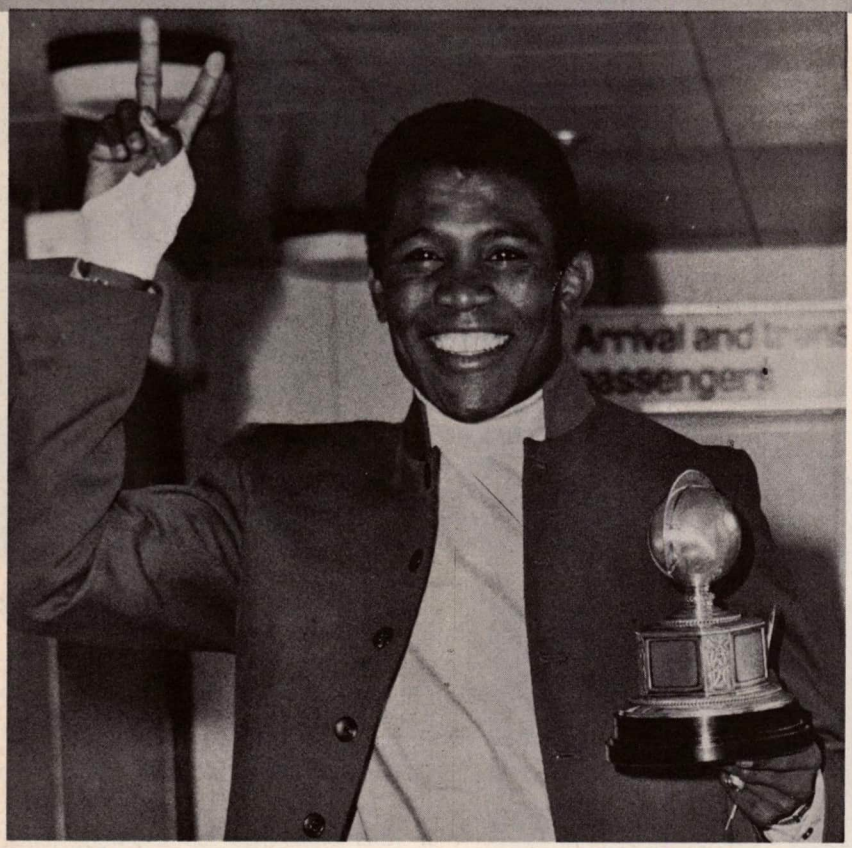


Britain's Howard Winstone hits the deck in the first round of his bout against Spain's Jose Legra at Porthcawl, Wales, on July 24. Legra stopped his man in the fifth round to surge to the forefront of the featherweight division.

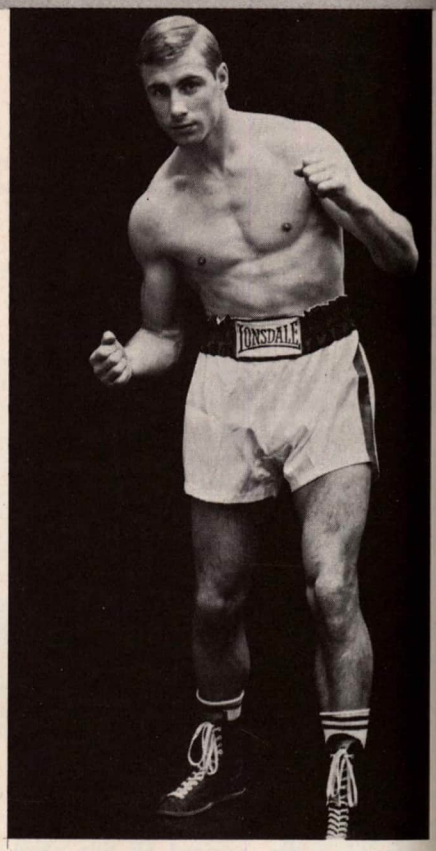


Jimmy Ellis (right) W.B.A. heavyweight king, who successfully defended his title against Floyd Patterson in Sweden, gives some pointers to his younger brother, Charlie, in a Miami Beach gym. Charlie, a middleweight won a bronze medal at the 1964 Olympics.

FOREIGN ROUNDUP



Giving the victory sign is a happy Jose Legra, who gained British and E.B.U. encouragement as successor to the featherweight throne of the retired Vicente Saldivar after his defeat of Howard Winstone.



Tom Bogs, a legitimate middleweight from Denmark, captured the European light heavyweight championship by knocking out Germany's Lothar Stengel in one round.

By JERSEY JONES

DOUBT that boxing rates as the world's No. 1 sport was dispelled during 1968, when not only the United States but many other lands reported the most industrious year they had known in a decade or more. World, sectional and national champions spread their assortment of talent in important outings.

Major developments on the American scene are reported elsewhere by Nat Fleischer, whose peregrinations carried him to California, Nicaragua, Hawaii, the Philippines, Thailand and Japan.

European activities confirmed Italy's status as the Continent's busiest boxing land, with Nino Benvenuti the nation's most notable contribution to the ring.

Not only did Benvenuti regain the world middleweight championship in his third meeting with Emile Griffith in New York, but when he defended the laurels against American challenger Don Fullmer in the Riviera resort of San Remo, it was the first world title bout staged in Italy in 35 years—since heavyweight Primo Carnera whipped Paulino Uzcudun in Rome in 1933.

There was hardly a city, town or hamlet in Italy that didn't have boxing during the year. Rome, Milan and Bologna were the main scenes of operations, but Brescia, Naples, Leghorn, Florence, Turin, Venice, Genoa, St. Vincent, Alessandra, Terracina, Cisterna, Prosinone and Torino were among the many other communities that kept the action moving.

Italy's Fernando Atzori continued his reign as Europe's flyweight boss by successfully defending against John McCluskey and Franco Sperati during 1968.

Cagliari and Sassari, on the island of Sardinia, also contributed to the general activity.

Several Italians ended the year with European championships. Transplanted Argentine Carlos Duran retained the Continental middleweight title, and Fernando Atzori continued to reign as the flyweight boss. Southpaw Bruno Arcari relieved the Austrian, Johann Orsolics, of the European Boxing Union's junior welterweight laurels. Former world flyweight champion Salvatore Burrundi moved up a division and became the European bantamweight titleholder.

It wasn't all sunshine and roses for the Italian entries, however. They suffered a few setbacks. Welterweight Carmelo Bossi lost the Continental title when he was stopped by Dutchman Fighting Mack. Heavyweight Dante Cane, on a jaunt across the Atlantic, was battered by George Chuvalo in Toronto.

Italy's most stunning shock, however, was the beating Sandro Mazzinghi absorbed from American Freddie Little, in Rome. Defending his World Boxing Association junior middleweight title, Mazzinghi was thoroughly trounced by Little, but Freddie was the victim of a weird ruling by the referee, Herbert Tomser, of Germany.

When Sandro failed to go out for the ninth round, Tomser called a halt and announced "no contest." The decision created widespread criticism and confusion. Both the WBA and EBU declared the title "open" and ordered a rematch.

Next to Italy, the liveliest boxing land in Europe was Spain, where the spectacular rise of Cuban-born featherweight Jose Legra, and the all-conquering campaign of lightweight Eduardo (Pedro) Carrasco, kept the excitement at a high pitch.

Legra, who had acquired the European featherweight title, gained British and EBU encouragement as successor to the retired Mexican, Vicente Saldivar, by eliminating the British entry, Howard Winstone, in Wales.

Carrasco solidified his hold on the Continental lightweight championship by going undefeated against the strongest opposition.

Rating behind Legra and Carrasco as Spain's top attractions was Juan (Albornoz) Sombrita who annexed the national junior welterweight laurels in 1968.

Operations in Spain centered in Madrid and Barcelona, but other lively centers were Valencia, Seville, Bilbao and the Canary Islands.

France, which for years was Britain's leading European rival in staging major international promotions, naturally slumped in riotous 1968 and had little of importance to report.

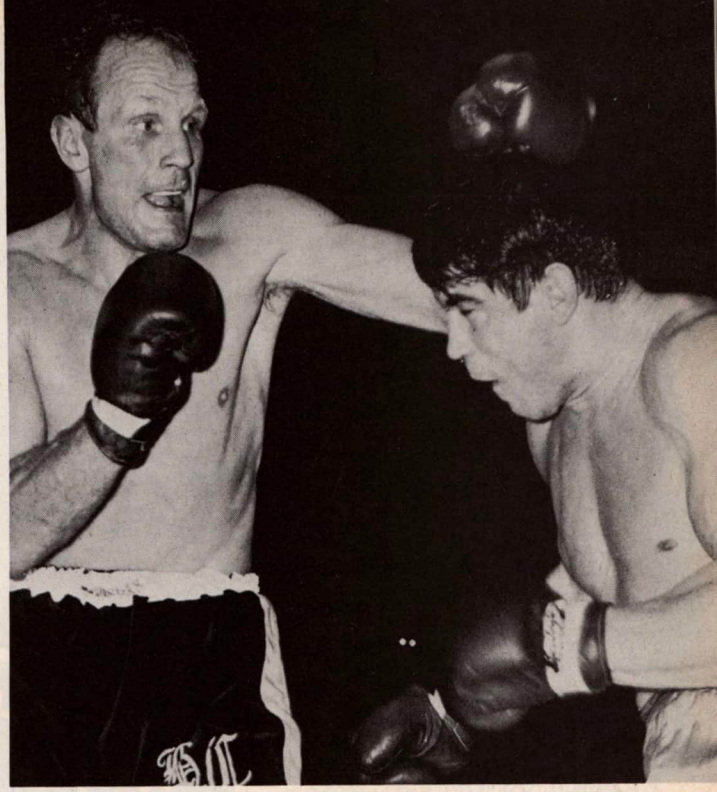
Paris continued to be the main battle site on the French program, with occasional operations scattered among Orleans, Troyes, Villeurbanne, Marseilles, St. Dizier, Besancon, Dunkirk, Calais, Gamaches, Alfortville and Neux les Mines.

The chief problem facing French promoters was a short supply of popular native talent. Their best attraction was young lightweight Marcel Cerdan 2nd, who continued his forward progress with a half-dozen victories, but his opponents for the most part were undistinguished local entries. It was a stunning shock to the French when one of their leading welterweights, Francois Pavilla, died of a heart attack.

The most important development in Britain was veteran Henry Cooper's defeat of German southpaw Karl Mildenberger, for the European heavyweight championship.

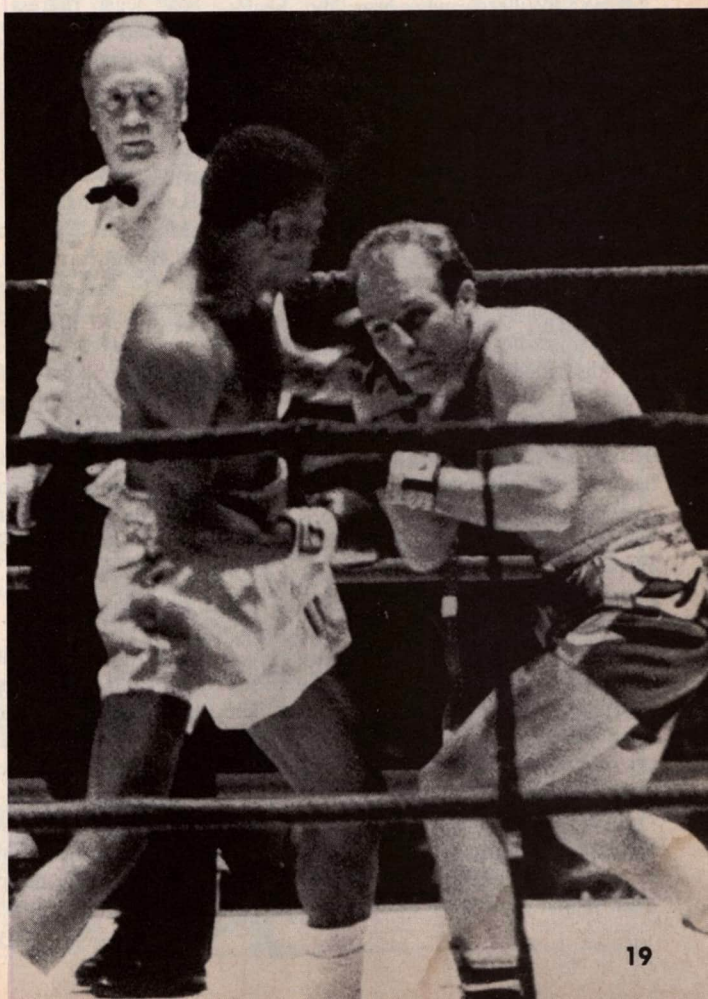
Otherwise, the British had very little to arouse their enthusiasm. Young McCormack journeyed to Australia to lose his Empire light-heavyweight title to Bob Dunlop, and their most recent heavyweight hope, Italian-born Welshman Carl Gizzi, suffered a serious setback when beaten by Jack Bodell.

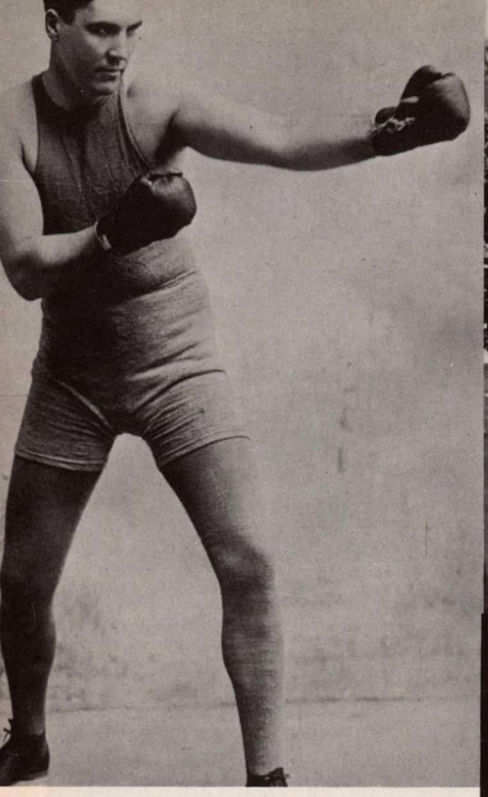
Featherweight Winstone's crushing by Legra was another rugged jolt to the British. But they did gather some measure of satisfaction from the performances of two Scotsmen—lightweight Ken Buchanan and flyweight Walter McGowan—and the English bantamweight, Alan Rudkin. *(Continued on page 71)*

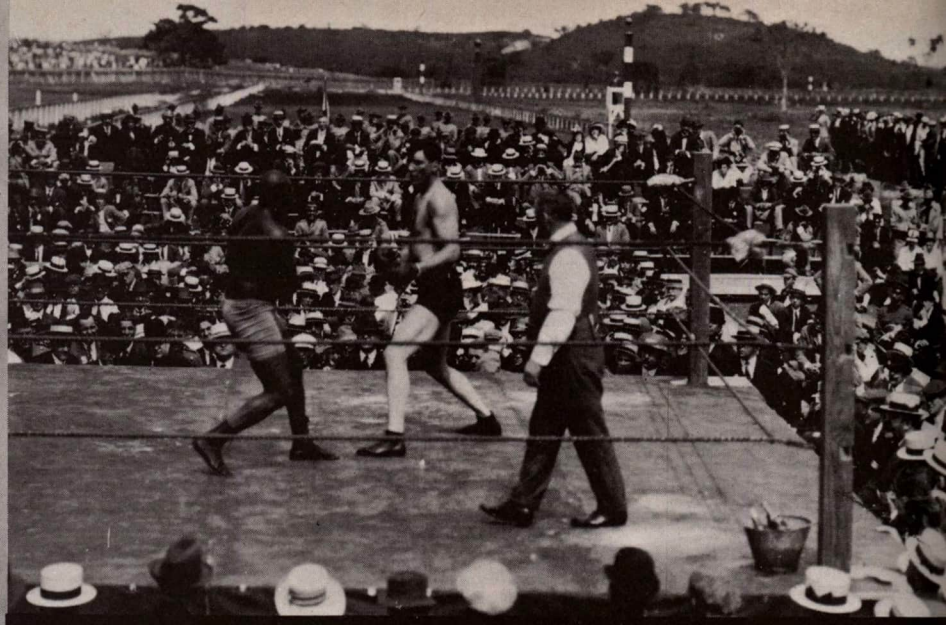


England's Henry Cooper (left) became the European heavyweight champion by defeating Karl Mildenberger when the German southpaw was disqualified for "illegal use of the head" in the eighth round of their bout at Wembley Stadium, London.

America's Freddie Little (left) tags Italy's Sandro Mazzinghi with a left during the third round of their world junior middleweight contest in Rome. With Little far ahead, referee Herbert Tomser stopped the bout in the ninth round, calling it "no contest." The W.B.A. and E.B.U. declared the junior middle title vacant and ordered a rematch.







Ex-Heavyweight Champ Jess Willard Dies at 86

Above is Jess Willard in his fighting prime, a fine figure of a man. On the right, we see the opening round of the bout in Havana on April 5, 1915, in which Willard won the heavyweight title via a knockout of Jack Johnson in the 26th round.

By DAN DANIEL

JESS Willard, who was the heavyweight champion of the world from April 5, 1915, when he stopped Jack Johnson in 26 rounds at Havana, until July 4, 1919, the day he was battered in three heats by Jack Dempsey at Toledo, is dead.

Only a fornight short of his 87th birthday, Big Jess passed away in a Los Angeles hospital. He was by all odds the strangest holder of the championship. He was conceivably the only title holder in his weight classification who disliked boxing and disdained the fistic life. He was a misplaced family man.

Willard died in the midst of a revival of controversy regarding the bona fides of his battle with Johnson.

Feeding the fires of debate was a Broadway stage hit labelled "The Great White Hope," with the splendid Negro actor James Earl Jones, impersonating "Jack Jefferson" as he is listed on the programme.

The play ends with Jefferson (Johnson) smelling of roses. But in the offices of The Ring Magazine rests a confession of fakery signed by Jack Johnson and sold to Nat Fleischer for $250.

Since Johnson later recanted, the authenticity of the Willard knockout is doubted in some well informed quarters, and upheld in many more of no lesser authority.

Willard was very bitter right to the end that his great triumph had been derogated. He was quick to take offense on that score, and ever ready to run to a lawyer to fight for legal redress from doubters of the printed record.

In his all time ranking of heavyweights, in his annual Record Book, Fleischer places Johnson in the No. 1 niche.

Down the line goes Nat, — Jeffries, Fitzsimmons, Corbett, Dempsey, Corbett, Louis, Langford, Tunney, Schmeling and Marciano, — in the order named. Willard is absent, conspicuously.

The sad fact is that Willard is rated not so much on the basis of his achievements in a career of 36 fights, but on the blow-by-blow story of Dempsey's smashing triumph over the giant from Pottawatomie County, Kansas.

Willard suffered the worst punishment yet assimilated by a man in defense of the heavyweight title at Toledo, on a sizzling afternoon in 1919 which greatly resembled, for weather, the day on which Jess stopped Johnson with the sun-drenched ring thermometer reaching 115 degrees.

With Willard sitting in his corner, too spent to go on, his gameness emphatically not aspersed, one of his handlers threw in a towel and the Great White Hope was a champion no longer.

Willard was 34 years of age when he won the title, 38 when he lost it. That he ever got the chance to gain the championship may be traced largely to his size. He stood 6 feet 6¼ inches in height, and

A light moment, back in 1934, as the ex-heavyweight king holds wrestling entrepreneur Jack Pfefer, who was booking Jess as a referee around the country at the time.

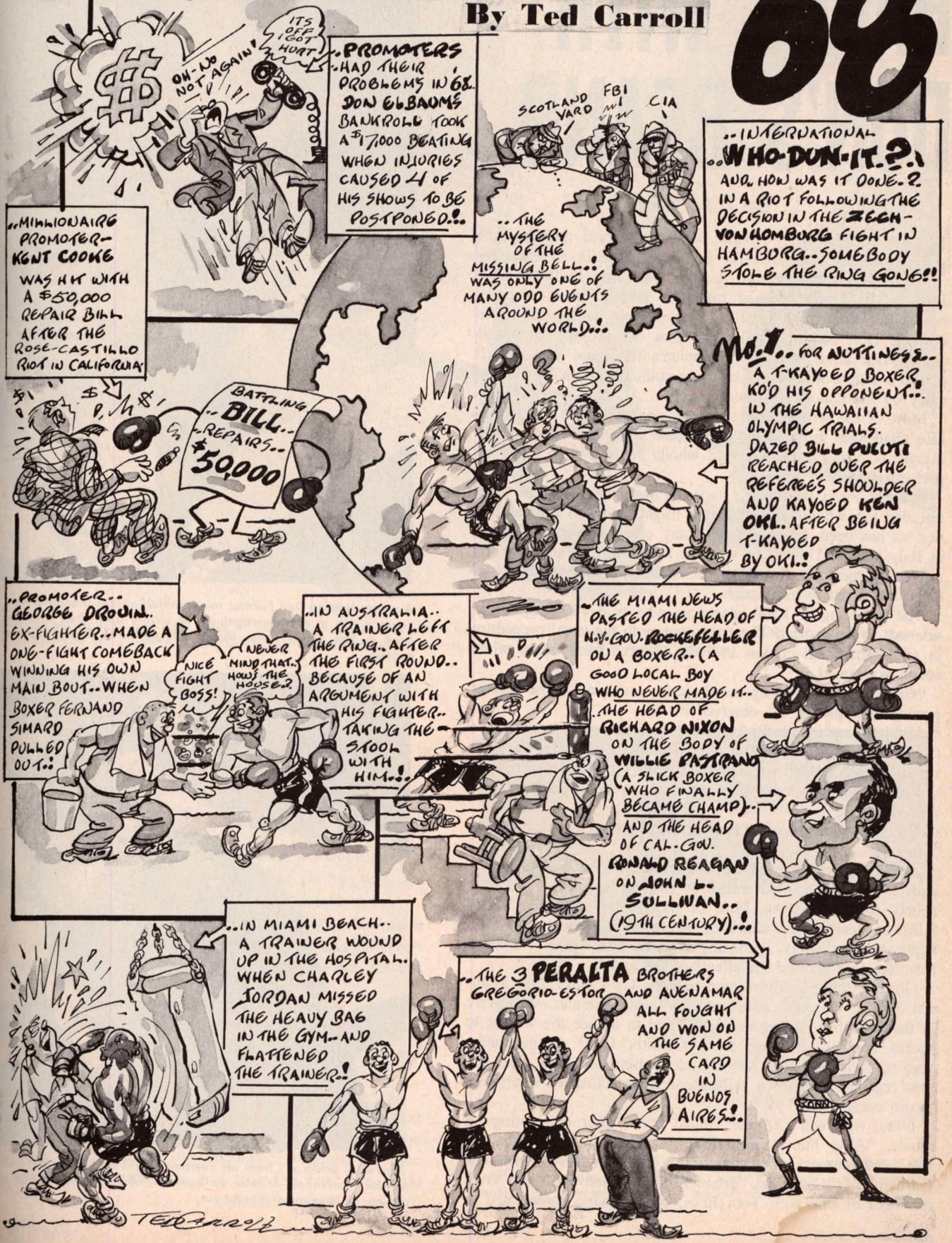
tipped the beam for the Dempsey fight at 245.

It is interesting that Primo Carnera, a later holder of the title, was 6 feet 5¾ inches in height and weighed 260 pounds. Dempsey weighed 187, height 6 feet 1 that blazing afternoon in Toledo.

(Continued on page 82)

ODDITIES of '68

By Ted Carroll



NINO PLAYED HAVOC WITH DON'S BEANO

By J. A. TREE

SAN REMO, Italy—Nino Benvenuti, world middleweight champion, prepared for his appearance in a movie by gaining the unanimous decision over Don Fullmer, West Jordan, Utah, and retained his title. Except for a seventh-round knockdown suffered by Nino, from which he arose quickly, Don had little going for him in the fight. It wasn't a one-sided affair, but the champion's left hand jabs, which played a tattoo on Don's face, were sufficient to enable him to carry off the honors by a wide margin.

Most of the writers and spectators failed to give the American challenger more than three of the fifteen rounds, but the margin of victory was not due wholly to Benvenuti's jabbing performance.

Referee Piero Brambille's repeated warnings, most of them uncalled for, which Fullmer feared might cause his disqualification as has been the case with many other foreigners fighting in Italy, caused Don to be wary in his attack. Seven times the referee warned the American. Once he admonished the challenger as he sat in his corner.

The gathering of 1500 spectators who paid $80 for a ringside seat in the Ariston Theatre, contrary to the usual procedure in an international contest in Italy, cheered each boxer when action warranted it.

Nino, the good looking movie actor, came in for the greater portion of applause. He deserved it.

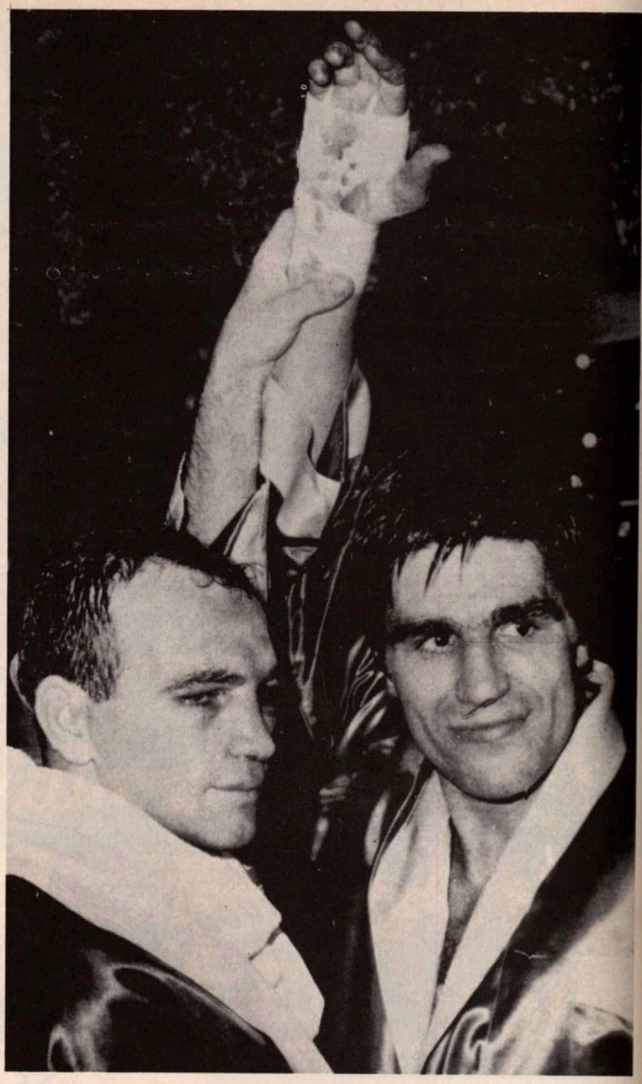
His left-handed attacks reddened one side of his opponent's face, and brought the claret from Fullmer's nose. In the sixth round a right opened a cut over Fullmer's right eyebrow. Benvenuti opened cuts over both of Don's eyes and had his face puffed.

The champion entered the ring in this gambling resort a 1 to 5 favorite.

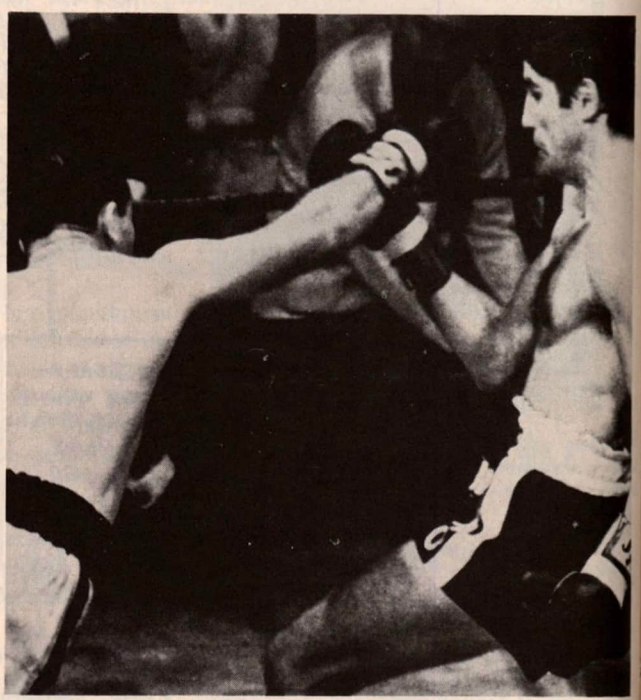
As the fight progressed, an exasperated Fullmer tried desperately to offset Nino's advantage by rushing forward round after round, tossing punches. Most of them were ineffective. They failed to slow up the attack of the defending title holder who kept snapping away with his effective left. Soon Fullmer's lacerated face showed the effects of the attack.

One of Emile Griffith's co-managers, Gil Clancy, and Madison Square Garden's matchmaker, Teddy Brenner, who were in the press box during the fight, tried to induce the winner to accept another challenge from Griffith, from whom Italian won the title in 1967, lost it back to him later that year and then regained the crown in Madison Square Garden in another return contest.

Nino, who will visit the United States after completing his movie, "Alive but Possibly Dead," informed Clancy that he will think matters over and give his answer when he visits the Garden after Christmas. Brenner offered Benvenuti the Griffith fight or one with Tom Bogs, of Denmark, undefeated in



A weary-looking Don Fullmer raises middleweight champion Nino Benvenuti's arm in acknowledgement of victory after their 15-round title bout in San Remo, Italy. Nino's left peppered Don throughout the contest.



Benvenuti backs off from an overhand right thrown by the challenger in the first round. It was an example of Nino's speed and agility, which he displayed throughout.

Here is the big surprise and high point of the fight. A right, then a left by Fullmer sent Benvenuti down near the ropes. Nino rose quickly, however, and danced out of range. It was Don's best opportunity of the contest, but he failed to inflict further damage.

47 bouts or a Dick Tiger overweight match.

It was Benvenuti's first defense since he regained the crown from Griffith last March, the first middleweight championship fight staged in Italy. At times the going was a little rough, but on the whole, it was just an ordinary affair in which the spectators, mostly a fashionable gathering, cut loose with cheers every time Benvenuti set Fullmer's head back with a snappy jab.

Although Don's post fight statement insisted he had won, the American was all wrong. There could be no doubt.

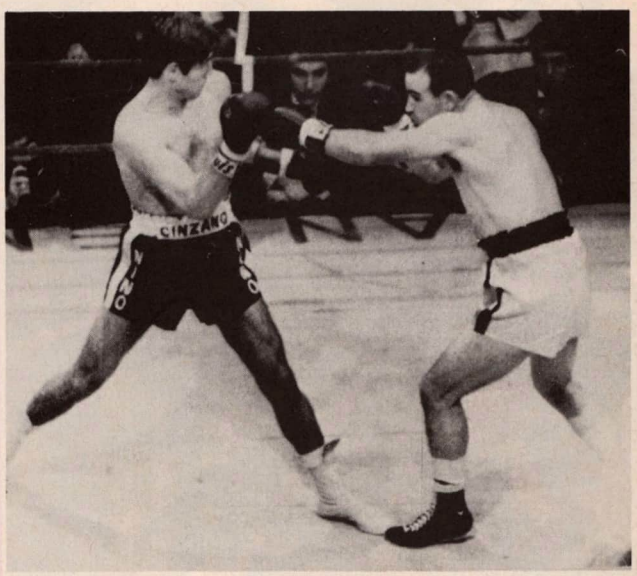
Twice before Fullmer had lost in Italy, once to Benvenuti two years ago, and in each of those, the non-partisan observers had figured the decision gifts to Don's opponents. But not this time. Nino's win was clear-cut.

The referee's point score was closer than most spectators thought it should have been. His 72-69 gave Fullmer a bigger advantage than he had earned, considering he had been warned eight times. The judges tallied it 73-68 and 71-65.

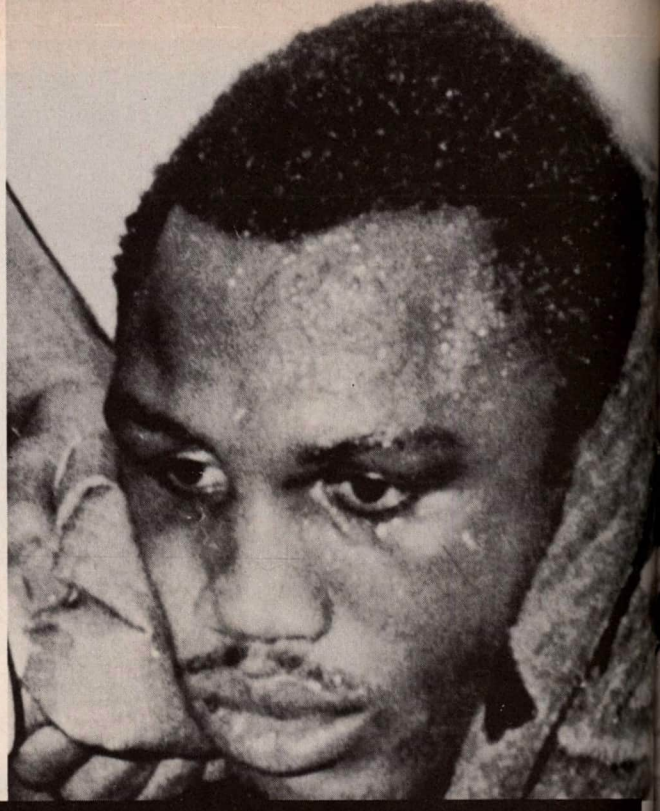
Fullmer scaled 159 to his opponent's 160.

Benvenuti won the first three rounds with straight lefts that checked Don's rushes, but Fullmer came back strong in the fourth round. Following that the champion reddened the face of his opponent with stiff lefts and took the next two heats easily.

(Continued on page 90)

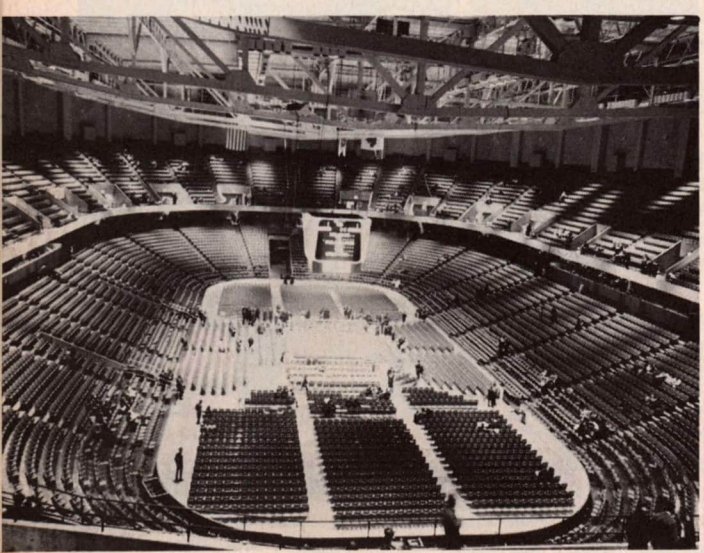


Fullmer attempts a left lead in the early going. Don appeared to be looking for a one-punch opening, while Benvenuti boxed cleverly, making his only mistake in the seventh when he was tagged hard enough to hit the floor.



Neither the winner nor loser looks too happy after their 15-round slugging match. Oscar Bonavena (above) is puffed and scarred as he leaves the ring, while Joe Frazier (right) has an ice bag applied to his jaw in the dressing room.

FRAZIER "DISGRACE," SAYS CLAY, AFTER OUTBRAWLING OSCAR



Here is a view of the Spectrum before the bout as some early comers arrive. The arena seats 18,000, but a crowd of only 7,500 which paid about $150,000 attended.

By ARCHIE PIROLLI

"IT was a good slugging match," said Cassius Clay, after the Joe Frazier-Oscar Bonavena heavyweight "title combat" in the Spectrum in Philadelphia, "but not a championship fight."

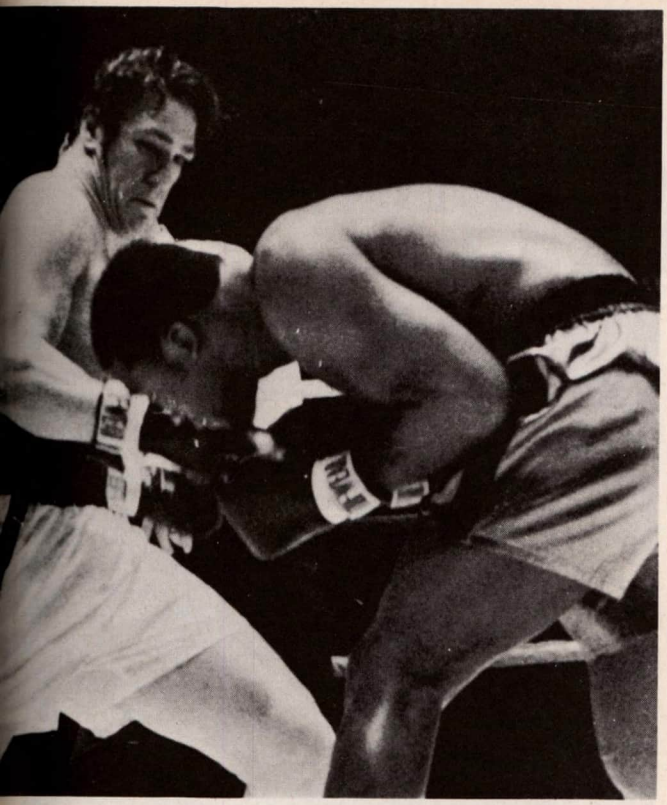
Having seen Cassius in almost all of his fights both in the U.S. and abroad, I think the champion, who is awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court on whether he can resume fighting or must serve time in jail as a draft resister, hit the nail on the head. I agree 100% with his judgment.

The fight? Instead of writing as did Jack London following the Jack Johnson-Tommy Burns affair in Sydney, Australia, in 1908, "There was no fight," those who attended the Philadelphia affair agree there definitely was one in the Spectrum arena. But nothing more.

There wasn't an iota of ring cleverness throughout the 15 rounds. There was plenty of action—the kind one views in a street brawl. That's what it was.

Frazier, who figured to stop his opponent, had to go the limit of 45 minutes. In the opinion of many experts who sang his praises prior to the contest, much of his glamour had left him when the fight was over.

As the bout progressed, Clay, surrounded by admirers seek-



Bonavena connects with a right to the jaw in the first round. The South American had dreams of doing what he did in their first match in 1966, putting Frazier on the floor.

ing his autograph, added, "That not a championship bout. It's a slugging match, not boxing."

Clay went so far as to boo Frazier, who holds the world heavyweight crown in six states and Mexico.

"They are both made to order for me," he exclaimed. I could get off a dozen like them in a jiffy."

With reporters surrounding him and pounding him with questions, he shouted, with hands cupped around his mouth, "Frazier, you're a disgrace to the colored race."

Although the fight lacked ring cleverness and didn't live up to the expectations of the spectators, it was far from an uninteresting affair.

There was plenty of hard punching. But what was missing was the knockout or even the decking blow the majority had looked for to enhance Frazier's status as the top contender for Clay's title. He tossed a sufficiency of punches. Many rocked Bonavena's head as Frazier battled him against the ropes ever so often. But the sturdy Argentinian withstood the punishment, often delivered plenty of good wallops in return. A slugging bee such as one would expect in a street brawl.

Naturally the spectators, who failed to come out in the expected large numbers, left the arena arguing about what might be the result if Clay faced either of the contestants. A knockout by the official title holder, was the general verdict. Frazier is the best of the crop seeking Clay's crown, but he lost considerable prestige in the Philadelphia bout.

The promoters had expected a gathering of 14,000, with a gate of $320,000, but had to settle for less than half those figures.

The bout put a huge dent in the pockets of those who backed the show. The payments of $105,000 to the winner and $75,000 tax free to the Argentinian, plus $3,000 for the rental of the arena, and the cost of preliminaries and publicity, came to more than double the take.

Frazier landed the greater number of punches, the majority while he had his opponent pinned against the ropes. But once Bonavena freed himself, he hit the six-state champion with plenty of good wallops. It wasn't one-sided.

The officiating was not big league. Referee Joe Sweeney was severely citicized by Frazier's and Bonavena's handlers and the spectators. He kept warning the South American frequently when both Oscar and his opponent were guilty of gross violations of the rules.

In addition, three times the referee let the fight continue after the bell sounded. On each occasion several damaging blows were delivered by Bonavena, one of which possibly was the hardest punch of the fight—a terrific body blow. It was one of the worsts officiating jobs I've seen in years.

Although Frazier went into the fight a hot 2 to 1 favorite, he soon knew he was in a fight. He had never gone 15 rounds and this became evident as the fight continued after the 12th session.

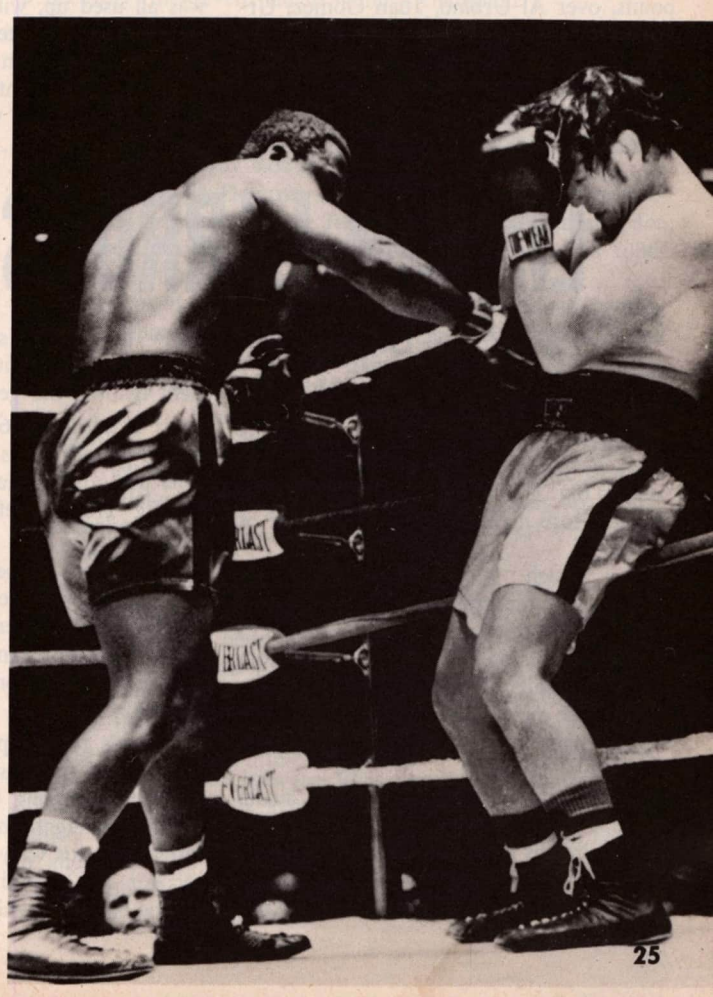
Despite the fact that he kept boring in, carrying the fight to his opponent while pinning him against the ropes, Frazier took more punishment in several of the final three rounds than did his rival. It was the first time Frazier had gone beyond 12 rounds and he definitely showed it.

Prior to the 12th Joe engaged in a number of savage flurries; but those were not in evidence after that point. It seemed that Bonavena regained confidence in the final frames, and he carried off two of the last three rounds. However, his belated flurry failed by a good margin to take from Frazier his big lead.

Referee Sweeney's score was the closest turned in by an official. He scored the fight 70 to 67 on the five points must system. Judges Dave Beloff and Nate Lopinson had it 72-64 and 74-64, respectively. The vote was unanimous.

The Ring score card showed Frazier the victor by 71-64.

Bonavena scaled 207 pounds, four *(Continued on page 92)*



Frazier lands a hard right to the mid-section as he sends Bonavena to the ropes during action in the second round.

Loche New Jr. Welter Boss As Fujii Fizzles In Tenth

By JOE Y. KOIZUMI

TOKYO, Japan—As the year 1968 faded out, Paul Fujii, the Hawaiian-born Japanese who served in the U.S. Marines, faded out of the company of world champions.

Niccolino Loche, of the Argentine, sprang an upset by stopping Fujii in the 10th heat. Fujii failed to come out for that round.

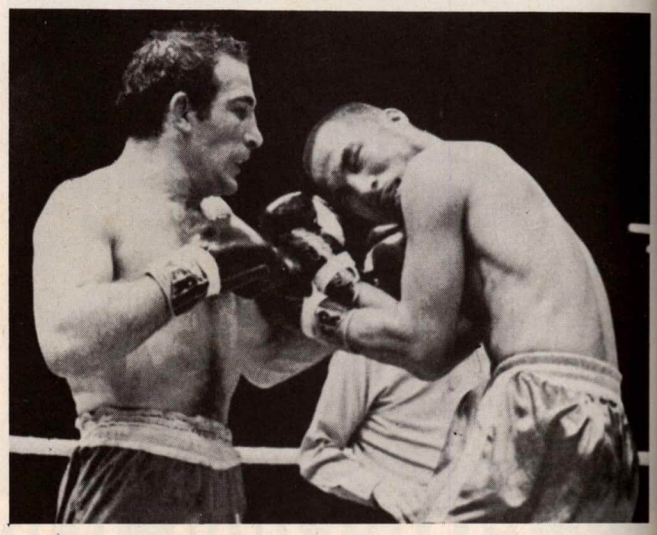
Loche now is confronted with a challenge from Bruno Arcari, whom The Ring has rated the No. 1 contender, with Loche No. 2.

Fujii gained the 140-pound title 20 months ago before the loss, taking it from Sandro Lopopolo in the second round. Thirteen months before his defeat by Loche, Fujii knocked out Willi Quatuor in the fourth round.

Before facing Loche, Fujii had only two brief fights this year, stopping Johnny Williams in two rounds, and Roberto Cruz in two. The Cruz fight was as far back as April 2.

Loche will close 1968 with six fights in the year, five of them 10-rounders won on points, over Al Urbino, Juan Gomez, Urbino again, Abel Cachazu and Juan Aranda. These successes hardly hinted that Loche could knock out Fujii.

Against Loche, Fujii was a dismal disappointment. He looked stale and stable-worn as he had been out of action so long.



Paul Fujii (right) grimaces as he takes a hard left from Nicolino Loche in the ninth round of their title bout in Tokyo. Loche became the new junior welterweight titleholder when Fujii failed to come out for the 10th round.

Also, there was the matter of Loche's forceful attack and crafty defense.

Fujii was badly punished all the way. When the 10th-round bell sounded, Paul was all used up, with his right eye closed. The eye was lacerated in the fourth heat.

That Fujii was in severe trouble became apparent in the eighth round. He was tired, and was swinging wildly in an effort to make one good punch do for him what his usually trained and aggressive skills had not been able to accomplish.

Fujii weighed 139¾ pounds, while Loche tipped the beam at 138½.

When Paul surrendered, he was behind on all three scorecards—those of referee Nick Pope, an American who works for the U.S. Army, and judges Takeo Ugo and Hiroyuki Tezaki.

(Continued on page 70)

LISTON LARRUPS LINCOLN IN TWO

By JOHN ORT

BALTIMORE, Md.— Sonny Liston picked up his coffee and doughnut money for the year when he knocked out his former sparring partner Amos (Big Train) Lincoln in the second round before a far from thrilled house of 6,000.

How much, in the aggregate, Liston collected for his brief effort of 5 minutes 46 seconds is not known. But he got $35,000 from the closed TV revenues. Lincoln also had a soft touch from that direction, to the tune of $7,000. It was a splendid before-Christmas event for both heavies, financially.

Liston came in at 215¾, while Lincoln tipped the beam at 209½.

Lincoln was in the ring for little enough time, but if his handlers had had their way he would have left even earlier. They threw in a towel soon after the start of the second heat but referee Benny Goldstein ignored the gesture.

At 2 minutes, 46 seconds of the round Liston pasted Amos with a left hook. This time the referee needed no more evidence of Big Train's ineligibility for continued service.

Amos was draped over the ropes for three minutes while doctors worked hard to revive him. Eventually Lincoln walked to the dressing room, doubtless wondering where his once promising career was leading him.

Liston's retinue pointed to the result of the aborted fight as evidence that he was entrenched among the top contenders for the heavyweight championship, which he lost to Cassius Clay and failed dismally to recover in a second shot.

The situation which prompted Lincoln's towel bearers to toss a soiled wiper into the ring halfway through the second round was created by a three-punch combination with which Sonnyboy decked the Train, now reduced to a rundown local.

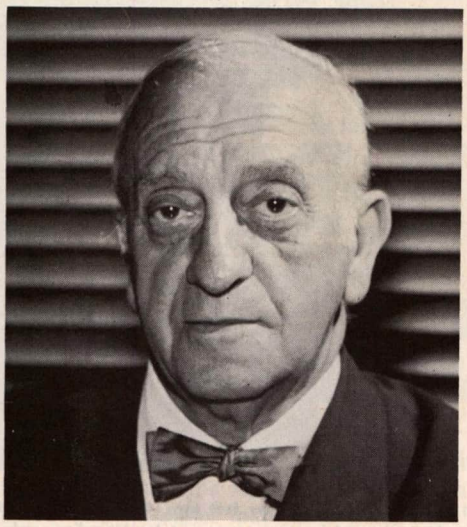
In came the towel, and much to the possibly pleasant surprise of the disgruntled customers, Goldstein refused to see the token of surrender.

It was Liston's sixth victory of the year, and his sixth knockout success, for a total of 24 rounds.

He started 1968 last March with a KO over Bill McMurray in 4. Then he took care of Billy Joiner in 7, Henry Clark in 7, Sonny Moore in 3, and Roger Rischer in 3. Clark was Liston's only rated opponent.

For Lincoln it was fight No. 3 of the year. He beat Joey Orbillo in a 10, and lost a 10 to Buster Mathis.

Fleischer vs. Jacobs In Return Match



NAT FLEISCHER started The Ring in 1922 and has been at the helm ever since. His experience as a sports editor goes back to 1916. He held that position on the New York Press, Sun, Evening Telegram and the Telegram-Mail. He began writing sports in 1906, and has authored no fewer than 53 books on boxing. He was graduated from the City College of New York, where, as manager, he established basketball as a major sport.

JIM JACOBS has been collecting fight films for 21 years. He was only 16 when he started. For some years now he has been recognized as the world's leading amateur handball star. Jacobs is a college graduate. His collection of boxing movies is recognized as the most extensive in the world and its value has been estimated as more than $500,000. He has been showing a movie called "The Legendary Champions," on the major circuit.

IN The Ring's first annual jumbo edition last March Nat Fleischer and Jim Jacobs engaged in a hot debate which aroused fight fans all over the world.

Fleischer took up the cudgels for the Old Guard of boxing, with stress on Jack Johnson, whom he advanced as the greatest heavyweight of all time.

Jacobs, who owns the largest collection of fight films in the world, derogated the Old Timers, on the basis of evidence presented by old movies.

The mail kept pouring in for months. The ultimate decision was a draw. The younger fans came to the aid of Jacobs, and the older aficionados put up quite a fight on behalf of Fleischer.

It was evident that a return match had to be put on, and here it is.

The Ring staffers discussed a dozen different subjects from which to pick the one for Fleischer and Jacobs to hold their return debate. Finally they decided that the disputants should be asked to write about "The Most Exciting And Interesting Fighter Of My Experience."

Fleischer and Jacobs were told that they did not have to pick their choices for the greatest boxer in any class, or that, of necessity, they even had to name a champion.

They were instructed to follow the chosen subject as closely as possible. Whom had they liked most in action in the ring? Who gave them their biggest thrills as expert viewers? Which qualities had they seen played up in extenso by their choices?

Fleischer picked Jack Dempsey. Jacobs expressed the greatest admiration for Ray Robinson.

Fleischer named Dempsey in spite of the fact that for decades he had been nominating Jack Johnson over Dempsey, Joe Louis, Jim Jeffries, Jim Corbett, Rocky Marciano and other candidates as the No. 1 heavyweight of all time.

Jacobs picked Robinson because Jimmy subscribed heartily to the widespread belief that, pound for pound, Sugar Ray had been the greatest exemplar yet developed by the fistic profession.

Neither Dempsey nor Robinson had been invincible. But if they had shown flaws, they were not concerned with courage and gameness. They never had put up a bad fight, even in defeat. They had turned on, for the fans, every ounce of their skills and determination, every iota of their ability to arouse the onlookers to a sense of having viewed the best the professional ring could offer.

Twice had Dempsey lost to Gene Tunney. But neither in the rain at Philadelphia nor in the Long Count in Chicago had the Manassa Mauler been remiss.

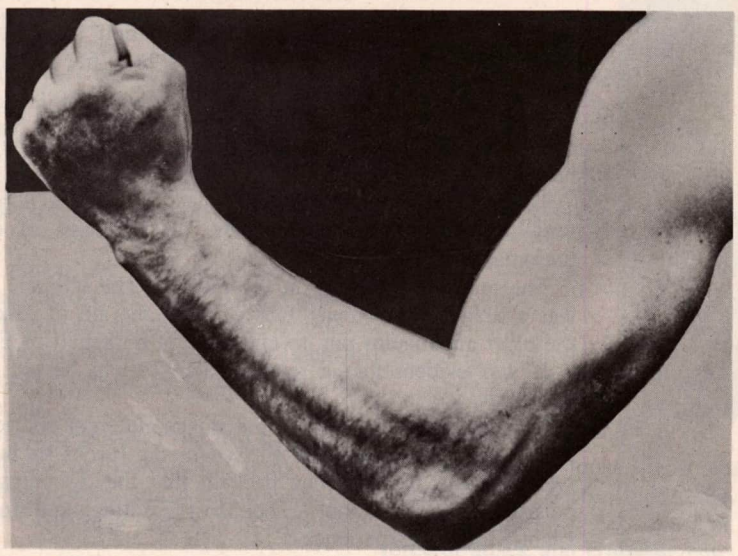
Nor had there been a title fight among the many in which Sugar Ray had engaged in which the clock had ticked off a second of boredom.

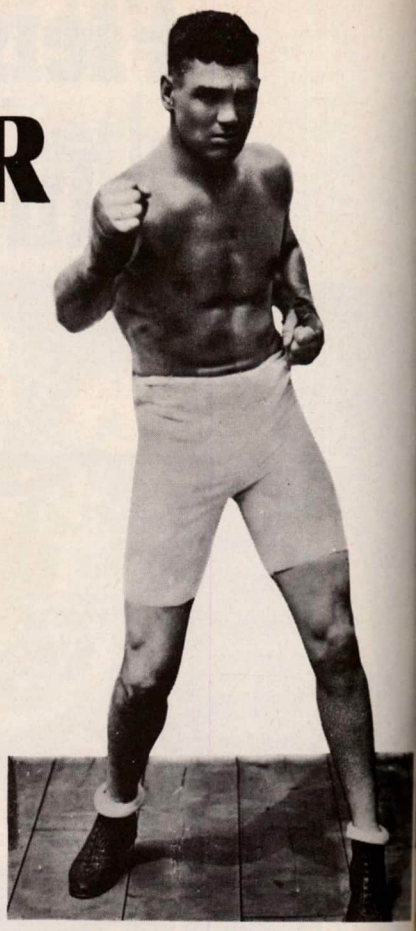
There is not, in the matter at hand, the strong element of contest which existed between Fleischer and Jacobs last year.

Nevertheless, there is a question of choice. Is Fleischer the winner? Is your vote for Jacobs? Or do you pass up both Dempsey and Robinson?

Send your vote to The Ring, 120 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y., 10001.

DEMPSEY NO. 1 THRILL-PROVIDER





On the left is the mighty Dempsey left arm, the one that contained such lethal force that it could knock a man out by traveling only six inches. Above, the rugged-looking Manassa Mauler at the peak of his ring days. Below, Dempsey shown doing some roadwork in the company of his famed trainer, Jerry the Greek.

By NAT FLEISCHER

IN all sports you'll find that there are many brilliant performers. Some are super-athletes, whose competitive skills, combined with personality, have brought them titles, public attention and esteem. Such a man is Jack Dempsey, the Manassa Mauler, onetime heavyweight champion of the world.

I've often asked myself, of all the famous boxers I've seen in action and known intimately, who gave me my greatest thrills? Which of the many pugilistic stars left with me the unforgettable impression, one that the years will never blot out.

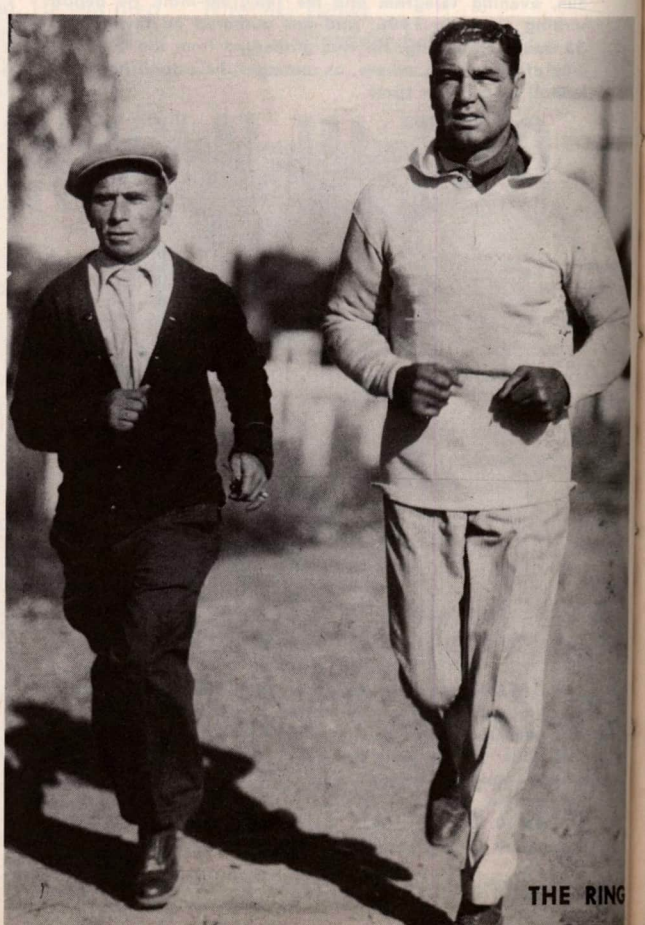
Such a boxer was Dempsey. Among the great fighters of all time, as readers of The Ring well know, I rate Jack Johnson the master. Let me state that the honor has been alloted to him on all-around ring ability, which is not the subject of this article.

Who among the hundreds of boxers whose bouts I have reported in many parts of the world would I rate tops? Not the most talented, supreme in elegant boxing as was Tommy Loughran; but the one whose ring performances were so outstanding from the spectators' point of view, as a thrill provider, as to leave an indelible mark on my memory.

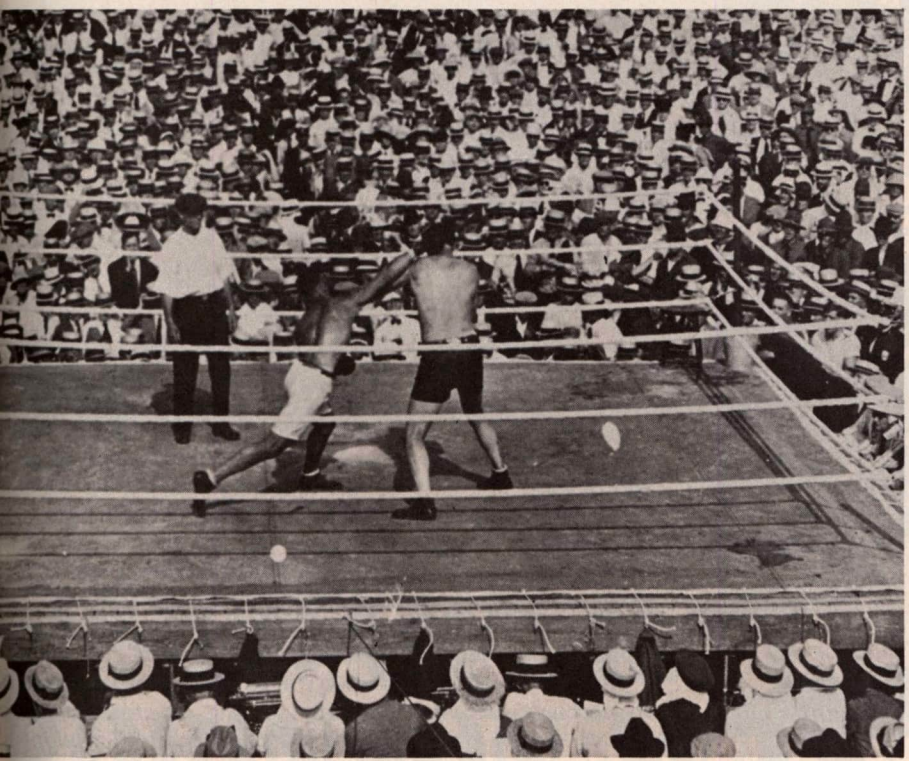
In my search, I didn't have to waste much time. The names of Jack Johnson, Jack Dempsey, Ray Robinson, Benny Leonard, Gene Tunney, Barney Ross, Mickey Walker, Joe Louis and Rocky Marciano quickly confronted me.

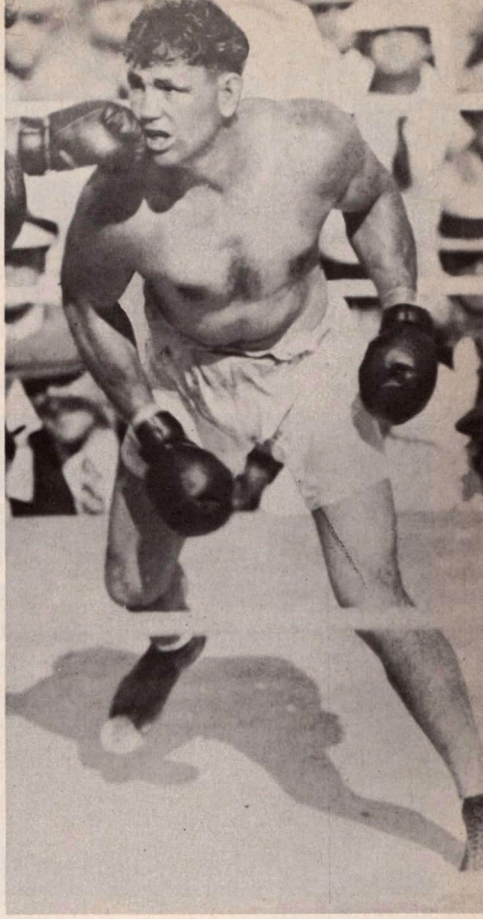
Johnson's boxing technique, unequalled by any heavy I've seen in ring action; Jeffries for power clouts; Tunney for cleverness; Dempsey's vicious inside body attacks; his speed of foot in launching the assault; Mickey Walker's heroic stands against the best of three divisions. Leonard's ring mastery; Harry Greb's wind-mill battling and Tommy Loughran's scientific boxing. All standouts.

Add to the list Barney Ross, Tony Canzoneri, the Zale-



Below, Dempsey connects with a devastating right to the jaw of the late Jess Willard to send him on one of the seven trips to the canvas he made in the first round of the historic bout at Toledo on July 4, 1919. Dempsey became heavyweight champion when Big Jess was unable to answer the bell for the fourth round. Right, Dempsey shows what his chin is made of as he absorbs a hard left to the button.





Graziano slugging masterpieces and you are faced with a problem in choice. Who gave me my greatest thrill as a reporter?

My choices were far easier than the average fight fan would be subjected to in making his selection. They quickly narrowed down to three pugilists—Dempsey, Leonard and Ray Robinson. I turned to the highlights in the career of each and Dempsey in my opinion stood out most prominently.

This, unlike the article published in The Ring some time ago on "The Greatest Fighter I've Ever Seen," is based wholly on the boxer as a powerful box office asset, a dynamic ring figure with amazing hitting power, aggressiveness, determination to end a contest with one blow if possible. The figures pointed to Dempsey.

He landed as choice Number One. I was not concerned so much with greatness in making my selection as I was with the fighter whose ring activity left its indelible mark by virtue of the thrills furnished, surprises available, personalty plus.

In Dempsey, it was his speed of hand and feet combined with a powerful attack, that made him the promoter's magnet.

He was a "killer." When the bell sounded it unleashed a tiger who went into the attack with flaying fists, bewildering punching power and aggressiveness possessed by few in his division.

The nearest approach was Rocky Marciano, in that respect. Dempsey's complete interest was to destroy the opposition as quickly as possible.

Dempsey represented the true fighting man. He was a destroyer, a demon once he got under way. That's the Manassa Mauler who stands out in my mind as the best crowd pleaser of my time.

When the bell sounded, a wild man was unleashed. Flaying fists reached their targets early and often. His teeth bared, he sprang into action bent on destruction. He represented undeniable force.

Dempsey was not a boxer. He was a fighter with a Capital "F." He belonged to the slugging school. Tunney, Louis, Loughran and Jack Sharkey were more clever, but the Manassa Mauler was a Powerhouse.

I have heard sports writers declare that a fight between Dempsey and Marciano, each in his prime, would have resulted in the most thrilling, hard hitting affair in ring history.

I agree. But I disagree with those who at the same time have declared that Rocky, in a punch-for-punch attack, would have stopped Manassa Jack.

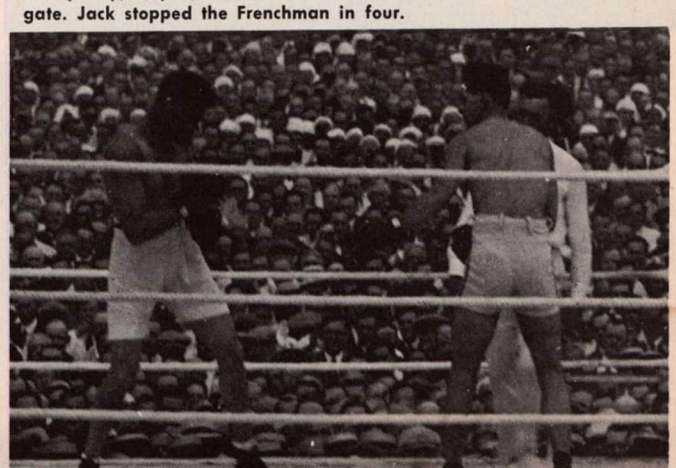
The fight would not have lasted long enough for Marciano to spring such an attack as he did when he fought Jersey Joe Walcott and stopped him in the 13th round, and against Archie Moore, whom Rocky halted in the 9th.

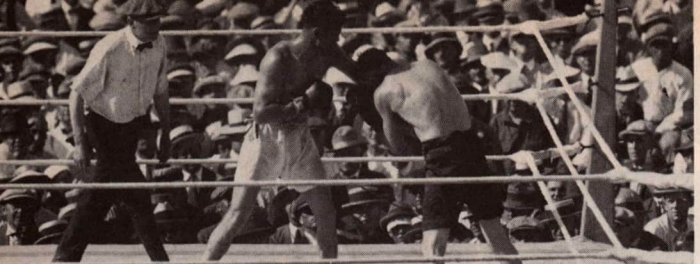
Dempsey in his prime would have stopped Walcott and Moore before the fifth got under way.

Tuney's ring wisdom would have accomplished as much.

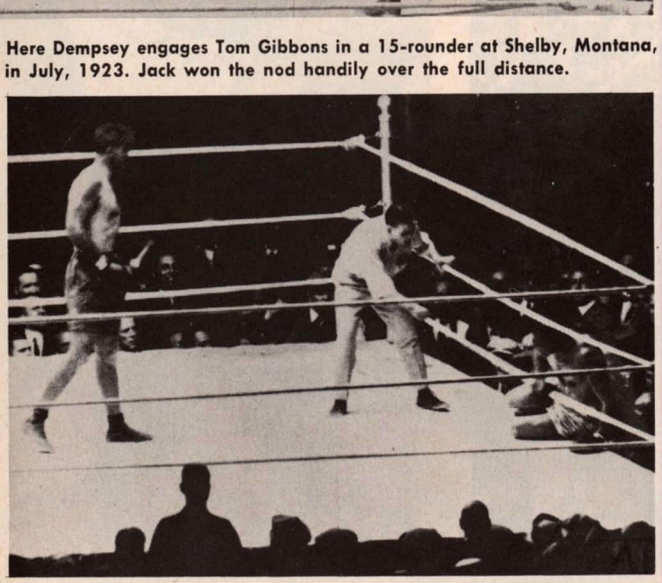
Louis, as a power hitter, was the equal of Dempsey. But while the Brown Bomber had to get set before to sing his punches, Manassa Jack at his peak tore in and unleashed an attack that was bewildering and invincible.

Dempsey (left) appears to be a big cat waiting to leap in at the kill, in this case Georges Carpentier, during the first round of their contest in Jersey City, July 2, 1921, the bout which saw the first million-dollar gate. Jack stopped the Frenchman in four.

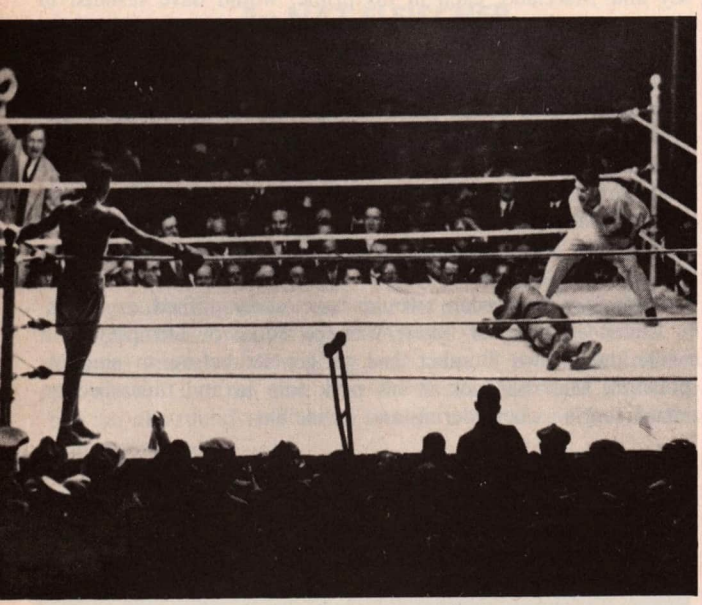




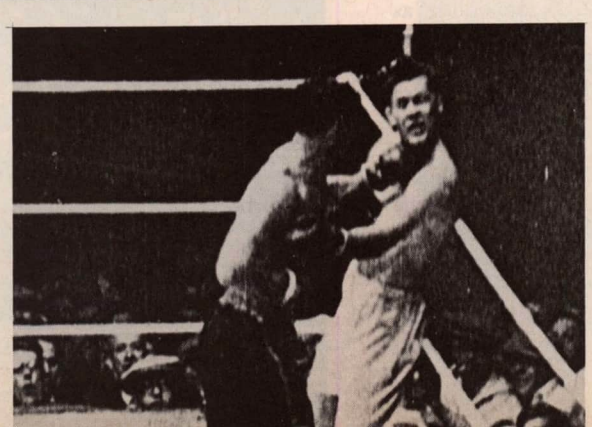
Here Dempsey engages Tom Gibbons in a 15-rounder at Shelby, Montana, in July, 1923. Jack won the nod handily over the full distance.



Jack climbs back into the ring after being sent flying by Luis Angel Firpo in the first round of their contest at New York's Polo Grounds in September, 1923. Firpo, who had been down five times in the first round, was kayoed by the champion in round two after suffering two more trips to the canvas. It was probably the most exciting contest in ring annals.



Above, the end of the Dempsey-Firpo donnybrook as referee Johnny Gallagher counts out the Argentinian. On the right, Dempsey connects with his powerful left to the jaw of Gene Tunney in the seventh round of their second battle in Chicago. Tunney hit the floor for the famed "Long Count." Tunney won the decision in 10-rounds, but the controversy over how long Gene was on the canvas exists to this day. Dempsey became a more popular figure in defeat than he was after any of his victories.



Dempsey, with his bobbing and weaving style, was not easy to hit with solid punches. He knew the tricks of the game and put them into operation with crafty execution. In that, he was superior to most of those who followed him.

Jack possessed steel fists and an iron jaw. His blows were explosive, much like those of Leonard.

He could take it and dish it out. The big punch and the ability to take a solid one are the assets that count most in winning a fight. Jack possessed both. He also was quick in recovery.

Dempsey might be likened to a combination of a polar bear and a panther. Strong as the first. Agile as the second. Fast as a top welterweight, and that includes Ray Robinson, one of the greatest in that category, Jack kept his spectators enraptured as they watched his destructive movement. He was a relentless machine, B.T., (Before Tunney.).

If one took him apart in the years of his heyday, a period in which he smothered Big Jess Willard, paralyzed Bill Brennan, annihilated burly, thick-muscled and heavy chested Luis Angel Firpo, outclassed clever Tom Gibbons, flattened the sharp-shooting Georges Carpentier, put big Fred Fulton and Carl Morris away in a jiffy, we find a fighting machine, six feet one inch of physical perfection into a body ideal for tossing devastating punches.

Dempsey power could be likened to a shot from a gun. The crowd was spellbound. The tremendous interest fight fans displayed in the Manassa Mauler's bouts is evident from the record crowds he drew in his championship fights.

His style of attack was always a good defense. It prevented an opponent, accustomed mostly to ring cleverness or slow motion or using a shuffling style for infighting, from penetrating the defense with fair effectiveness.

What he would have accomplished against a ring master like Jack Johnson, who possessed marvelous cleverness, is difficult to decide.

It is my opinion that Johnson, whom I rate the greatest of heavyweights, would have beaten Dempsey to the punch as he did Tommy Burns, or stood him off.

Tunney did it in two fights and Gene would not have gone 15 rounds with Johnson.

It must be remembered however, that when Dempsey fought Tunney he was well past his peak, due to inactivity, worries over parting with Jack Kearns, and several court suits. Managerial difficulties took a lot out of Dempsey's fighting spirit.

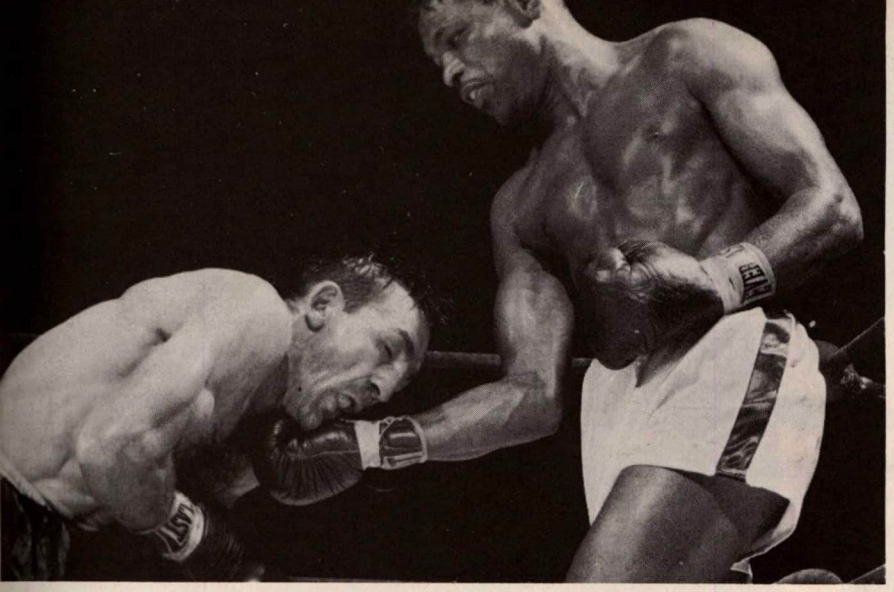
They lowered his stamina. They had him upset while in training, yet he had Tunney on the verge of a knockout in Chicago and in serious trouble in the fourth round of their Philadelphia battle. Over-anxiety, an eagerness to tear in for the kill, kept Dempsey from accomplishing the feat of regaining the crown when he fought Gene in Chicago.

Tunney has never been given proper credit for the excellent boxer he was. In time his measure of ring talent will be properly noted by experts and he'll be given his proper place among the top heavyweights of all time.

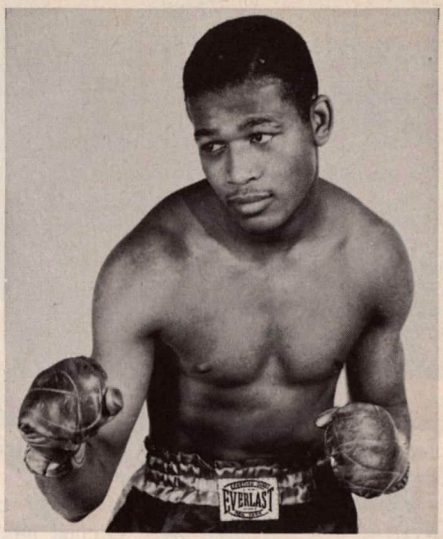
Yet with Gene in the prime of life, a perfect athlete in all respects, a clever boxer with no faults, was within seconds of a knockout by an opponent to whom little chance for victory was given.

That Chicago battle was one of the world's truly classic heavyweight fights. That contest, more so than any other in which Dempsey engaged, and his fight with Willard, are the two that earned for Dempsey the high honors this article means to allot to him.

I could write reams about other fighting men—Marciano, *(Continued on page 94)*

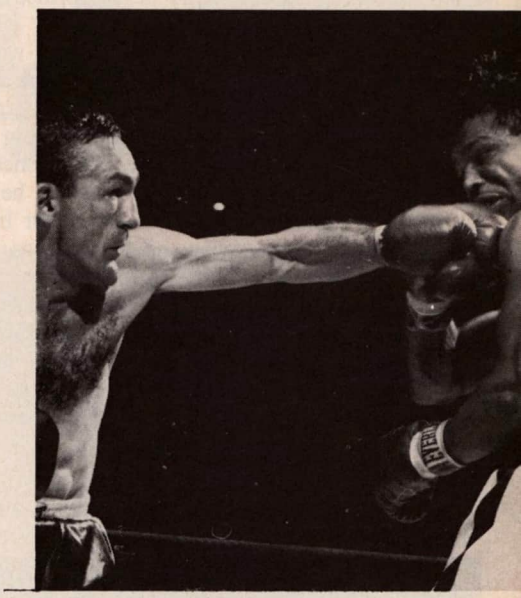


Sugar Ray Robinson demonstrates an uppercut to the chin of Carmen Basilio. Robby had all the firepower any boxer's arsenal would require. He lost his middleweight title to Basilio on September 23, 1957, but showed his courage in the process.

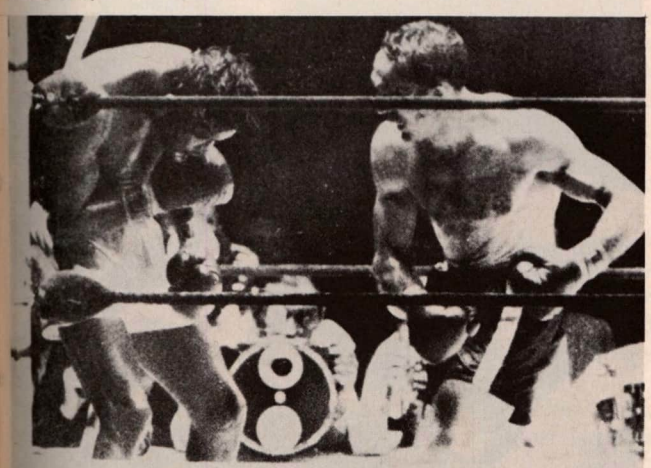


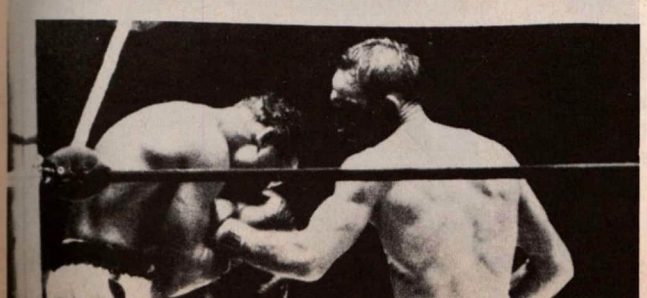
Sugar Ray in his prime, when he was an almost perfect fighting machine.

"SUGAR" RAY ROBINSON WAS TRULY UNIQUE



On the right, Basilio connects with a long, hard left to the chin in the sixth round. Carmen claimed that this round was the turning point for him in capturing the 160-pound crown from the gutty Sugar Man. Below, the 12th round, in which Robinson took a fearful battering, absorbing blows for a full 73 seconds before "waking up." Then Ray, practically out on his feet, came back for the final 42 seconds of the session throwing punches without letup.





By JIM JACOBS

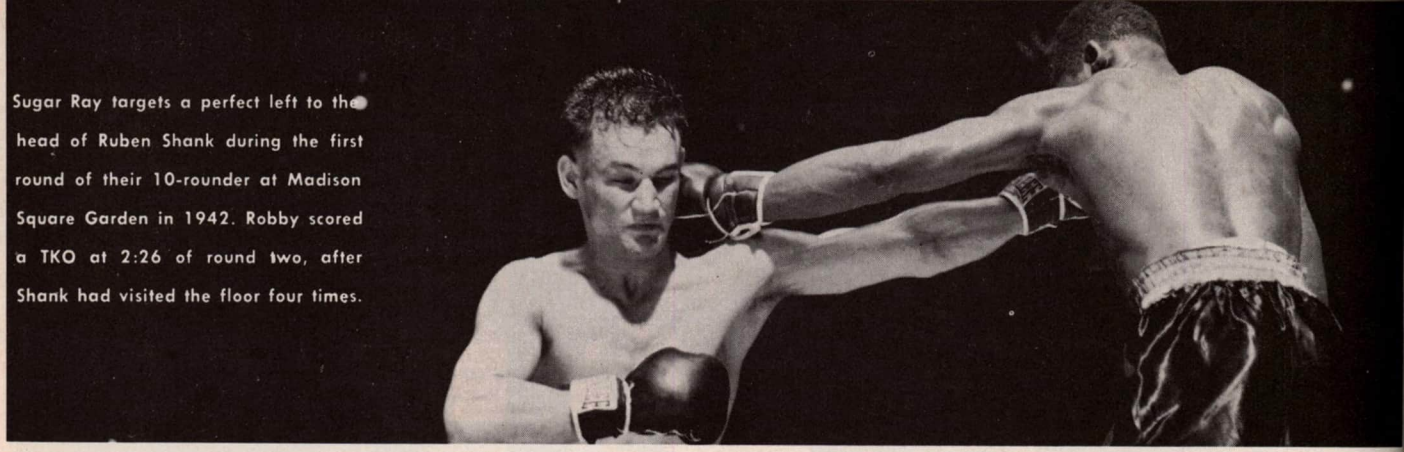
THERE is a great practical benefit in owning the largest and most comprehensive fight film library in the world. Chiefly, that I can afford the luxury of giving myself the opportunity to change my mind every few years, if necessary.

It is difficult to describe the feeling of "exclusivity" which any individual derives out of being able to do something that few, if any others, can duplicate. Perhaps it is that very sensation of "exclusivity" which I experience when I decide, approximately once a week, which boxing champions I shall watch perform.

I am continuously making comparisons in my screening room, as I have available to me a type of monumental truth. Because fight fans are not exempt from the effects of nature, they use their outrageously fallilble memories as the foundations for an opinion which they carry through life.

Generally, most followers of the sport demonstrate an incredible persistence in their opinions which lack any room for flexibility. Rarely, then, does any fighter achieve a type of genuine triumph which induces everyone to abandon his prejudices and instinctively embrace the talent with a type of religious reverence.

It has happened, quite infrequently. It last occurred approxi-



Sugar Ray targets a perfect left to the head of Ruben Shank during the first round of their 10-rounder at Madison Square Garden in 1942. Robby scored a TKO at 2:26 of round two, after Shank had visited the floor four times.

mately 26 years ago when a particularly skilled individual placed his ability on display and performed under the name of "Sugar" Ray Robinson.

Robinson has left behind a type of utter disbelief in the minds of the privileged who watched him perform.

I have three Stanley Ketchel fights in my film library and that's too many. I have approximately 20 of Ray Robinson's fights, spanning the 25 years he performed as a professional, and twenty are far too few.

What made Ray Robinson truly unique was that throughout a period of twenty five years in the ring he represented a type of fighting skill, which he enforced with grace, that was immediately embraced by a sophisticated boxing public crying out for excellence. Where Robinson was concerned, there was never a questioning period as to whether he was, or whether he wasn't — whether he had it, or whether he didn't.

There were no misgiving, no reservations, — only incredulous fight fans who couldn't believe that one performer could have such an infinite variety of fighting talent.

Ray's superb skills were no accident. Great athletic ability is always the result of sincere effort and intelligent direction and represents the wise choice of many possibilities. If there was always a constant, or predictable, element in Ray's performances it was certainly that of an ever present search to get the job done with his own individual type of class.

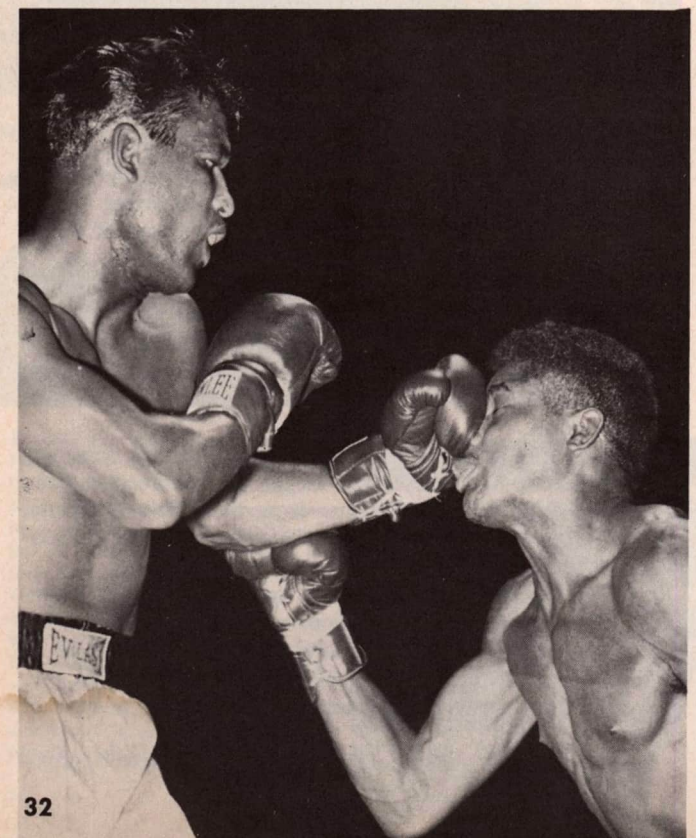
To say he was magnificent, to define his endless fighting talents, to tell of the millions of people he electrified, would be to disguise the chief ingredient which made him "Ray Robinson." For he would only reveal what really made him what he was long after he was the invincible Robinson of the 1940's.

It wasn't until September 23, 1957, when Ray was involved in a defense of his world middleweight championship against Carmen Basilio, that he exposed the quality that all of his great fighting talent had kept hidden so well for 12 years.

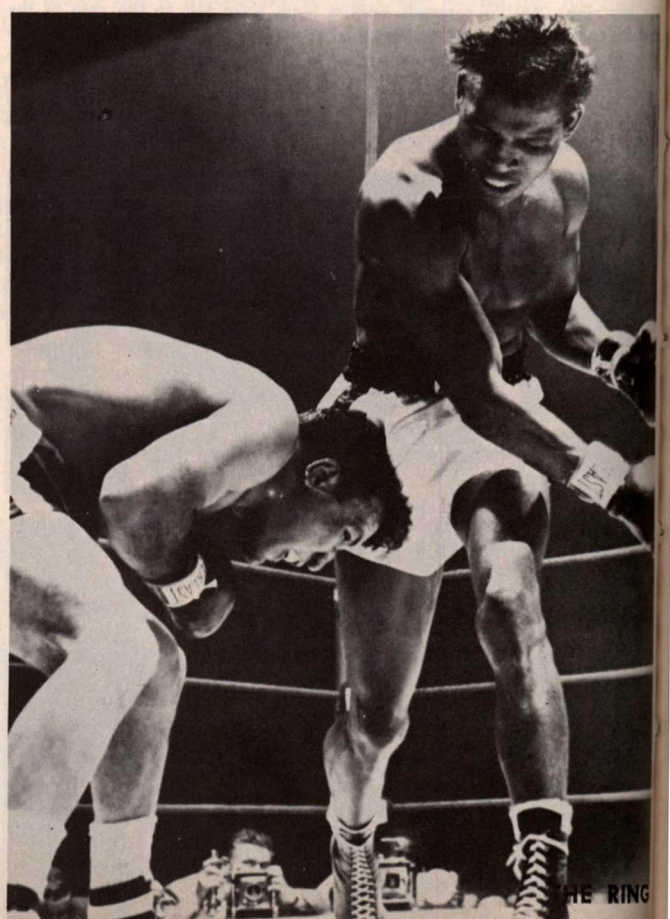
In the 12th round of that fight, Basilio pressed Robinson to the ropes and exploded punches off of Ray's jaw for an unbelievable 73 seconds.

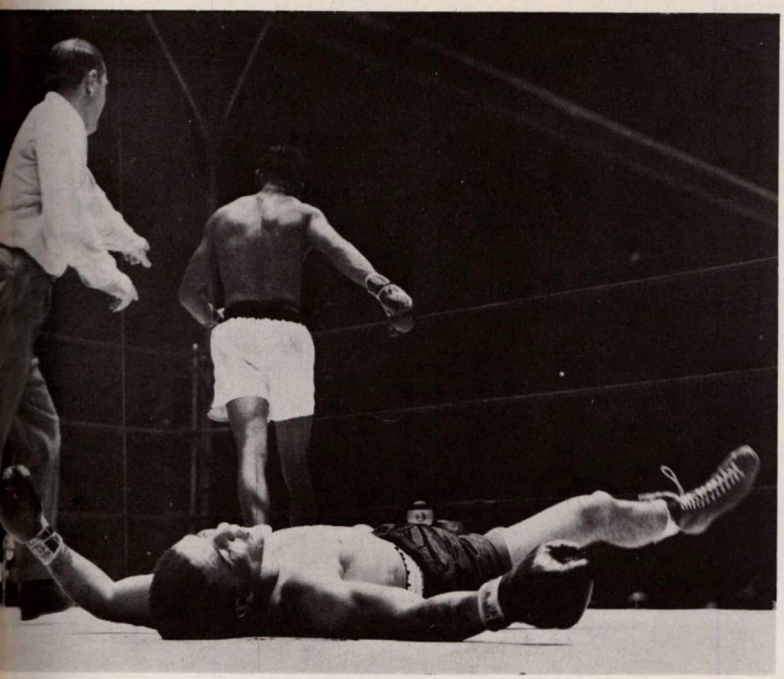
Every time I watch the film I am shocked that Robinson doesn't fall, or that the referee doesn't stop the fight. The ringside motion picture cameras clearly show Robinson's eyes are glassy and rolling, much like a man who is being put to sleep in a dentist's chair.

Holly Mims is the recipient of this left to the nose in this 1951 bout at Miami. Robinson scored a unanimous victory in 10 rounds.



Here is Robinson pummeling Jake LaMotta on the head on his way to capturing the middleweight title for the first time in Chicago in February, 1951. Robby stopped the Bronx Bull in the 13th round.





Above, Robinson heads for a neutral corner as ordered by referee Ruby Goldstein who's about to start counting over Randy Turpin in the 10th round at New York's Polo Grounds in September, 1951. Robby won by a TKO in that round, thus regaining the 160-pound title he had lost to Randy previously in England. On the right, Robinson gains revenge on Carmen Basilio in March, 1958, as he hammers the onion farmer from Canastota, N.Y. in the 11th round with a vicious right. Sugar Ray gained a split nod to recapture the middleweight crown for the fifth and last time.

At that instant Ray Robinson was as knocked out as any fighter I have ever seen in my life. He simply was hanging over at the waist, refusing to fall down.

Quite suddenly, for no satisfactory reason, one of Basilio's countless punches landed on Ray's jaw, "waking him," Ray, once again, after a lapse of over a minute without throwing a punch, realized he was in a fight.

It was this very moment when the viewers received the answer to what Robinson's true source of greatness was. There were 42 seconds left in the 12th round and Ray started punching back. He didn't stop throwing punches for that entire period, and finally the bell rang.

Ray had lost the round, had been knocked cold in the middle of it, but had finished at the close in a fashion which the phrase "courageous" falls short of describing. Ray came back and won the following round, the 13th, bigger than any he had taken in the fight.

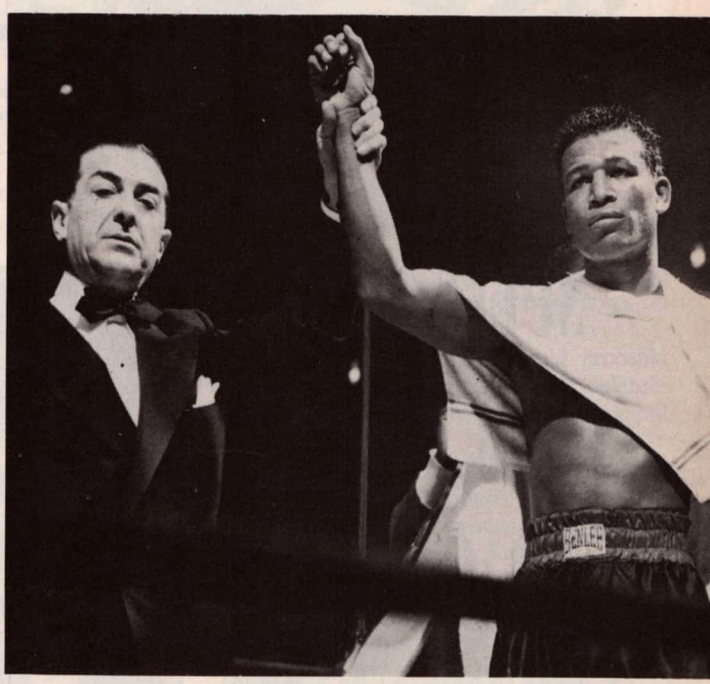
Ultimately he lost the championship on a split decision, without the word of protest, which I had grown so accustomed to hearing from other beaten champions.

However, that was not of consequence. What was significant was that a great old fighter had been temporarily deserted by all of the fighting assets to which he was so accustomed. He had to call upon that particular ingredient which is referred to in so many ways by people, but which has no satisfactory dictionary name. Fight fans call it "Guts."

Ray Robinson had shown everything else for seventeen years, and to tell people he was a great and exciting fighter is not a highly negotiable piece of information.

But on the night of September 23, 1957, Ray put another spice into the potpourri which made all of the previous years come into the clearest focus. Without his dazzling speed of foot, without his double left hooks, without his indescribable class, he nevertheless would have been Middleweight Champion of the World using the ingredient which backed up all of the rest of his great talent.

HIS OWN PARTICULAR BRAND OF COURAGE!



One of the supreme moments of Robinson's ring career. His arm is being raised by announcer Harry Balogh at Madison Square Garden on the night of December 20, 1946, signifying he has just won his first world championship, the welterweight title, after taking a 15-round decision from Tommy Bell.

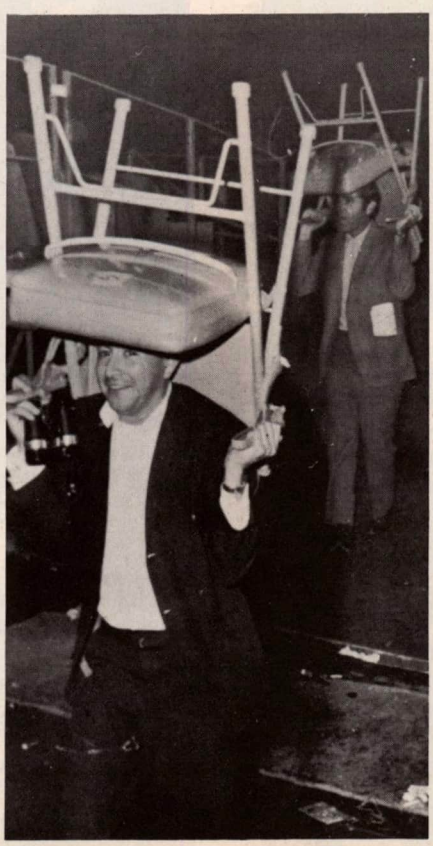
Not so long ago I sat at ringside while Joe Frazier, The Ring's No. 1 rated heavyweight contender, pummeled Oscar Bonavena for 45 minutes.

I watched Frazier, and my thoughts went back to nights on which I had seen Ray Robinson.

Robinson was the most exciting exemplar of the ring because he could lay out a plan and follow it meticulously, with his splendid footwork, his gorgeous legerdemain, and his adroitly maneuvered combinations.

(Above) Irate fans vent their displeasure over the split decision given bantamweight king Lionel Rose over Mexico's Chucho Castillo in their 15-round title contest at the Inglewood Forum by stacking chairs, burning seats, throwing bottles and overturning several cars in the area. (Below) Many spectators protect themselves as they flee the arena amid the destruction.

SPLIT NOD FOR ROSE OVER CASTILLO FOR BANTAM TITLE CAUSES RIOT IN LA



By DON FRASER

INGLEWOOD, Calif.—Lionel Rose is expected to abandon the bantamweight division and move into the featherweight class by sumer, according to manager Jack Rennie.

The muscular aborigine was hard pressed to make 118 pounds for the successful defense of his bantam crown against Mexico's Chucho Castillo at the Forum.

The 15-round decision was of the split variety with the two judges, Lee Grossman and John Thomas, going with the champion, while referee Dick Young dissented.

Several hundred Castillo followers among the crowd of 15,342 felt that their idol was jobbed and started a riot which included the burning of seats, throwing of bottles and the over-turning of several cars in the parking area.

The uprising was quelled by units from the Inglewood Police Department, Los Angeles County Sheriffs and close by Hawthorne Police. No arrests were made and there were no serious injuries. It was ironic that referee Young, the only one to vote for Castillo, suffered a head cut from a tossed bottle.

The majority of the press felt the decision was right, with Rose's superb boxing

Castillo lands a vicious right to the head of Rose during the sixth round. Chucho floored Rose with a right to the chin in the 10th. Chucho also out-punched the champion in the 12th and 13th rounds. Judges Thomas and Grossman both scored the bout for Rose, 7-6, while referee Young tabbed Castillo the victor, 9-7.

offsetting the aggressive style of the 24-year-old Mexican.

A sharpshooter with a pair of fast hands, Rose set the pattern for the fight in the early rounds as he continually beat Chucho to the punch. He was content to spear the stocky Latin with left jabs and right hand leads and avoided any toe to toe confrontations.

Castillo, when he could catch up with the elusive Australian, landed mostly body punches. Normally a smart boxer, Chucho found himself tossing left and right hands from left field.

The challenger didn't actually land a real effective punch till the 10th round, when he floored Rose with a perfect right to the chin.

"I saw the right coming, but I couldn't get out of the way. It was a quick punch that stunned me more than really hurting me," Lionel explained.

"I was all right as soon as I got up. This seems to happen to me in every fight these days."

The crowd expected Castillo to take charge after he had floored Rose, but in the next round, Rose had recovered enough to get an even break on the two judges' scorecards. Chucho rallied to take rounds 12 and 13 by just out-punching the champion.

Rose came back to take the play away from Castillo in the 14th round and this decided the fight. All three officials gave the round to the 20-year-old titleholder. Those three minutes were enough to send him home to Melbourne with title intact.

Judges John Thomas and Lee Grossman had identical scores of 7-6, while Young tabbed Castillo, 9-7.

Following the bout, Rennie admitted that Rose was several pounds overweight the morning of the fight and had to spend time in a steam room to trim down to 118.

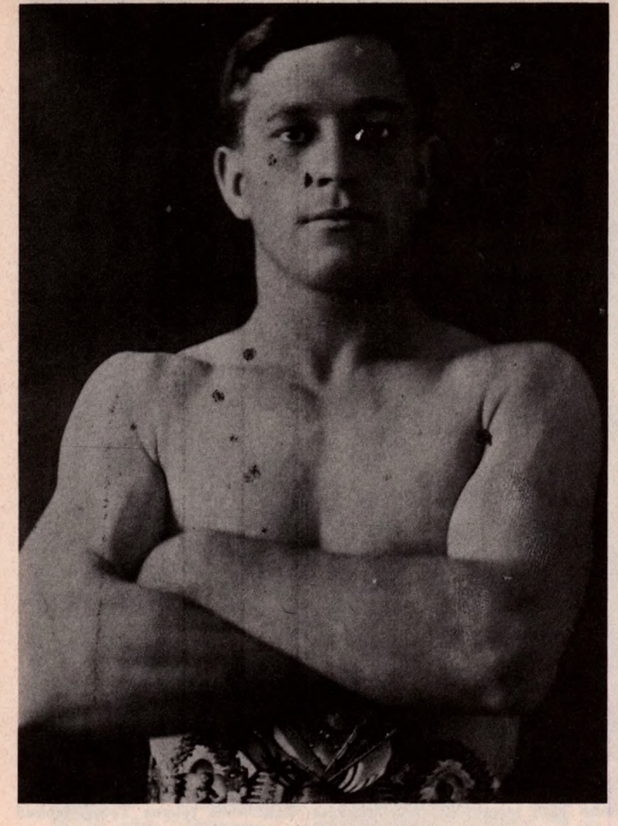
Rennie said that Rose would probably engage in two bantamweight title defenses and then go after the world 126-pound championship.

"It would be asking too much of the boy to make 118 pounds in another six months. He still is growing and has the

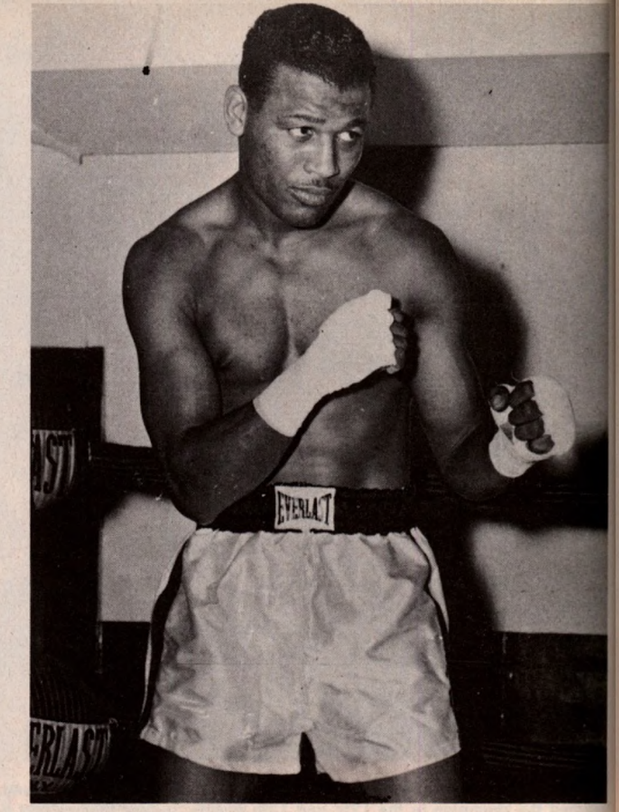
(Continued on page 72)

(Left) On the morning after, Rose reads about his triumph and the carnage that took place afterwards. Damage was estimated at $50,000.

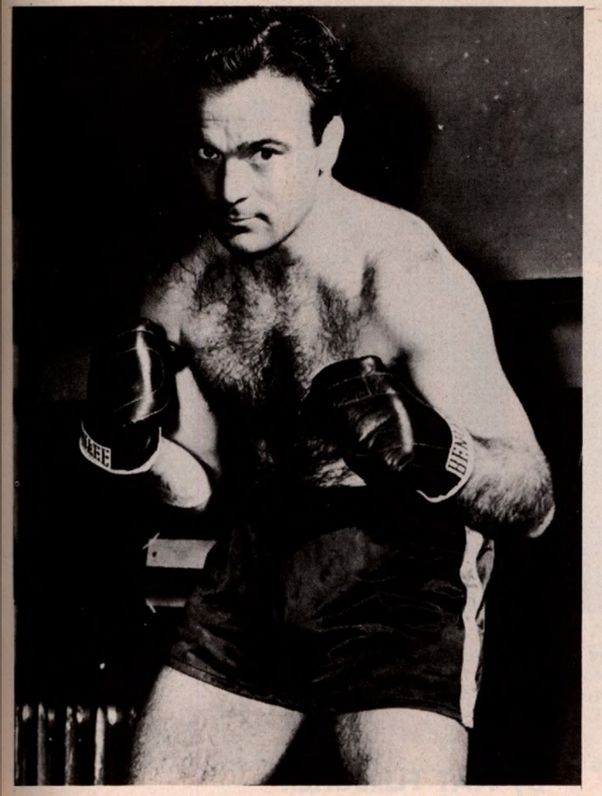
(Right) A jubilant Rose and his manager, Jack Rennie, after the decision in his favor was announced.



STANLEY KETCHEL



RAY ROBINSON



MARCEL CERDAN

MICKEY WALKER

ALL-TIME MIDDLEWEIGHT COMPUTER TOURNAMENT

The Ring herewith presents summaries of the first 12 bouts of the computerized "All-Time Middleweight Championship Tournament" as presented on radio throughout the United States with Guy LeBow and Murry Woroner at dream ringside. The blow-by-blow of the championship final will be carried in the April issue of The Ring.

Computer Boss Tells How TKO Was Called

How is a computer TKO finish determined? The answer comes from Murry Woroner, to wit, as follows:

"The referee in our computer fights is not empowered to stop a contest unless there is a situation of serious injury.

"The referee is permitted to call a TKO only if one of the fighters is patently defenseless, and has taken five consecutive punches to the head without a return.

"The referee is permitted to call a TKO if one of the contestants is hanging on helpless, or is supported by the ropes, out on his feet."

The referee in the middleweight series was the well known Ruby Goldstein, who achieved quite a reputation as the third man after a fine career as a welter, 1925-1937. He enlisted in the Army in World War II during 1942.

BOUT ONE

CARMEN BASILIO vs. MARCEL CERDAN

Cerdan took the first round as he packed the heavier artillery. Round two was more of the same as Marcel hurt Carmen in that round. Cerdan scored the first knockdown in the third round with a hard right to the chin. Basilio bounced up after the mandatory eight count and dumped Cerdan to the mat with a looping right. Basilio then floored Cerdan again with a left. In the fourth, Cerdan unleashed a brutal body attack, stunning Basilio. A vicious right to the head and a tremendous left to the jaw by Cerdan and it was all over, a knockout at 1:10 of the fourth round to move the Frenchman into the quarterfinals.

BOUT TWO

KID McCOY vs. EMILE GRIFFITH

The first four rounds were practically even as McCoy's style seemed to have Griffith baffled. McCoy kept that stabbing left working into Emile's face, opening a cut in the fourth round. From the fifth through the eighth, Griffith had the edge as he landed the more effective shots and was the aggressor. McCoy concentrated on the left, seemingly forgetting he had a right hand. He didn't let up on the cut eye, but Griffith shrugged it off and kept right on coming. Rounds nine, 10 and 11 followed that same pattern. In rounds 12 and 13, McCoy remembered his right and unleashed a good two-handed attack that made the blood flow freely from Griffith's eyes. Griffith moved better in the 14th and 15th rounds, thus coming up with a close victory, the computer scoring the bout 145 points for Emile and 141 for McCoy. Griffith thus moved into the quarter-finals.

BOUT THREE

STANLEY KETCHEL vs. GENE FULLMER

They slugged it out in the first round with Ketchel having a slight edge. Ketchel drew blood from Gene's eye in the second round and showed mastery in picking off punches in mid-air. Fullmer bloodied Stanley's nose with a sharp left hook. Ketchel landed two murderous rights near the end of the round. Stanley had a slight advantage in the third round. They slugged it out for half a minute in the fourth, but Fullmer landed the heavier blows to take the round. In the fifth Ketchel exploded a powerful left which floored Fullmer for the count of nine, but Fullmer weathered the round. Ketchel whacked away, causing Fullmer's left eye to bleed. In the sixth, a left and right tagged Fullmer solidly, flooring him again for a count of nine. Fullmer lasted the round but was bleeding badly. In the seventh, Ketchel pummelled Fullmer unmercifully with smashing lefts and rights. With Gene unable to defend himself, referee Ruby Goldstein stopped the bout, Ketchel thus winning via a TKO in the seventh round, and moving in to the quarterfinals.

BOUT FOUR

ROCKY GRAZIANO vs. TIGER FLOWERS

Flowers started off fast, taking three of the first five rounds. Graziano seemed to be head-hunting while Flowers simply outlanded him with softer but accurate shots to the head and body. Rounds one and three were even. Then Graziano brought his right hand into action. He dropped the Georgia Deacon twice in the sixth, hurting him badly. Rocky floored Tiger again in the seventh. Flowers was down twice in the eighth and once in the ninth. In the tenth, Graziano's right again decked Flowers, but the game Georgian refused to stay down. In the 11th, Graziano finally finished his man, knocking him out at 1:08 of the round to advance to the quarter-finals.

BOUT FIVE

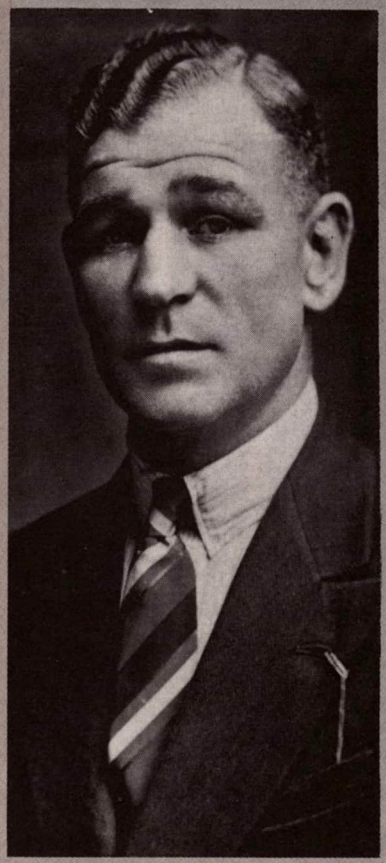
SUGAR RAY ROBINSON vs. NONPAREIL JACK DEMPSEY

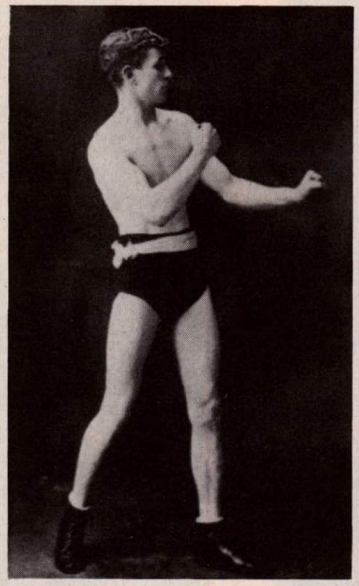
Robinson captured every round, finally finishing the Nonpareil in the 11th. Robinson's style and speed overwhelmed Dempsey. Though he did take an occasional hard shot from the Nonpareil, Sugar Ray seemed to be toying with the man from the 19th century. Robinson really began pouring it on in the seventh round. From then on he kept shooting hard to the head and body. In the 11th he switched to a vicious attack to the head, forcing Dempsey to the ropes. Finally, with Dempsey almost helpless, referee Goldstein stopped the bout at 1:20 of the round, Robinson thus gaining the tournament's quarter-finals.

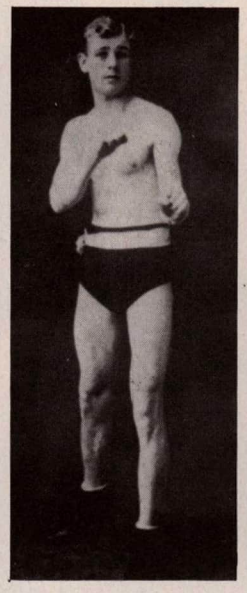
BOUT SIX

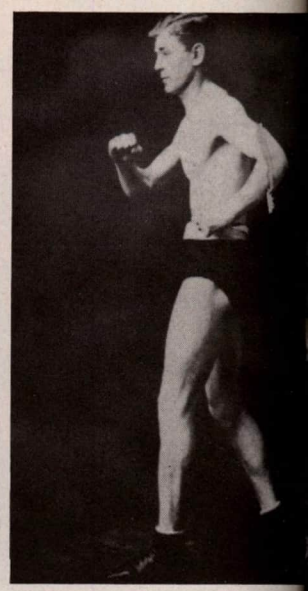
BOB FITZSIMMONS vs. JAKE LaMOTTA

According to the computer, the first *(Continued on page 72)*









(Left) Ted Broadrib, famed British manager and trainer, in his heyday. He piloted Tommy Farr, among others. Above, we see him in his fighting days as "Young Snowball." He held a victory over Georges Carpentier scored in 1910 in Paris.

BROADRIB, FAMED BRITISH FIGURE, 79, DEAD

By NAT FLEISCHER

REVIVAL of big time boxing was in progress in England. The man most active in the rebuilding the sport was Ted Broadrib. Ted, a former boxer, manager and trainer, a member of the old school, took a deep interest in the development of new talent. That he succeeded, was evident from the quality he brought to the U.S. in the early 30s. I've met hundreds of talented ring instructors but few with as deep a knowledge of boxing as Broadrib possessed.

Ailing with arthritis during the past ten years, Ted passed away recently at 79. His death brought back memories of famous fights which I attended with him in England, Europe and the U.S.

As "Young Snowball" he fought and was known when Jeff Dickson, famous pre-World War II promoter in France, decided to add England to his field of operations. Ted became his chief of staff in the British Isles.

Ted did a lot of travelling on behalf of boxing, and his journeys were fruitful. His understanding of human nature and his friendliness prevailed. His persistency, the tenacity, courage and independence of a true Cockney, made him a popular and powerful figure.

Ted Broadrib never faltered. His life was given ever to boxing.

Mike McTigue, who won the world light heavyweight crown from Battling Siki during the Irish insurrection, upon his return to America told a significant story about Ted.

"It was St. Patrick's night in Dublin when I was booked for my title fight with Siki. Gunfire was heard all around the city. The guns and bombs were in full blast.

"The danger zone was in the vicinity of the arena but that didn't put any fear into the heart of Broadrib, an Englishman in the midst of an Irish uprising against the British.

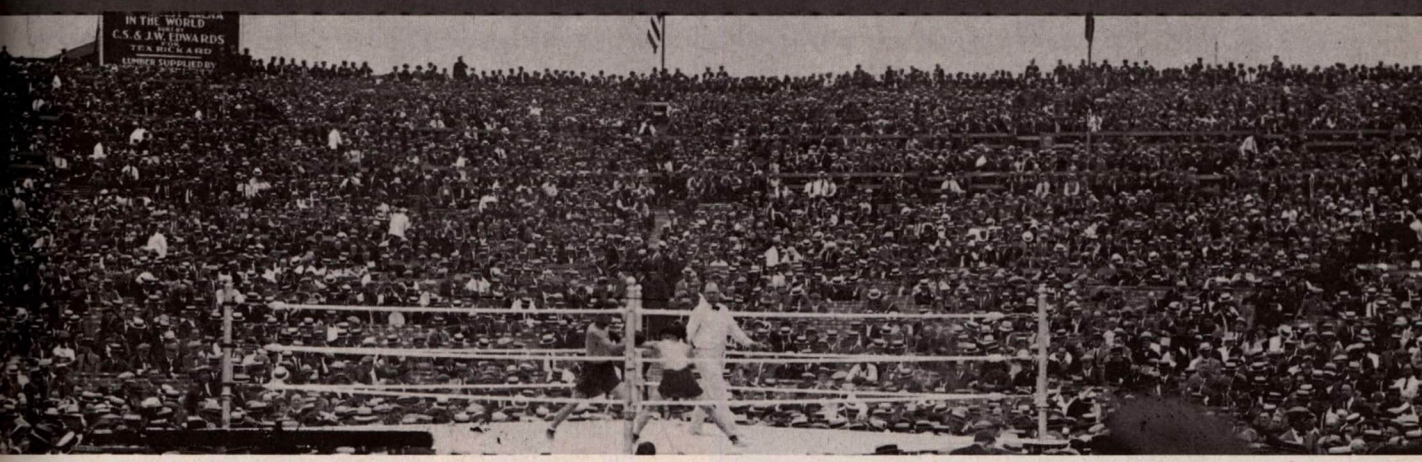
"Ted went into the ring that night as second-in-chief to me. My brogue made it evident to which side I belonged. There was some doubt whether Ted would be permitted to work with me, but I wanted him and there he was, oblivious to the danger he was facing.

"In the early part of the fight a left swing landed on my eye and damaged it severely. At the end of the round, Broadrib skipped over the ropes, into the ring and quickly applied first aid. He did such a good job that I was able to carry on and defeat the grinning, untamed Senegalese. When the fight was over, I thanked Ted for his help.

"On the day following in a report on the fight, an Irish newspaper gave Broadrib full credit for having saved the night for the Irish and brought the title to Erin."

Broadrib had the rare distinction of having defeated Georges Carpentier, the Orchid Kid of France, at a time when all of France's sportsmen were talking about the "Wonder Boy of Lens." Carpentier didn't lose many fights, but he did *(Continued on page 84)*

The RING ALL-TIME GREATS



IT is the privilege of The Ring, backed by its impressive history of 48 years in the publication field, to present, for the first time, the All Time Elite Corps of boxing.

A poll of the Rating Board of this magazine has selected the eight greatest fighters, one in each weight class, from the heavies down to the flyweights.

By emphatic vote of the Board—Nat Fleischer, backing Jack Johnson, dissenting—Jack Dempsey was awarded the No. 1 spot among the heavyweights.

Going down the line, we find Jack Dillon leading the light heavies; Stanley Ketchel the middleweights; Ray Robinson, the welters; Benny Leonard, the lightweights; Jem Driscoll, the feathers; George Dixon, the bantams; and Jimmy Wilde, the flyweights.

This list reveals the choice of six Americans and two Britons. It also honors three living fighters—Dempsey, Robinson and Wilde.

The selections were hardly unanimous. Only one man, Ketchel, got the vote of every member of the Board. Fleischer broke in on the Dempsey vote after having refused unanimous choice to lightweight Leonard, by picking Joe Gans.

Dempsey got his accolade by a fair margin over Joe Louis. Dillon just about made it over Tommy Loughran, who was voted one of the master boxers of all time, with Kid McCoy and Billy Conn following in that order.

But for Ketchel, Robinson conceivably would have won the accolade for the middleweight division. However, Ray could not beat the Michigan Assassin, and could not be left off the list. So, having been a welter champion, Robinson was named for that classification.

Forced to fight for his No. 1 spot among the 147-pounders, Sugar ran into opposition from Jack Britton, Ted (Kid) Lewis and Henry Armstrong.

Among the 126-pound gentry of all time, the lightning fast, will o' the wisp Driscoll won by a clear margin. But there were votes for Willie Pep, Abe Attell and Johnny Dundee.

There were two modernistic opponents for Dixon, of the long, long ago, in the bantamweight division. They were Pete Herman and Eder Jofre.

In the flyweight division Wilde was an almost unanimous choice, his only opposition coming from Pancho Villa, who beat him for the world title.

In picking Dixon, the Board went farthest back into the annals of the ring for an all-time selection. Dixon won the world bantam title 79 years ago, on June 27, 1890, when he knocked out Nunc Wallace in the 18th round.

Dixon soon relinquished the bantam title and went into featherweight competition. On March 31, 1891, at Troy, N.Y., Little Chocolate gained the feather laurels with a 22 round victory over Cal McCarthy.

Dixon ceased to be a world champion on October 4, 1897, when he lost a 20-round decision to Solly Smith. But George recovered the title on November 11, 1898, on a 10th round disqualification of Dave Sullivan.

January 9, 1900, saw Dixon drop out of championship class, Terry McGovern knocking him out in the eighth round in New York.

Dempsey won his championship from Jess Willard in 1919 and lost it to Gene Tunney in 1926.

Dillon gained international recognition as the light heavy champion in 1914 and lost the crown in 1916 to Battling Levinsky.

Ketchel, who went so far out of his class as to fight Jack Johnson—and get KOd in the 12th round in 1909—actually was a double crown winner.

He stopped Joe Thomas, middleweight, in 32 rounds in 1907; took the middleweight championship from Billy Papke, and knocked out light heavy Philadelphia Jack O'Brien.

The Assassin was shot dead on October 15, 1910 on his place at Conway, Mo. by farmhand Walter Dipley. Ketch was only 24.

His career covered 61 bouts. Papke and Johnson scored the only knockouts standing against Stan. He blew two decisions when he was a raw rookie in 1904, both to Maurice Thompson in Butte. Ketch also fought a draw with him.

Tracing the title peregrinations of Robinson through the annals of the welter and middleweight divisions had better be left to the history of Sugar Ray which will *(Continued on page 78)*

JACK DEMPSEY

WILLIAM Harrison Dempsey, whom we know as Jack, was born at Manassa, Colorado, on June 24, 1895, of Scotch-Irish-American stock.

Jack started his ring career as Kid Blackie, and ended it on July 24, 1940, with a two-round over Ellis Bashara at Charlotte, N.C.

Explaining why The Ring Selection Board named Dempsey the greatest heavyweight the sport has seen is almost unnecessary. The Manassa Mauler combined all the qualities and attributes of superlative achievement in boxing—superlative as a powerhouse, superlative as a box office magnet, superlative as a personality, a standout in gameness, aggressivenes, neversay-die quality, and prestige.

Dempsey won the world title on July 4, 1919, when he he knocked out Jess Willard in the third round. It was a case of plain mayhem. Jack was 24. He lost the title to Gene Tunney by decision after ten rounds in Philadelphia on September 23, 1926, when Jack was 31.

Tunney beat Jack a second time on September 22, 1927, in Chicago. This Battle of the Long Count ended the more vital phase of the Mauler's spectacular and dramatic career.

Dempsey embodied all that the great champions of the past possessed. He had the punch of Sullivan and Fitzsimmons, showed the speed of the great Jim Corbett and Jack Johnson, had the cunning of Johnson, and the strength and hitting power of Jim Jeffries.

Perhaps barring Jeffries, who, in the opinion of many, was the hardest hitter, Dempsey stood supreme in this line. For all around superiority, no champion in ring history compared with Dempsey—the Dempsey who whipped Willard and Luis Firpo. The combination of fighting qualities possessed by Dempsey was not to be found in any other champion.

John L. Sullivan, with his power, lacked the speed of Dempsey.

Corbett, the cleverest heavyweight of all time, lacked the punch of Dempsey.

Fitzsimmons, with his deadly two-fisted attack, had nothing on the Manassa Mauler when it came to body punching. Dempsey was as fast as Ruby Robert and more aggressive.

Jeffries, with all his strength and physique and his famous crouch which made it difficult to reach his body, was outspeeded and outpointed by Corbett for more than twenty rounds, and was outpunched by Fitzsimmons. What one lacked, the other had.

But Dempsey had everything! There was nothing lacking in his make-up.

Nature treated Dempsey lavishly. No man in the history of the heavyweight division ever combined all that Dempsey—THE DEMPSEY—possessed.

When Dempsey began his body attack, there was little time or opportunity for an opponent to block the blows. They came too rapidly and the sting was too great. A fellow lost heart when those fists of the Mauler sank into the body.

That weaving style, with the short snappy hooks, bewildered an opponent. When Dempsey hit on emerging from a weave, Jack's blow carried all the weight of the body behind it and made the blow effective.

Jeffries, when at the height of his career, would have been defeated by Dempsey.

The opinion must not be gleaned that Dempsey was merely a tough, rugged slugger, with an extraordinary punch. He possessed science and cleverness far above the ordinary boxer, albeit not to so wonderful a degree as Corbett, Johnson or Tunney. He had a crafty fighting head, if not the consummate ring cunning that belonged to one or two other ring masters. Jack averaged well up in all ring attributes and stood out above all others in versatility and power in hitting.

Admirers of Fitzsimmons may question Dempsey's punching superiority, but a cold analysis of the hitting abilities of the two, gives Dempsey a clear margin. All of us suffer more or less from the tendency to enlarge and exaggerate the abilities and deeds of champions who have gone before. Time sheds a halo around the heads of the Old Guard.

Dempsey drove his remarkable punching power from a pair of splendid hands, big-boned and boasting a "squareness" across the knuckles that does not belong to the average individual, a well developed wrist and forearm and great strength in the hitting muscles of the upper arm, shoulder and back. He also possessed the important faculty of proper leverage, brought the muscles of his legs as well as his upper body into play and got both weight and impetus behind his blows.

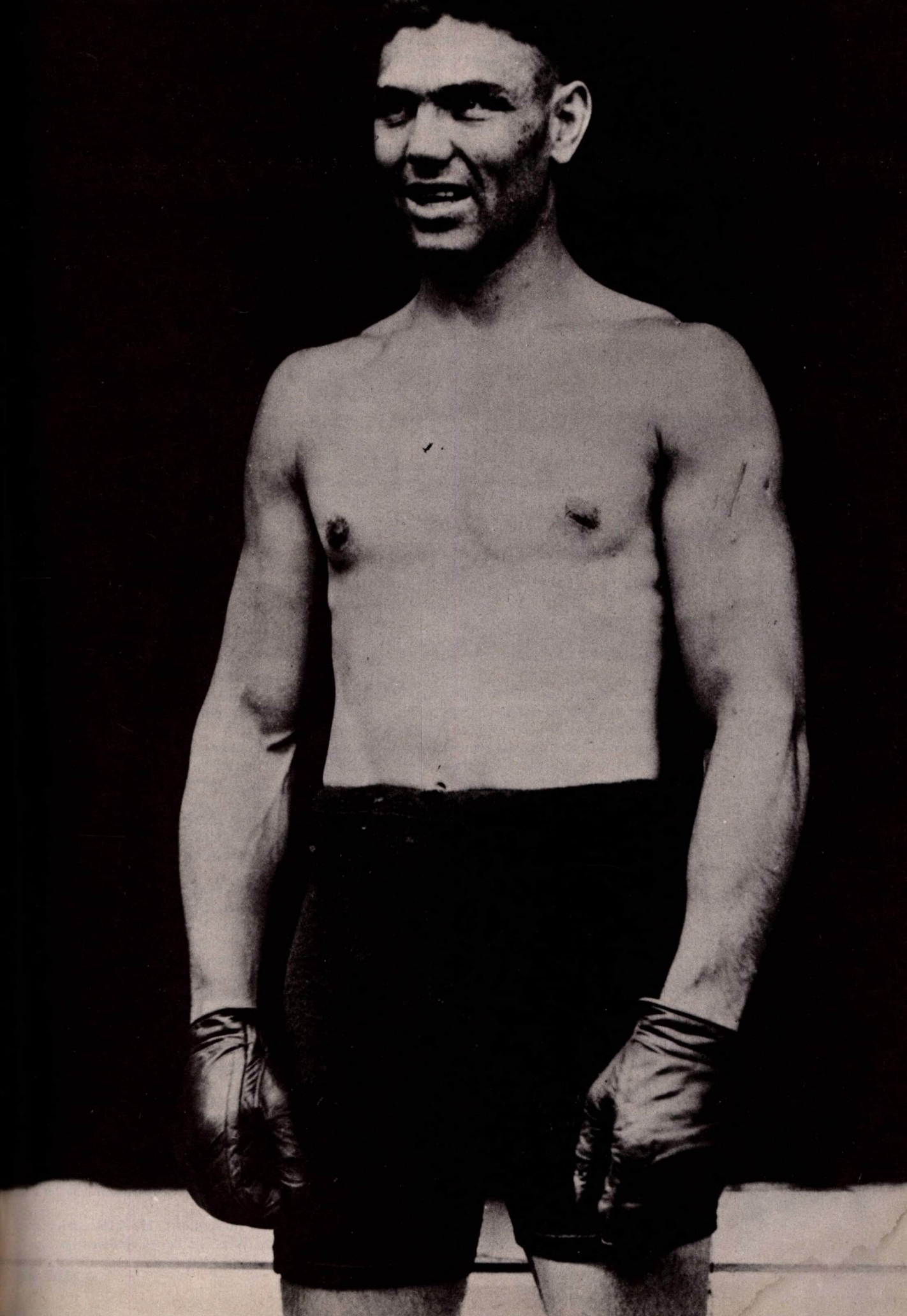
Perhaps Jack's chief punching asset was a perfect co-ordination between mind and muscle, the ability to bring instant and overwhelming stress upon any movement. He had a wonderful hitting instinct. His movement was animal-like. Some of his blows could be likened to the vicious sweep of a grizzly's paw.

To look at Dempsey today, one would not suspect that his business was that of fighting. His remodelled nose is of ordinary size, his eyes haven't been puffed up by wallop, and he doesn't carry a cauliflower ear. Dempsey's nose was broken early in his career.

Dempsey started at the bottom rung of pugilism and worked his way up in meteoric fashion. This in a way, explains why he has escaped the punishment so many champions have been forced to take. He was fortunate enough to be possessed of a pair of wonderful hands and arms, in which he packed the knockout punch, but to no lesser degree must he give credit to wonderful feet and legs.

Dempsey's knockout hands that enabled him to put a quick end to his bouts. It was Dempsey's speedy legs that kept him moving so rapidly while in front of an opponent, that his rival could not "locate" him. This explains why Jack's head and body were seldom the target for the punches of his rivals.

It may be said, and Dempsey admits it, that the worst punishment be ever received in the glove sport, was handed to him in his training camps.



JACK DILLON

WHEN Jess Willard was the world heavyweight champion, he received a challenge from Jack Dillon. Jess showed the challenge to reporters and remarked with a laugh, "Fight him? Why he's too small."

But height and weight handicaps didn't deter Dillon from facing top heavies and light heavyweights.

Dillon, christened Ernest Cutler Price and known in fistic circles as "Jack the Giant Killer," engaged in 240 contests, 127 of which were no-decision bouts due to laws banning decisions in a number of states in which he fought. He scored 60 knockouts.

Not a bad record, considering that he faced heavyweights, light heavies and middleweights!

"Too small, am I?" retored Dillon to Big Jess's jibe, "well let him try me out." Jess never did.

Dillon proved to the world that he was not too small for any heavyweight by the manner in which he fought against such stars as Mike Gibbons, Frank Klaus, Eddie Mc Goorty and George Chip, each of whom, after Stanley Ketchel's death laid claim to the world middleweight title. Dillon, following those contests, did the same.

For two years the dispute went on regarding Ketchel's successor, with Gibbons, Jimmy Clabby, Klaus, Frank Mantell and Dillon, seeking international recognition. That finally was given to Klaus, following his defeat of Billy Papke in Paris, March 5, 1913.

Dillon, after Klaus' recognition, decided to enter the upper divisions and went after the heavier men. He surprised Battling Levinsky, a top heavy, by defeating him in 15 rounds in 1916 in Kansas City. Then be went on to New York to take part in one of the best fights of his career, opposing Frank Moran in Washington Park, Brooklyn. A crowd of 25,000 saw Dillon and Moran engage in a spectacular affair.

Moran only a few months previous had fought Jess Willard in a 10 rounder in the old Madison Square Garden and entered the ring a hot favorite over Dillon. Jack was almost knocked out in the third round, but thereafter gave his bigger opponent a pasting. He had Moran bleeding badly.

Willard saw the fight and it was then that he turned his back on granting the "Giant Killer" a chance to fight him.

In addition to beating Moran, Dillon defeated Gunboat Smith, Pueblo Jim Flynn, Jim Savage, Charlie Weinert, Tony Caponi, Al Norton and Tom Cowler.

Dillon packed a heavy wallop. He never was floored during the height of his career.

After his retirement as a fighter, he took up refereeing and handled many important fights in Pittsburgh. He was third man in the ring for Harry Greb, Johnny Ray, Cuddy De Marco, Jack Zivic and other celebrities. He was boss in the ring and the fighters knew it. They never questioned his work or his decisions.

Dillon had a stoutly built body, was muscular and carried in his arms the strength of an iron worker. The "Hoosier Clouter" as he was dubbed by Indianapolis sports scribes, could jab well, hit with power and block punches well.

When interviewed one day, he remarked that he thought he boxed more often than any middleweight, but found it necessary to go out of his class against heavies and light heavies because the money in the lower class was insufficient to keep him as active as he liked to be. "The big dough," he said, "comes in the higher divisons."

Dillon was born in Frankfort, Indiana, February 2, 1891, of Scotch-Irish-American descent. He was 5 feet 7½ inches tall and through most of his career scaled between 157 and 164 pounds.

Jack started his professional fighting in 1908. In his first three years he engaged in 37 fights of which he lost only one. He scored during those years seventeen knockouts.

Among the top men he faced during his long career lasting 15 years were Bob Moha, Ray Bronson, Mike Twin Sullivan, George KO Brown, Leo Houck, Gus Christie, Jack Denning, Battling Levinsky, Bill Mc Kinnon, Hugo Kelly, Tony Caponi, Gunboat Smith, Johnny Howard, Mike Gibbons, Billy Miske, Bob Moha, High Walker, Marty Cross and Harry Greb, in addition to those already mentioned.

On October 24, 1916, in Boston, Dillon fought Battling Levinsky for what was designated as a fight for the light heavyweight championship of the world and Levinsky won the decision at the end of 12 rounds. The press however, refused to accept the match as for the world title, declaring the bout could be only for the American championship, since Georges Carpentier of France was recognized as the European leader and had as much claim on the vacant throne as did the American.

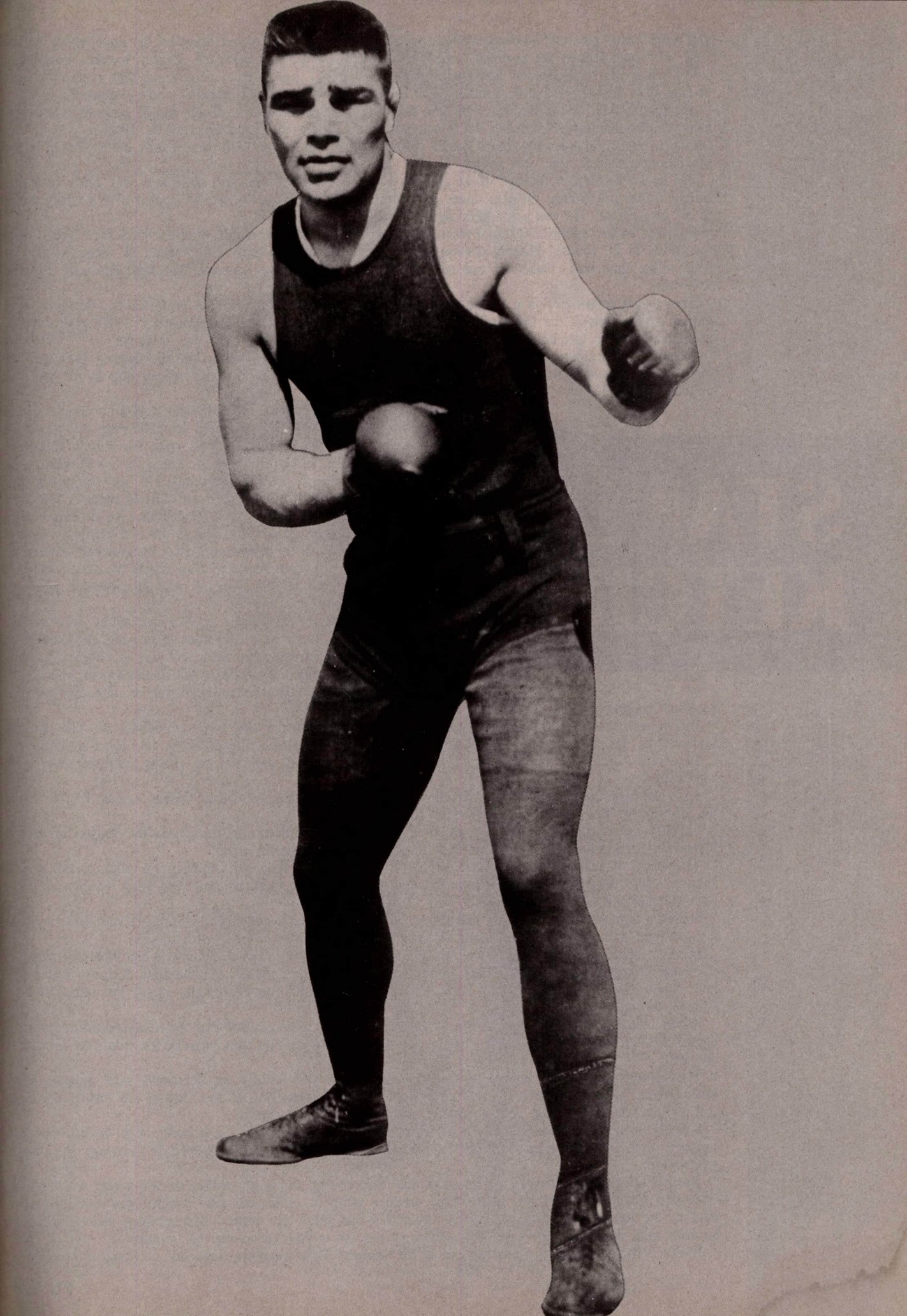
Philadelphia Jack O'Brien had been the previous holder but had not defended the title from the time he acquired it in 1905 to his retirement in 1912. He had been too busy fighting heavyweights during all that time.

Carpentier and Levinsky fought on October 12, 1920, and the Orchid Man from France knocked out the American in Jersey City, New Jersey, in four rounds to gain international recognition.

Dillon was one of the busiest fighters in America. In 1911 he fought 27 bouts.

Eddie Mc Goorty defeated Dillon twice and Frank Klaus, also a claimant of the middleweight title, got the decision over Dillon in Daly City, California, in a 20 round contest. Those fights and bouts with George Chip, Gunboat Smith, Battling Levinsky and Bob Moha, were Dillon's toughest. Most of his battles in the last three years of his career were no-decision bouts.

In the late thirties, Dillon became ill and his case was diagnosed as tuberculosis. He suffered for several years and was sent to Florida where he was helped by many friends. When he be- *(Continued on page 78)*



STANLEY KETCHEL

THE term "greatest" has been appied to many boxers, some of whom deserved the appellation, but most of whom lacked the essential assets that go to make up that category. Stanley Ketchel, born Stanley Kiecal at Grand Rapids, Michigan, October 10, 1887, was a true member of that exemplary society of ring elite. He was of Polish descent, powerful in physique, a terrific puncher and courageous.

He fought both in the middleweight and heavyweight divisions. One of his major contests was a world heavyweight championship match with Jack Johnson, a homeric battle on July 5, 1909 in Colma, California, in which he was outweighed by 25 pounds, yet dropped the Galveston Giant before being knocked out seconds later in the 12th round.

He began fighting at the age of 16. He was a roustabout, a man of the road who often hitched on freight trains and wound up as a dance hall bouncer. In that capacity he participated in a fist fight that led to his ring career. He was a romantic figure.

His first major contest was on February 12, 1905 at Butte, Montana, when he held Jack Twin Sullivan to a draw in 20 rounds. His big chance came two years later, July 4, 1907, when he faced Joe Thomas, who at the time was considered one of the best middleweights in America. The fight also went 20 rounds to a draw.

They faced each other in a return engagement, September 2, 1907, in San Francisco and this time Ketchel scored a knockout in the thirty-second round. Their third contest, on December 12, 1907, ended with the Michigan Assassin gaining the verdict at the end of 20 rounds. Each bout was a thriller.

Ketchel was a fighter of the blitzing, slugging school. His rushing tactics and his fighting fury, combined with tenacity, made him stand out so brilliantly, that fistic experts of his era classed him as the best of all middleweights.

He was awarded the middleweight crown by popular acclaim after Tommy Ryan had retired in 1907. He lost the title to Billy Papke, September 7, 1908, when the Illinois Thunderbolt knocked Ketchel out in the 12th round in Los Angeles.

Ketchell fought in three divisions. He held the middleweight title, then fought Philadelphia Jack O'Brien twice in 1909, once in New York and again in Philadelphia. At the time O'Brien was claimant of the world crown in the 175 pound division and Ketchel, only a middleweight, all but knocked Philadelphia Jack out in the tenth round in New York, the bout ending with his victim lying helpless with his head in a sawdust pan in the corner of the ring.

In a return bout, O'Brien was kayoed in the third round in Philadelphia. Both were non-title fights since decisions at the time were not permitted by State law, but by virtue of the kayo, both Jack and Stanley coming in within the weight limit, Ketchel really won the light heavyweight crown although he never received recognition.

In his next fight, Stanley faced Billy Papke in Colma, California for Billy's middleweight title. On September 7 of the previous year, Papke had knocked out Ketchel, but Papke didn't hold the title long.

In a return bout two months later in San Francisco, Ketchel regained the crown, stopping Billy in the 11th round.

On July 5 of the following year, Stanley successfully defended the title in Colma, against Papke, winning the decision at the end of twenty vicious rounds.

Ketchel, not satisfied with the opposition in his own class and having conquered the leaders of the next higher division, took on Jack Johnson in a heavyweight championship match.

The story of that fight has it that Willus Britt, Ketchel's manager, figuring on putting one over on Johnson, who needed the money, arranged the affair with the understanding that Jack would take it easy with Ketchel and let him go the limit.

It was a contest that bewildered the public, and aroused the ire of sports writers. It was called by many a fixed fight though proof was lacking. Ketchel was knocked out in the twelfth round.

It was a battle in which the heavyweight title was at stake and in which Stanley, a legitimate middleweight, to protect himself, came in at 170¼ pounds, giving away 35 pounds. At the time Johnson was pressed hard financially. He needed money badly and according to his story after the fight, he agreed to carry Ketchel through 20 rounds.

When Britt broached the proposition to Johnson to give Stanley a crack at the heavyweight title, Johnson agreed. He declared after the affair, that he was to receive a definite sum provided he would let the fight go the limit.

The contest was a good, interesting one, but the action was mostly on Johnson's side. Ketchel missed often, swung wildly and twice in the early rounds almost went out of the ring as he missed the target. But in the tenth round the action brought cheers from the spectators.

Ketchel opened up, rushed Johnson all over the ring and finally landed a terrific right to the body. Jack clinched, then lifted Ketchel clear off the canvas and carried him to the center of the ring, where he deposited him.

Ketchel went after Johnson at the start of the 11th round, threw all caution to the winds and shook the Galveston Giant with a power sock which raised a lump on Johnson's jaw. Ketchel was now carrying the fight to the heavyweight king, and Jack decided to get busy. He rocked Ketchel with vicious hooks and bore his man down. Stanley held on to the gong and got to his feet as the bell sounded.

In the 12th round, Ketchel charged out of his corner. They clinched, Johnson *(Continued on page 80)*

RAY ROBINSON

AMONG the greats in boxing there has been no exemplar in recent decades, not since the halcyon days of Joe Gans, Benny Leonard, Jack Dempsey and Joe Louis, who fitted into that category more so than did Sugar Ray Robinson. The six-time champion in the welterweight and middleweight classes was ne plus ultra.

Ray was born in Detroit, May 3, 1920. He is 5 feet 11 inches tall and his normal weight was around the 160 mark.

He started boxing as an amateur when a youngster and fought under his family name, Walker Smith, Jr. It was not until after he turned professional, that he adopted the name by which he is known.

As an amateur he scored 69 knockouts in 85 bouts, forty of the kayoes in the first round.

In 1939 he won the Golden Gloves featherweight title and the following year he gained top honors in the inter-city competition in New York.

Robinson turned professional in 1940 and went on to win 40 straight before losing his first and only ring battle prior to his comeback to Jake La Motta on February 5, 1943, his second bout with Jake. Ray fought lightweights, welterweights, middleweights and even went so high as the light heavy class when he tried to take Joey Maxim's crown from him.

He won his first title when he defeated Tommy Bell in a bout for the vacant championship after the retirement of Marty Servo. The victory gained for Ray universal recognition.

Ray fought Jake La Motta six times and beat him in five of those bouts. When he stopped Jake in Chicago, February 14, 1951 in the 13th round, the victory carried with it the world middleweight championship. Ray gave up his welterweight title.

On July 10, 1951, Robinson fought the British and European champion Randy Turpin in London and Randy romped off with the crown on a decision at the end of 15 rounds. It was a quality contest.

Robinson had been touring Europe and having a gay time in France when Jack Solomons appeared on the scene and made a handsome offer to Ray to fight Turpin. Despite the fact he was not in condition to take on such an assignment, the offer was too good to turn down.

Ray protected himself with a return bout clause in the contract and after losing the championship, he quickly returned to America. He went to his training camp in New Jersey and put in many hours of hard work in preparation for the return engagement.

That contest at the Polo Grounds of New York was one of the most thrilling seen in recent years. Several times Robinson was on the verge of defeat. So was Randy. But top class told in the end and Robinson regained the title via the knockout route, in the 10th round. A record gate for a non-heavyweight fight was reached with $767,626.17.

Following the retirement of Joe Louis and Rocky Marciano, Robinson was the outstanding fistic attraction. He had an amazing all-time record and because of that, he could dictate terms to promoters and never hesitated to do so.

While serious in the ring, he was a pleasant fun-making young man while in training. A snappy dresser, he loved to be known as the Beau Brummel of the Roped Square. He was a master of rope skipping, the fanciest in the boxing game. As a pugilist, Ray had no equal in speed, fancy footwork and ring cleverness, he was a sharp shooter in the delivery of his punches.

As a boxer, pound-for-pound, he was the best produced in the last quarter century. However, despite his great record as a pugilist and his charitable work among the Negroes, he never during his boxing career enjoyed the popularity that should have been his because of his exceptional talents, popularity such as Joe Louis and Jack Dempsey have enjoyed.

As a professional fighter Ray has had seven lives. His first came to an end on July 10, 1951 in London, when Randy Turpin outfought him and relieved him of the world middleweight crown.

Robinson in his prime would have taken Randy apart but in that contest, an easy going life while vacationing in France had made him stale. His legs were gone, his timing was shot.

The experts figured Robinson was through. But Ray figured otherwise. He returned to the States, worked himself back into splendid physical condition and turned the tables on Turpin in their return bout at the Polo Grounds, September 12, 1951. He stopped Randy in the 10th round of a thriller. Although rapidly running out of gas, Ray regained the middleweight title.

The second life came to a close when on a terribly hot night, June 25, 1952, Robinson was stopped by the light heavyweight champion, Joey Maxim in the 14th round. Ray had the fight well in hand when he was overcome by the heat, collapsed and was through for the night.

On December 18, 1952, Ray announced his retirement. He declared he had quit boxing.

Pressed for cash, he started his third ring life. But after Ray lost a 10 round bout to Tiger Jones in Chicago, his friends said he was finished. But Ray didn't think so. He kept at it.

Step by step, he rebuilt his career and soon he was champion again. He knocked out Bobo Olson in two rounds in Chicago and again ruled as middleweight king.

On July 18, 1956, he began enjoying his fourth life as a middleweight. After several tune up fights, he engaged Gene Fullmer and on January 2, 1957 he lost the title and his fourth period came to an end.

Would he quit for good? Ray said, "No!" He fought Fullmer again on May 1, 1957 and regained the title, stopping Gene in the fifth round.

(Continued on page 88)

EVERLAST
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BENNY LEONARD

BENNY Leonard, the greatest lightweight in boxing history, was born in New York of Jewish immigrant parents. The family name was Leiner. Benny arrived in the none too opulent menage of the Leiners on April 7, 1896. He died on April 18, 1947, after having refereed a fight in New York, age 51.

Leonard was the only lightweight champion who retired undefeated. He quit the ring on January 1[5], 1925, his final victory of note as a lightweight having been achieved in Yankee Stadium, on July 2[4], 1923, over Lew Tendler.

When Benny announced his retirement he was a man of wealth, with many apparently safe investment[s] in real estate and in Wall Street.

But the ring never has spawned a financier, and the truth of that statement certainly was stressed by wh[at] happened to Leonard.

On October 6, 1931, financially hard up Benny returned to the ring, as a welterweight. He stopped P[ete] Silvers in two rounds.

The former king of the lightweights fought 20 times as a welter. Things went along more or less cosily though Benny had found, soon enough, that he no longer was the old lightweight championship attraction or the old ring paragon.

Then came Jimmy McLarnin, on October 7, 1932. This was to be the big test for the Leonard comeback. Success or failure?

McLarnin found the old Leonard skill faded. He found the old Leonard power almost gone. He found the drive, the incentive, the aggressiveness and prestige of the former world champion only a set of memories.

McLarnin gave Benny a beating and knocked him out in the sixth round. Gone were the days for Leonard.

That was the end of the line for Benjamin Leiner, who started fighting in 1911 and was to fight no more. He got a license as a referee in 1943 and as a referee he died of a heart attack four years later.

The story of Leonard is loaded with drama. It tells about a ghetto kid who, seeking the handiest way to help his money lacking family, found that medium in the professional ring.

Newspaper boxing reporters and hard cover literati are fond of the two words "killer instinct."

In most cases this tag did not begin to fit. But it was a handy fistic cliche and it has lasted through the years, still a ready instrument for use in limning current fighters like Joe Frazier.

Leonard was a KO master, a boxing professor, a wonder at ring legerdemain. But "killer instinct" he did not have.

"I don't want to hurt the other guy," Leonard once told a writer for The Ring.

"I want to stop him. But that does not mean I am eager to cut him up and murder his self respect. The credo of the professional ring is to win with speed and your best means of execution. As for that 'killer instinct,' I never had it as a kid when bringing home the pay was very important, and I never had it as champion.

"I have read a lot of stuff about Jack Dempsey and his 'killer instinct.' Well, that guy really is a softie. That 'killer instinct' left boxing with bare knuckles and so called revenge fights.

"I never sought a revenge bout in my career, not even when they offered me return fights with Mickey Finnegan, Joe Shugrue, and Frankie Fleming, the only lightweights who stopped me during the first three years of my career."

Once out of his apprenticeship, Leonard was not knocked out again until the McLarnin fight, 19 years later. However, even the great Leonard had his close calls.

Charley White had Benny in serious trouble in 1920 at Benton Harbor, Mich. But Leonard recovered quickly and knocked his man out in the ninth round.

On the night of January 14, 1921, in the Garden which actually stood by Madison Square in New York, Richie Mitchell had Leonard on the floor in a fight for the benefit of a French war charity sponsored by Miss Anne Morgan. Leonard picked himself up in time and proceeded to give the Milwaukee lightweight a sound thrashing, culminating in a six-round KO.

Then there was the memorable battle with southpaw Lew Tendler in Jersey City on July 27, 1922.

Tendler had Benny out on his feet. But the crafty, wily Benjamin talked Lew out of the title and got the decision from the newspaper experts after the 12th round.

The only defeat on a foul ever suffered by Leonard—and it has yet to be explained satisfactorily—came on June 26, 1922, in New York. Leonard fouled the agile and great boxer Jack Britton in the 13th round.

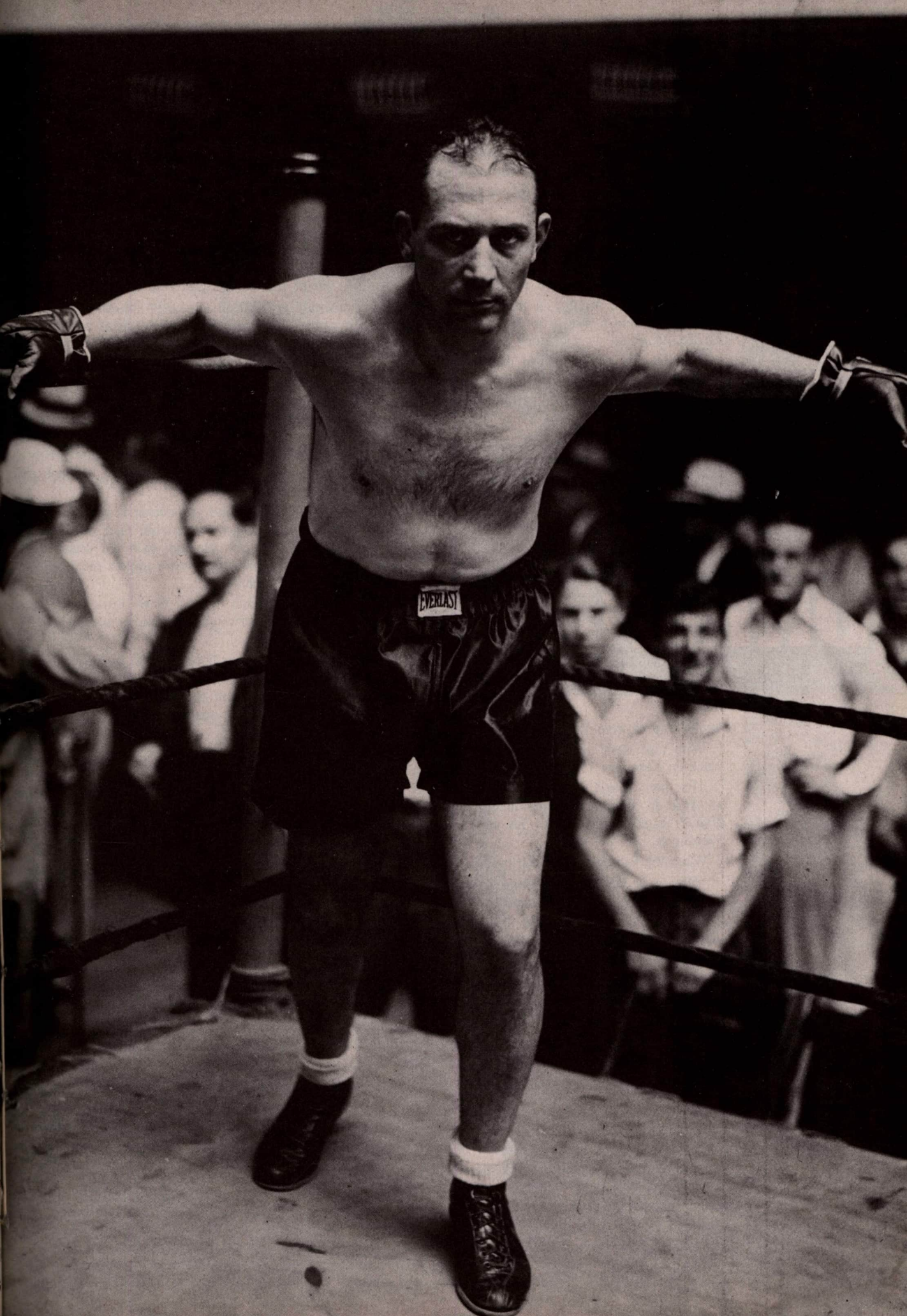
Had Leonard beaten Britton in 15 rounds, he would have added the world welterweight title to his lightweight championship. Leonard's friends either explained away the loss as a happening in a long and great career, or they said that Benny did not want the welter crown.

Did Leonard foul Britton on purpose? Did Leonard foul Jack by accident? Nobody knows. Both boxers are dead.

Leonard achieved the lightweight championship of the world on the night of May 28, 1917 in Manhattan Casino adjoining the Polo Grounds, now replaced by municipally sponsored housing.

The fight was preceded by no championship ballyhoo. Benny Leonard, a great fighter, but only 21 years of age, was aspiring to the world championship. Was he really dangerous?

Most of the reporters covering the fight went up to Harlem River expecting *(Continued on page 7[0])*


EVERLAST

JEM DRISCOLL

WHEN one discusses supermen of the ring, he must of necessity include the name of Jem Driscoll, once featherweight champion of the British Isles, among the truly great. History records the names of few boxers who possessed qualifications that placed them so far above their fellow pugilists that they stood virtually in a class by themselves. Among such talented fistic stars was Jem Driscoll, the "will 'o the wisp of the featherweights."

He was an exceptionally clever boxer, a wizard in movement of hands and feet. He possessed a tantalizing right, could shoot jabs across with the precision of a marksman, could sidestep almost with the agility of the renowned Young Griffo, and block punches like the most scientific fencers. He possessed such speed that it was almost impossible for an opponent to strike twice in the same spot in any round.

This ring marvel was born on December 15, 1881 in Cardiff, Wales. He was 5 feet 8 inches tall and weighed 126 pounds.

"Peerless Jem," he was called, and he well deserved the title. One of the favorite tricks was to stand with hands at his sides and offer to pay for every punch landed on his face. In that, he followed the Australian Wizard, Young Griffo, who would stand on a handkerchief and wager that no one could land a punch on him. Many have ranked him with Griffo as one of the world's cleverest boxers of all time.

Driscoll was a product of the boxing booths, where anybody who cared to accept the offer of a shilling if he could land a punch on Jem, could have a try. He rarely blocked a blow with his arms or gloves. Like Griffo, he would sway or duck to force a miss, and and he would be in position to strike with either hand.

He not only was a skillful boxer but a good hitter. Driscoll started his professional career in 1901 and quit after being stopped in 16 rounds by Charley Ledoux, French featherweight champion, in 1919.

It was on November 13, 1908, that Driscoll made his American debut at the Fairmont Athletic Club owned by Billy Gibson, later manager of Benny Leonard, Gene Tunney and other fistic stars. Matty Baldwin, one of the tough fighters of that period, was selected as his opponent. Matty was a heavy hitter. The bout went the limit, with Driscoll giving the New Englander a boxing lesson.

That bout was a six-round, no-decision affair and Matty pleaded for a return. He got it a month later, December 29, 1908, in Boston. The Welsh phenom won the decision at the end of 12 rounds, in which the elusive import made a tremendous hit with the Bay State fans.

His contests with Leach Cross, New York favorite, and Abe Attell, former featherweight champion, were a pair New York fans liked to discuss.

Cross, one of the toughest hitters in the business, found his rival elusive. The speed and skill of the Welshman tantalized the East Sider. The bout went the limit of 10 rounds with no decision rendered as that was against the law, but every report in the papers gave Driscoll the bout by a wide margin.

With nine days' rest, Driscoll took on one of the craftiest boxers of modern times, Attell. The fight took place on February 19, 1909, and Driscoll won that handily.

That bout is still discussed when old timers get together. It was a masterpiece in boxing art. Even Charley Harvey, famous ring announcer and importer of foreign talent, who had brought Driscoll to the United States to fight under his and Jimmy Johnston's management, was amazed at the wizardry of the Welshman.

When the fight was over, Harvey said:

"You may talk about George Dixon, Young Griffo, and their likes as masters of the profession. But give me that boy. He unquestionably is the king of them all." Coming from Harvey, that was praise!

It was a bout in which the finer points of boxing were exhibited as seldom before in New York. Attell, wily, a master feinter, a good hitter, seldom made a false move, was pitted against another crafty boxer, faster, more nimble, a sleight of hand artist.

With an official decision banned under the law then in existence in New York, Jem and Abe fought ten of the most scientific and thrilling rounds it had been the good fortune of New York fans to see.

Some declared Abe had won. Others were just as certain that Driscoll had rolled up enough points to win. The Old Guard squabbled for some time over the winner. There was a preponderance of journalistic opinion in favor of the Welshman.

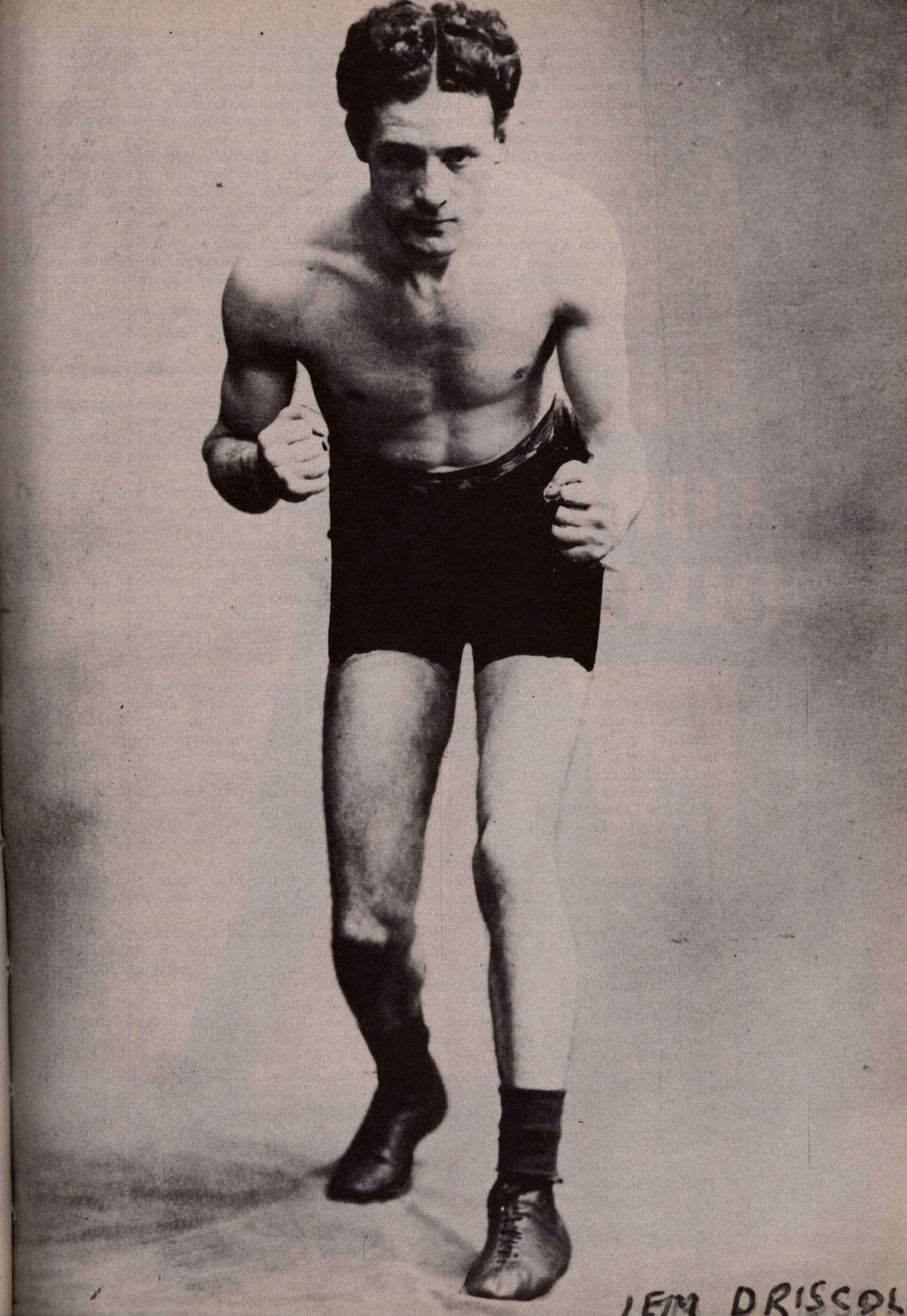
The day after the fight the arguments continued, with both Abe and Jem taking part. Driscoll, headed for England, said:

"I won that fight if ever I won any. I was faster, hit more accurately. I'm confident that if I could get Attell into the ring again, I would repeat what I did to him, do everything but stop him."

Attell countered, "The worst I should have got from the reporters covering that fight was a draw. I'd like to meet him again in a 20-round bout. I'll stop him at that distance."

On January 27, 1913, Jem drew in 20 rounds with Owen Moran, another great fighter. Driscoll's sun had set.

Driscoll served through World War I. He died in Cardiff in 1925, at age 44.


JEM DRISCOL

GEORGE DIXON

AMONG the great Negro fighters, the names of George Dixon, Joe Walcott and Joe Gans—a triumvirate that ruled the roost in their respective class about the same time—stand out most prominently. Dixon, known as "Little Chocolate," was the first Negro to win a world title under modern rules of boxing. He first saw the light of day on July 29, 1870 in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada.

Dixon was a popular ring idol. Clean ring methods and good sportsmanship were qualities that endeared him to the fight public. For 21 years he appeared in ring battles and throughout his long career, only one fighter was more popular—his friend John L. Sullivan.

Over that long stretch Dixon engaged in 158 battles, facing Americans and Britishers, boxers from bantams through featherweights, almost every one of whom was a top performer. In addition to the listed contests, he fought several hundred bouts during exhibitions while on vaudeville tours, meeting all comers and agreeing to forfeit a substantial sum if he failed to knock out his opponent within four rounds.

Many times he was called upon to meet as many as 15 men in one evening.

As a boy he was apprenticed to a photographer. He fought a number of small contests in and around Boston before he was taken in hand by Tom O'Rourke. Shortly after he started his career, he and Tommy Kelly, the Harlem Spider who claimed the American bantam crown, fought a draw of nine rounds in Boston.

Cal McCarthy at the time was looked upon as the bantam king in the East and O'Rourke challenged him on behalf of Dixon. They fought on February 7, 1890 in New York and at the end of 70 rounds, referee Al Smith called the bout a draw.

When Dixon started his career he was only 5 feet 3½ inches tall and weighed 87 pounds. At the height of his career he scaled only 122.

He held three titles. He won the paper weight champion, followed by winning the bantamweight crown and after he had abdicated that throne, he won the featherweight title, all under the manager of Tom O'Rourke of New York, one of the wisest members of the old school.

Dixon took to sparring at an early age. He worked in a Boston photographic establishment where he came in contact with many famous fighters then residing or carrying on their profession in New England clubs, and from them he got the idea of following boxing as a profession. He won his three championships before he was 21 years old and continued in ring warfare for more than 20 years. He began his professional career in 1886 and wound it up in 1906.

He was a ring marvel in cleverness, a power hitter, fast, tricky, combative, canny and courageous—a master in every field.

Ring history is loaded with stories of great battles, stirring encounters of the hair-raising type. In those, the name of George Dixon often appears.

Little Chocolate's four battles with Hank Brennan were classics. They rank among the most thrilling of the Dixon era. Between June 21, 1888 and October 14 of the following year they engaged in four thrillers, a total of 64 rounds, and each bout ended in a draw with no clinching, thumbing or wrestling—just good solid fighting. Each was a real cockle-of-the-heart affair—no let-up from start to finish.

After cleaning up the flyweights, Dixon entered the bantam division. On May 3, 1890, he and O'Rourke sailed for London where he challenged Nunc Wallace, the British bantam champ who was recognized in his country as the world title holder, and a fight was arranged at 112 pounds for a $2000 purse to go to the winner and $500 to the loser. Dixon knocked out the Britisher in the 18th round and was generally accepted both in England and the U.S., as the world bantam king.

When he returned home, he was challenged by Boston Johnny Murphy, a popular boy, and in a bout that took place on October 23, he knocked out Murphy in the 40th round. That ended his stay among the bantams. Dixon then decided to go into the featherweight division.

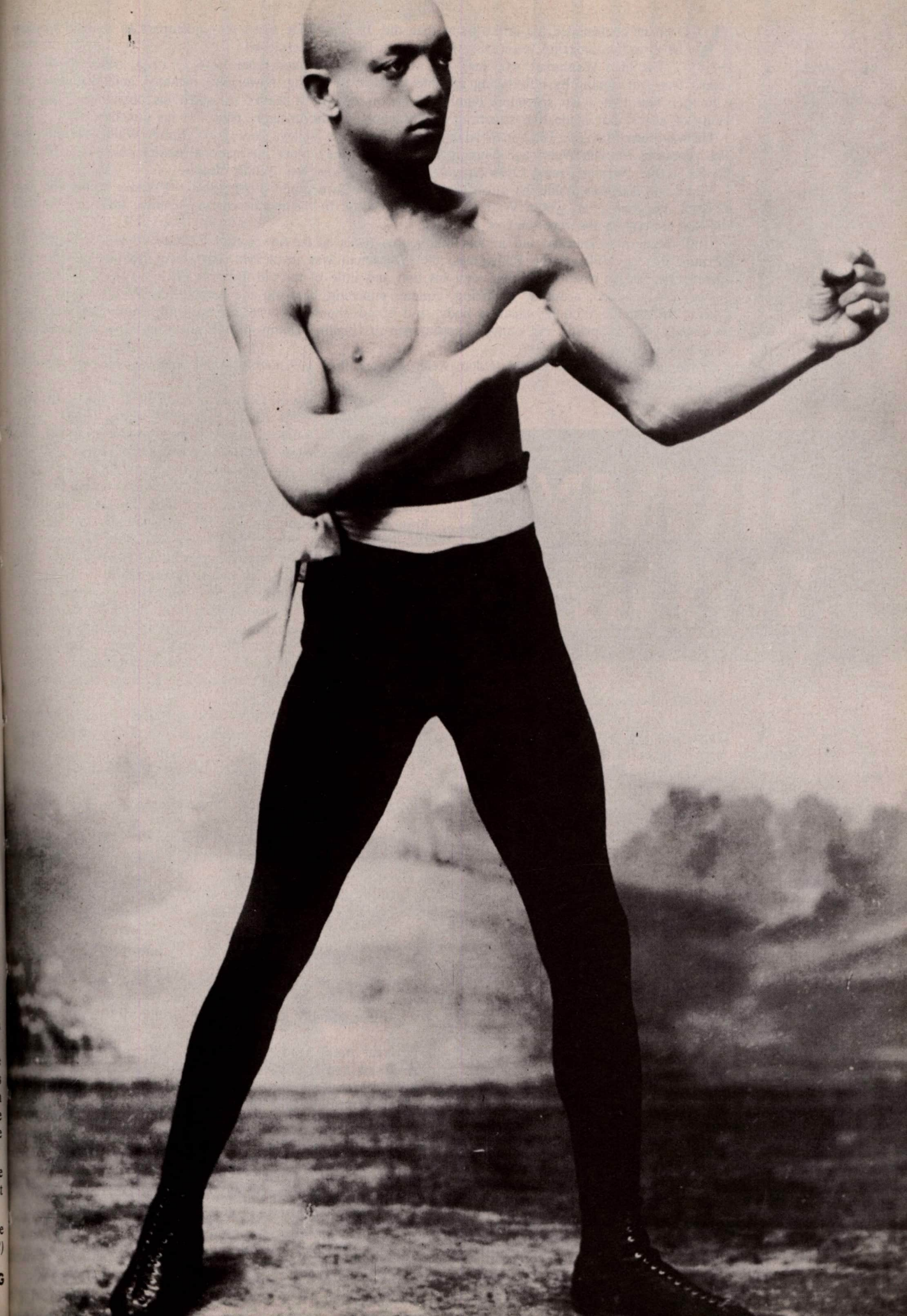
On March 31, 1891, he stopped Cal McCarthy in the 22nd round of a fight that was advertised as for the featherweight championship of America. On July 28 of that year, he faced Abe Willis of Australia, that country's feather king at the California A.C. and stopped him in the fifth round. That contest clinched for Little Chocolate the world featherweight crown.

After several triumphs in that division, he tackled Fred Johnson at the Coney Island Athletic Club in a title bout and disposed of his challenger in the 14th round. With that triumph, he joined John L. Sullivan's troupe and travelled with the heavyweight king around the country.

When Sullivan signed to meet James J. Corbett in a title contest in New Orleans, he insisted on Little Chocolate accompanying him. The color line was closely observed in the South at the time and it was feared that the appearance of Dixon in the Sullivan camp would arouse considerable enmity. But Sullivan had a way about him and Dixon not only occupied the same hotel with John L., ate at his table and rode around New Orleans with him, but was matched on the first of the three days program arranged by the promoters, to fight Jack Skelly of New York with the feather title at stake.

That was the first mixed bout held in the Southern city. Dixon knocked out Skelly in the 8th round. The New Orleans carnival wound up with Sullivan losing his heavyweight title to James J. Corbett in the 21st round. All the carnival fights took place at the Olympic Athletic Club.

In 1893 Dixon lost in New York in four rounds to Billy Plimmer, champion of England in a non-title bout. Dixon then continued for several more years to fight the cream of his divi- *(Continued on page 82)*



JIMMY WILDE

NO boxer confounded the critics more than did Jimmy Wilde when they attempted to analyze wherein he drew his amazing resources. His victories left them perplexed.

The little Welshman, who held the world flyweight crown from 1916 to 1923, defied all the accepted tenets of boxing by introducing punches capable of halting flyweights, bantams and featherweights with such ease that it left spectators dumb with astonishment. It wasn't so much his boxing skill and rapidity of attack that made him so strong an attraction, as the uncanny power of his punches.

He was born May 15, 1892 in Quaker's Yard, Merthy's Valley, Pontypridd, South Wales, the city that also produced Freddie Welsh and Tommy Farr among many other international boxing celebrities. He was known as the Human Freak. Once he got into the ring, he was a little demon.

When one discusses Wilde, he must associate him with two other Welsh greats—Freddie Welsh and Jem Driscoll, the man from whom Wilde learned his boxing. In the matter of ring science, little that Driscoll did was lacking in the repertoire of his pupil.

Until Wilde was knocked out in that memorable battle at the now vanished Polo Grounds of New York by little Pancho Villa of the Philippines, the Welshman was invincible. That fight, his last of a notable career, was fought when Wilde had shot his bolt and little of the old fire was left.

For virility, speed, accuracy in hitting, counter punching, blocking and feinting, the Welsh terrier was in a class by himself. With his tapering body, and broad shoulders, with an academic look that was quite deceiving, with his pallor and outward appearance of fragility, Jimmy proved anything but a weakling once he got into action.

Wilde stood only 5 feet 2, and seldom weighed more than 109 pounds. Most often, for his best fights, he hit the scale at 105.

He started boxing in 1913 as a youth of 21, he walked into the ring looking like a Ringling Brothers circus midget.

Wilde won the world championship by knocking out the Zulu Kid on December 18, 1916, in London in the 11th round. The title was vacant at the time and the various governing boxing bodies agreed to recognize the bout as a championship match to obtain a leader for the newly formed class. This was formed by lowering the maximum weight from 118 pounds, now the bantam limit, to 108, four pounds lower than now in use.

Wilde was the recognized champion of his country and Young Zulu Kid was the American holder of the crown.

Until Jimmy was stopped in the 17th round by Tancy Lee on January 25, 1915, in a non-title contest, he never lost a fight. He had engaged in several no-decision bouts and several draws. From then on until he lost the decision in three rounds to the American, Pal Moore in the final bout in the bantam division in the Inter-Allied King's trophy competition, December 12, 1918, Jimmy had a clean slate.

Wilde won the flyweight crown by outclassing Young Zulu Kid in a bout that saw boxing at its best. Quick stepping, fast, clever jabbing and the use of powerful uppercuts, brought rounds of applause from the large number of American service men of World War I at the ringside.

The following March 31, Wilde faced Joe Lynch, over whom he gained the decision in 15 rounds. Joe was a member of the U.S. Armed forces stationed in England.

The following year, December 22, 1920, Lynch won the world bantam championship from Pete Herman in New York.

Herman, now blind and living in New Orleans, where he is a night club owner and a member of the Boxing Commission, gave Wilde a severe setback, stopping him on January 18, 1921, in the 17th round in London.

Pal Moore of Memphis, Tenn., then also a member of the U.S. armed forces serving in England, was a victim of the Mighty Atom three months after Lynch's defeat, Wilde winning the decision at the end of 20 rounds.

It was after that triumph that Jimmy decided to make a trip to the United States and Canada, engaging in several no-decision contests, and a number which he won by knockouts or by having his hand raised by the referee. He faced eleven outstanding American flyweights, winning four bouts by kayoes.

With the foreign four completed, the phenomenal Welshman, described by the British scribes as "The Ghost with a Hammer In His Hands" and "The Mighty Atom," returned home to face America's outstanding bantam, Pete Herman.

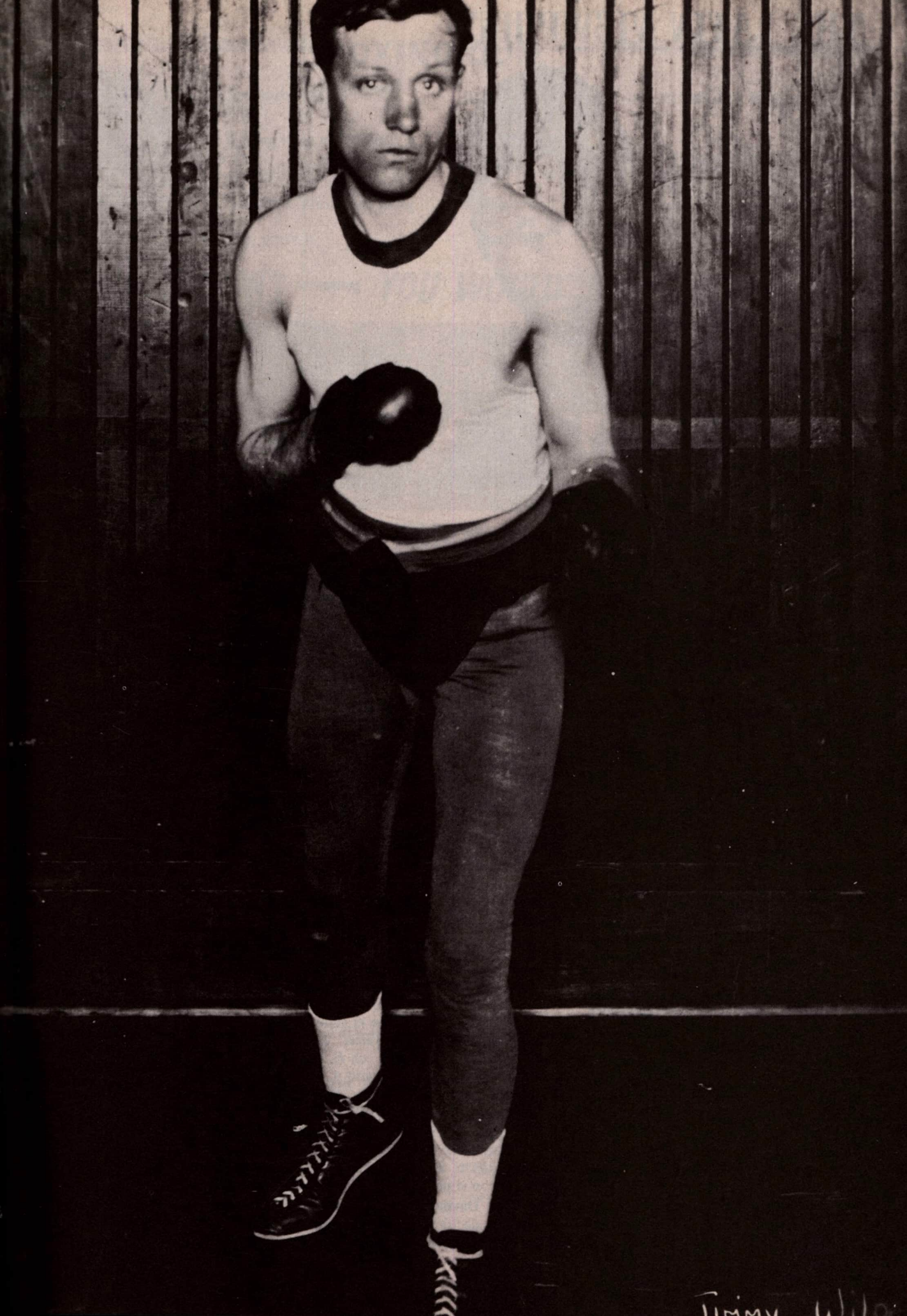
There was only one more fight after that, the great stand against Pancho Villa, a mighty little warrior who possessed speed of hands and feet, ring cleverness and a good wallop. Villa's triumph by a knockout in the seventh round ended the career of the great Welsh battler.

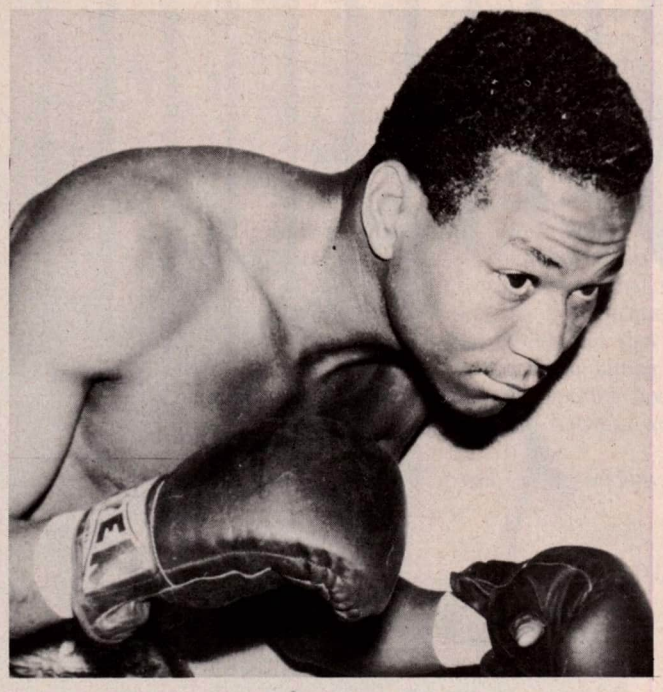
His stand against the Filipino was one never to be forgotten. The veteran Tom O'Rourke, who promoted the fight, remarked after the Villa victory.

"I've been associated with boxing for many years, I've managed some of the greatest boxers, big and small, have witnessed thrillers in all divisions, but seldom I have seen a champion make such a brave stand. He went out with flying colors."

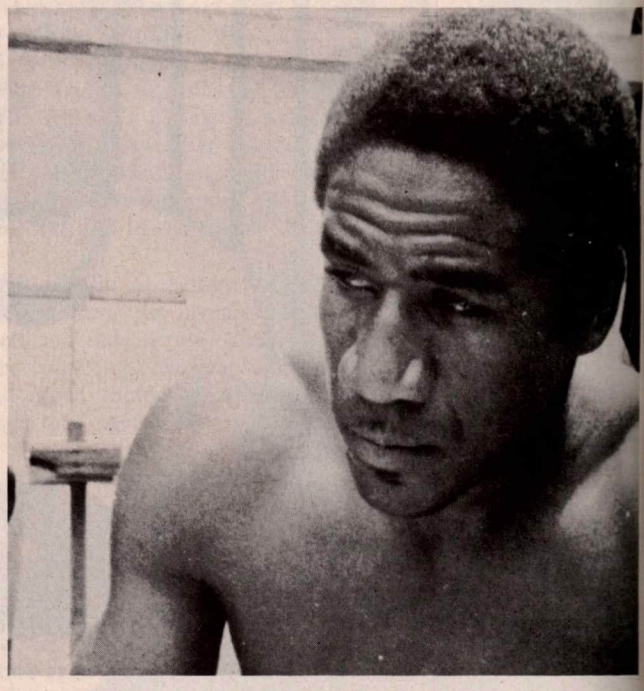
Tom's opinion was that of the majority who witnessed the thrilling performance of two gamecocks and the farewell performance of one of the greatest little fighters of all time.

What makes Wilde even more remarkable, is that he tore up every text book, defied the orthodox style laid down by his great teacher, Jem Driscoll, who polished up Jimmy's rough *(Continued on page 86)*





JOSE NAPOLES



LUIS RODRIGUEZ

SOBRESALIERON MUCHO LOS BOXERS HISPANOS DURANTE EL ANO DE 1968

Por PEDRO GALIANA

FUE un gran año para los boxeadores hispanos. Ese es el resumen que puede ofrecerse de las actividades registradas por los muchachos de la América Latina en el año que acaba de terminar. Fueron muchos los que se dieron a conocer, colocándose en plano primerísimo. Y fueron muchos los que "llegaron" a la meta que ellos mismos se impusieron, al iniciar sus carreras, situándose al mismo nivel del campeón de su división.

Algunos discutieron con los campeones. Otros lo alcanzaron. Otros llegaron solamente a los semi-finales. Pero, todos se hicieron sentir, demonstrando que en tierras calientes de la América hispana se está produciendo el material necesario para conseguir que el boxeo refresque debidamente su caudal, empleando sabia latina en la reconstrucción que se registra.

No podemos traer aquí una relación completa de las actividades de todos los muchachos que se dieron a conocer. Ojalá tuviéramos espacio para ello. Pero, presentamos el trabajo de los que se movieron en suelo americano, que fueron numerosos, y si como se dice repetidas veces es en los Estados Unidos donde está la catedral del boxeo, entonces hay que exclamar que los muchachos estuvieron trabajando en el escenario indicado. He aquí la labor registrada por división:

PESOS COMPLETOS (HEAVYWEIGHTS)

1. El mejor de todos fué **Oscar Bonavena.** Derrotó a Zora Folley, Leotis Martin, Roberto Dávila y noqueó a Lee Carr y a Jimmy Fletcher. Perdió el campeonato mundial con Joe Frazier y ahora tiene 25 rounds peleados con él, sin que Frazier haya podido enviarlo a la lona.
2. **Manuel Ramos,** de México. Este peligroso peso completo hizo tambalear al campeón Joe Frazier en su corta pero interesantísima pelea, antes de ser noqueado en el segundo round. También perdió con el peligroso George Chuvalo.
3. **Roberto Davila,** del Perú. Perdió una apretada decisión en Buenos Aires, Argentina. Y después noqueó a Brian London y superó por decisión a Paul Johnson en New York.
4. **Pedro Agosto,** de Puerto Rico. Todavía se mantiene invicto habiendo salido airoso en las 3 peleas que celebró en el año, entre ellas, una frente a Joe King Roman, a quien noqueó en el último round para ganar el campeonato de Puerto Rico.
5. **Eduardo Corletti,** de Argentina. Luce el mejor prospecto entre los grandes pesos completos de la América Latina. Aunque fué noqueado en su debut en los Estados Unidos, ha retornado con brío y luce ahora en disposición de medirse con los mejores.

PESOS SEMI-PESADOS (LIGHT HEAVIES)

1. **Jose Torres,** de Puerto Rico. Es el ex campeón mundial de la división. Fue hasta Australia y noqueó a Bob Dunlop uno de los favoritos de la división. Después se lesionó, pero todos dicen que

(Continued on page 73)

BOXING QUIZ

1: Which professional fighter fought the most bouts?
Ans: Abraham Hollandersky, 1,309 fights.

2: Which heavyweight set record by fighting three main events in three different arenas on one day?
Ans: Battling Levinsky, on New Year's Day, 1915.

3: Which ex-heavyweight champion holds the record for being floored?
Ans: Floyd Patterson, 17 times in title contests.

4: How many champions have received Ring Magazine gold championship belts?
Ans: 227

5: Which champion engaged in the most title fights?
Ans: Joe Louis, ex-heavyweight champ—27.

6: Who scored the most consecutive knockouts in pro boxing?
Ans: The top three: Lamar Clark, 43; Billy Fox, 43; Henry Armstrong, 27.

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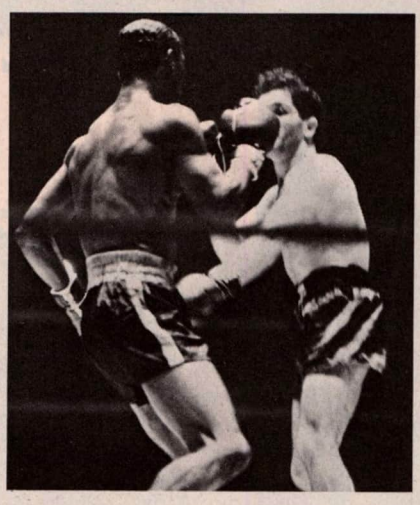

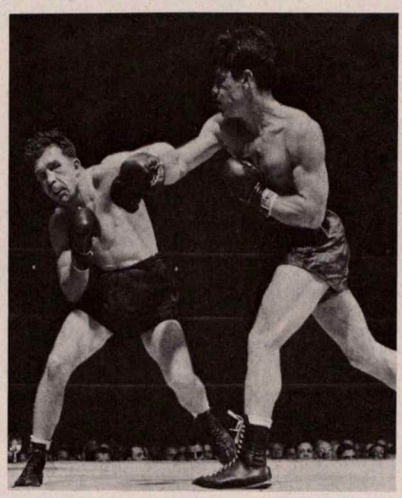

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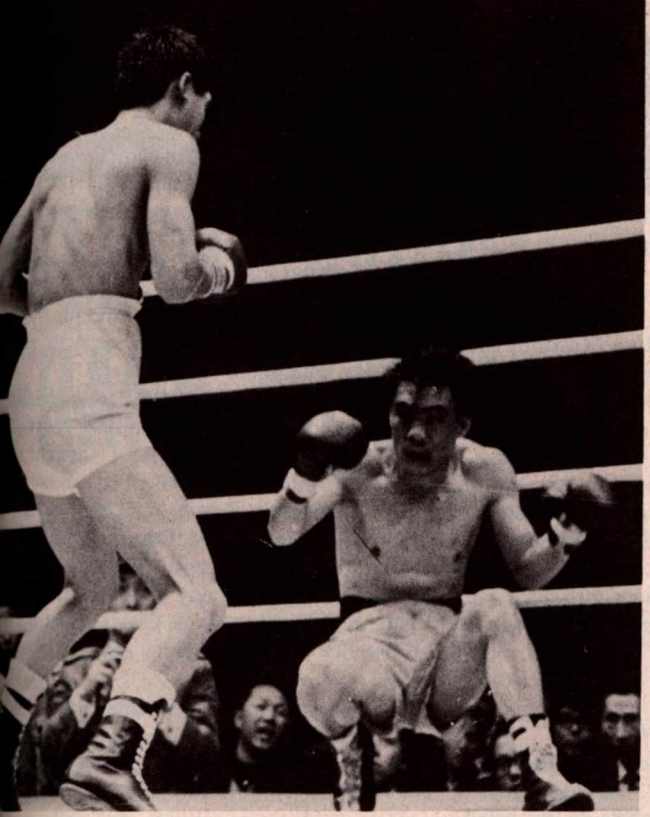
RING CAMERA CLICKS

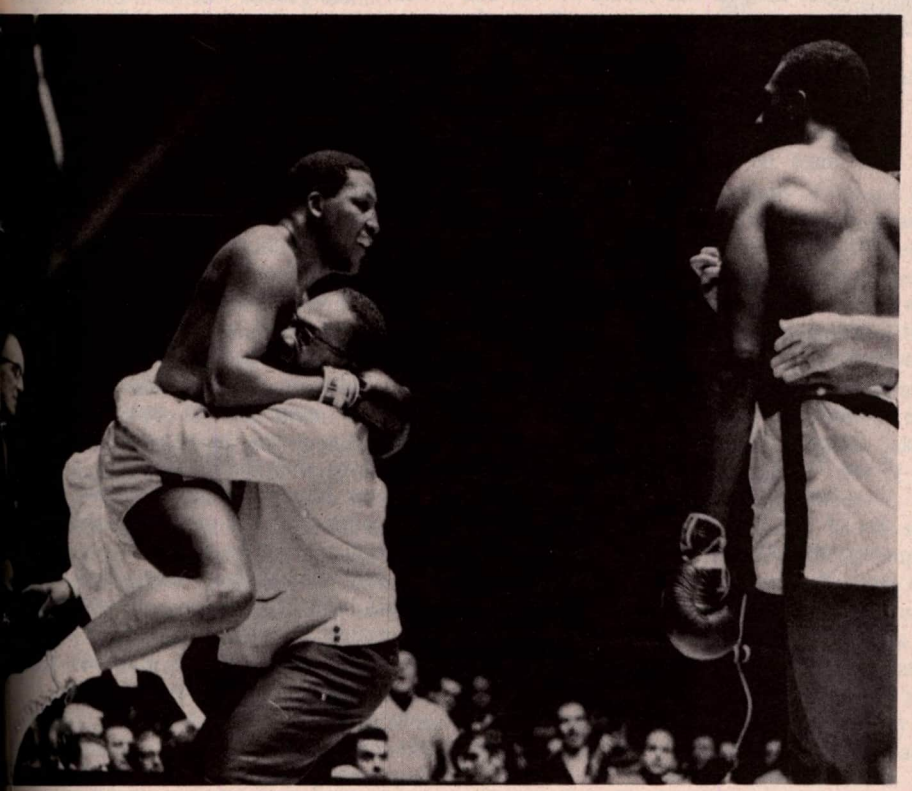
Middleweight contender Luis Rodriguez watches Joe Shaw slip to the canvas in the third round of their bout at Madison Square Garden's Felt Forum. Luis, former welterweight king, captured a unanimous 10-round decision.

Here is a trio snapped by the birdie at the National Veteran Boxers' Association annual convention in Boston recently. Left to right, Scoop Gallello, newly elected VBA president; former heavyweight champion Jack Sharkey and Honeyboy Finnegan, top feather and lightweight contender of the 1920s.

Former Canadian heavyweight champion Bob Cleroux receives a victory kiss from his wife following his 10-round triumph over Cleveland Williams at Montreal. It was the fifth straight win for Cleroux since coming back from retirement.

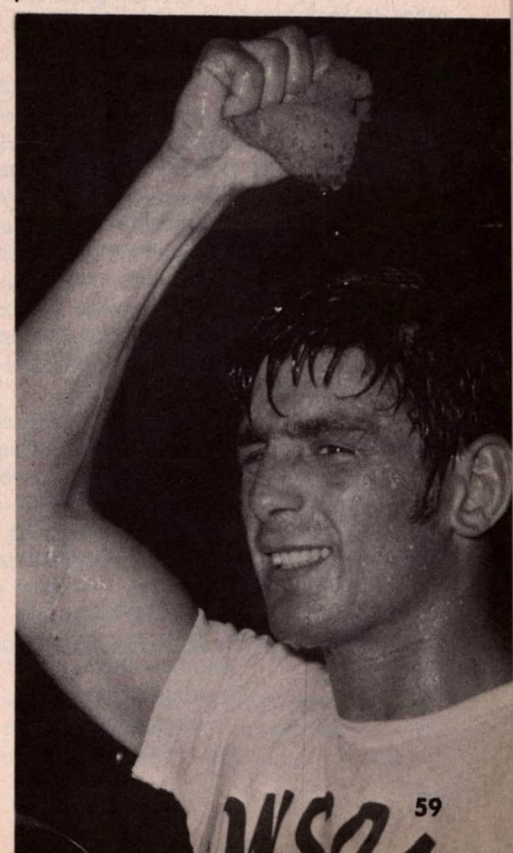


(Above) Shozo Saijyo of Japan sends Filipino Flash Besande to the floor in the eighth round of their scheduled 10-rounder in Tokyo. The bout was stopped and awarded to Saijyo in the eighth after he had scored three knockdowns. (Right) Oscar Bonavena, Argentine heavyweight who dropped a 15-rounder to Joe Frazier in Philadelphia, goes through a few dance steps with his daughter Adriana, 5, during a lull in the training grind.



Leotis Martin, Philadelphia heavyweight, is lifted into the air by his trainer in glee after scoring a knockout over Alvin (Blue) Lewis (right) at Detroit.

Johnny Famechon, challenger for the feather-weight crown, cools himself off after a workout in London in preparation for his contest with Spain's Jose Legra for the vacant world's 126-pound crown.



PUNCH LINES

WAITING FOR CASSIUS

I WOULD like to know how long The Ring intends to wait for Cassius Clay to go to jail, or be liberated.

Mind, I have admired your stand in insisting that Clay be retained as the official title holder just so long as he is at large.

But how long are you going to wait for Cassius Ali? Month after month passes, the case rests in the Supreme Court, and Clay is free to go where he pleases while hundreds of his fellow draftees are killed or wounded.

The mills of the gods grind slowly. But they are grinding far too slow in this case.

How much longer do you plan to stick with Clay? How much longer can he and his boosters expect The Ring to keep recognizing him as the official champion?

I believe that his indeterminate position is hurting the heavyweight situation.

Legrand Noble
New Orleans, La.

Editor's Note—Clay stands at the bar of the Supreme Court. The Ring, having strung along with him so long, feels impelled to back him to the end. Jail or exoneration, The Ring must wait for the decision.

COLUMBUS ACTED FAST

In regard Cassius Clay appearing here, I would like to set the records stright. A special meeting of the Columbus Boxing and Wrestling Commission was called to consider an application for a license approving a Clay fight here. Local promoters had released a story to the press stating that Clay would fight here before they had approval.

The Commission meeting lasted approximately twenty seconds and the application for the fight was denied.

I believe a retraction of the Clay story is in order. Aside from this I feel your magazine expresses the feelings of true fight fans all over the world, and is a tremendous contribution to the sport in our country. Keep up the good work.

Columbus Boxing and
Wrestling Commission
George Goldberg,
Vice-Chairman.

ELLIS-PATTERSON DECISION

What is The Ring doing, or going to do, about the decision favoring Ellis over Patterson, in Sweden?

I have been expecting The Ring to appeal to the authorities to reverse the verdict, or to do something official about the case. Are you planning any action?

Harry Rovere
Boston, Mass.

Editor's Note—The Ring Magazine has no power to reverse any decision. It may agree or disagree. But it cannot appeal to any official commission or governing body to over-rule a referee or a set of judges.

The decision saving Mazzinghi's title in Rome is another case in point. Freddie Little apparently won the junior middleweight title. But there is nothing to be done, except to order them to fight it out again. In a rematch, Mazz should fight for nothing.

"CLAY NOT TRUE CHAMP"

In regard to your stand on Ali as heavyweight champ, I differ. At one time I agreed with Ring Magazine in its belief that Ali, as he prefers to be called, should be the champ. I would be most gratified if you could answer the following:

1. How can a man that hates be champion?
2. What qualities make up a champion?
3. If he refuses to respect his country, how can his country respect him?

I agree that the title should be won and lost in the ring, and as far as Ali goes he has proved to be the No. 1 fighter in the world. This is based on performance. In my book this does not make him a champion. A champion must not hate any race and must be liked and respected.

Martin Dolgow
New York, N.Y.

BOXERS WORTHY OF THEIR HIRE

Since, "now and then a letter from a reader acts as a springboard for an article in The Ring," let's see how much spring this letter has.

In reply to your interrogative article "Are Today's Fighters Overpaid?" I say they definitely are not. To me boxing is one of the most strenuous and dangerous of sports. When a man steps into the ring he is risking his life, and as far as I am concerned, there is no financial evaluation of that. A man has to train for years before he is in a position to even consider professional boxing, not to mention fighting his way to the top. Any boxer is entitled to the best financial reward he can get I have ever witnessed.

I have seen Floyd Patterson fight many times, but never before with the spirit, style and stamina he showed Ellis. I feel that Patterson won that fight.

I wish that you would help make it mandatory for all nations to have a minimum of three judges to score all fights, not counting the referee.

William J. McCabel
Linden, N.J.

A VOTE FOR CLAY

I read your magazine every month from cover to cover. I'm glad to see you still call Clay champion.

I will admit that when Clay got into trouble, and the WBA set up its tournament, I was happy, because I thought a new face would emerge out of it.

But now with Frazier picking on nobodies like Mathis and Ramos, and Ellis beating Patterson, I miss Clay.

Frazier, Ellis, or any other pretenders to the title couldn't shine Clay's shoes.

The boxing world avidly awaits his return.

Airman 1st Class
Robert Dean
Custer Air Force Station
Battle Creek, Michigan

BACKS No. 1 CONTENDER FOR FRAZIER

I have been a subscriber of Ring for over 30 years and I still have every copy of your mag since then. I wish to support your ranking of Frazier, who is most deserving of his No. 1 ranking in your latest issue of Ring. He is the only fighter in the heavyweight ranks who comes to fight. He may get decked once in a while but he has the will to get up and win.

Jerry Quarry is a tough young heavyweight who has made the mistake of depending on counter punching to win. He is not aggressive enough to be a threat to a constant fighter like Frazier. Quarry had his chance with Ellis and blew it by not carrying the fight to him. He was suckered into fighting just the type of fight Dundee and Ellis wanted him to.

He was lucky to get the chance with Ellis as he was handed two gift decisions over Patterson with the help of the most atrocious point system ever devised by man. It is called the 1 point system and should be shelved. I have gone to fights for over 30 years in California and the old Australian 11 point per round system was much fairer to everyone.

Clay was a great heavyweight but I would have liked to see him fight Frazier who really knows how to put the pressure on. Clay could not be outboxed but I think he could have been outpunched. Did you ever see anyone box Gene Fullmer? He just would not allow anyone to box him and this is the type of fighter who would have given Clay trouble.

W. R. Gray
Hemet, Cal.

Jersey Jones Recalls:

WELSH FAVORITE FRANK MOODY

ON a jaunt to Britain last summer, we had hoped to see Jimmy Wilde and do some reminiscing about his American experiences. We had been fairly close to the Mighty Atom on his first jaunt to the States in 1919-20, but hadn't seen him since his second and fateful visit in 1923 when, at 31, a rather advanced age for a flyweight, and in virtual retirement for two and a half years, he had lost the world championship to that spectacular but ill-fated Filipino, Pancho Villa, in a bruising brawl in New York's Polo Grounds.

Our hopes of getting together with Wilde over yonder were shockingly dissipated. Jimmy had become a serious hospital case. The little Welshman, at 74, had been set upon at Cardiff Station by a gang of hoodlums, who slugged and kicked him into unconsciousness. The brutal battering he absorbed, particularly around the head, left him a virtual invalid, physically and mentally. With lucid moments few and far between, he had difficulty recognizing even old friends.

It was, indeed, a shocking and tragic development in an otherwise exciting life of one of the finest mechanics the ring has yet produced. At the peak of his brilliant form, Wilde didn't mind spotting poundage occasionally to bantams and feathers—and invariably beating them.

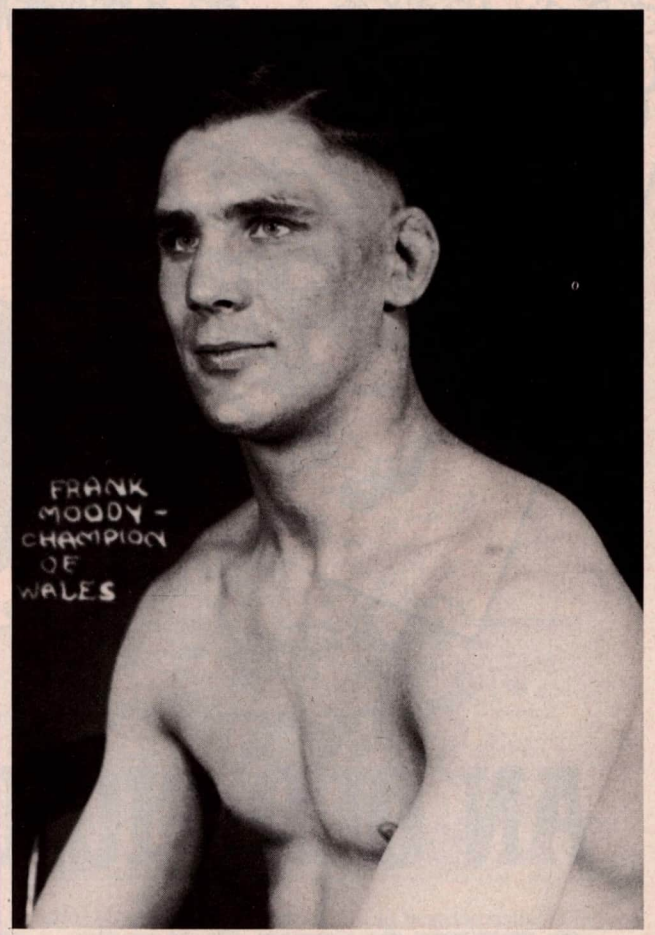
While in Porthcawl, the picturesque South Wales resort on the Bristol Channel, an arm of the English Channel and the Irish Sea, a visitor dropped in at the hotel where we were staying, and introduced himself as Glen Moody, a member of a noted fighting family, which had numbered seven battling brothers, the best known of whom had been middleweight Frank, a popular campaigner in American rings during the '20s.

The Moodys were natives of Pontypridd, a coal-mining center in the hills above scenic Rhondda Valley, and sponsor of two world champions—flyweight Wilde and lightweight Fred Hall Thomas, or "Freddie Welsh," the nom de ring he adopted out of pride in and loyalty to his homeland when he began professional leather-pushing in the United States.

It was an interesting chat we had with Glen Moody, recalling his brother Frank, with whom we had been associated during his American campaigns. Frank died a year or so ago, but he left much for boxing historians to remember him by.

Frank Moody's main asset was an authoritative punch, and many a prominent name was listed among the victims of his sharpshooting. Operating mainly out of New England, but spreading his activities throughout Eastern U.S. and one jaunt to Winnipeg, Canada, Frank hooked up with lightheavies as well as middleweights, and registered knockouts over the likes of Jack Ford, Leo Leonard, Bing Conley, Caveman Fisher, Jackie Clark and Del Fontaine, and he was the first fighter to put rugged, durable Lou Bogash down for the full count. Moody also finished Kid Norfolk's career by polishing off the veteran in one of New York's baseball parks.

Along with his punching power, Moody was a good boxer, and among those he outpointed were Larry Estridge, Lew Chester, Lou Scozza and Jock Malone. He also gave good accounts of himself against Jeff Smith and Allentown Joe Gans.



Frank Moody, hard-hitting Welsh middleweight, who became a popular attraction in American rings during the 1920s.

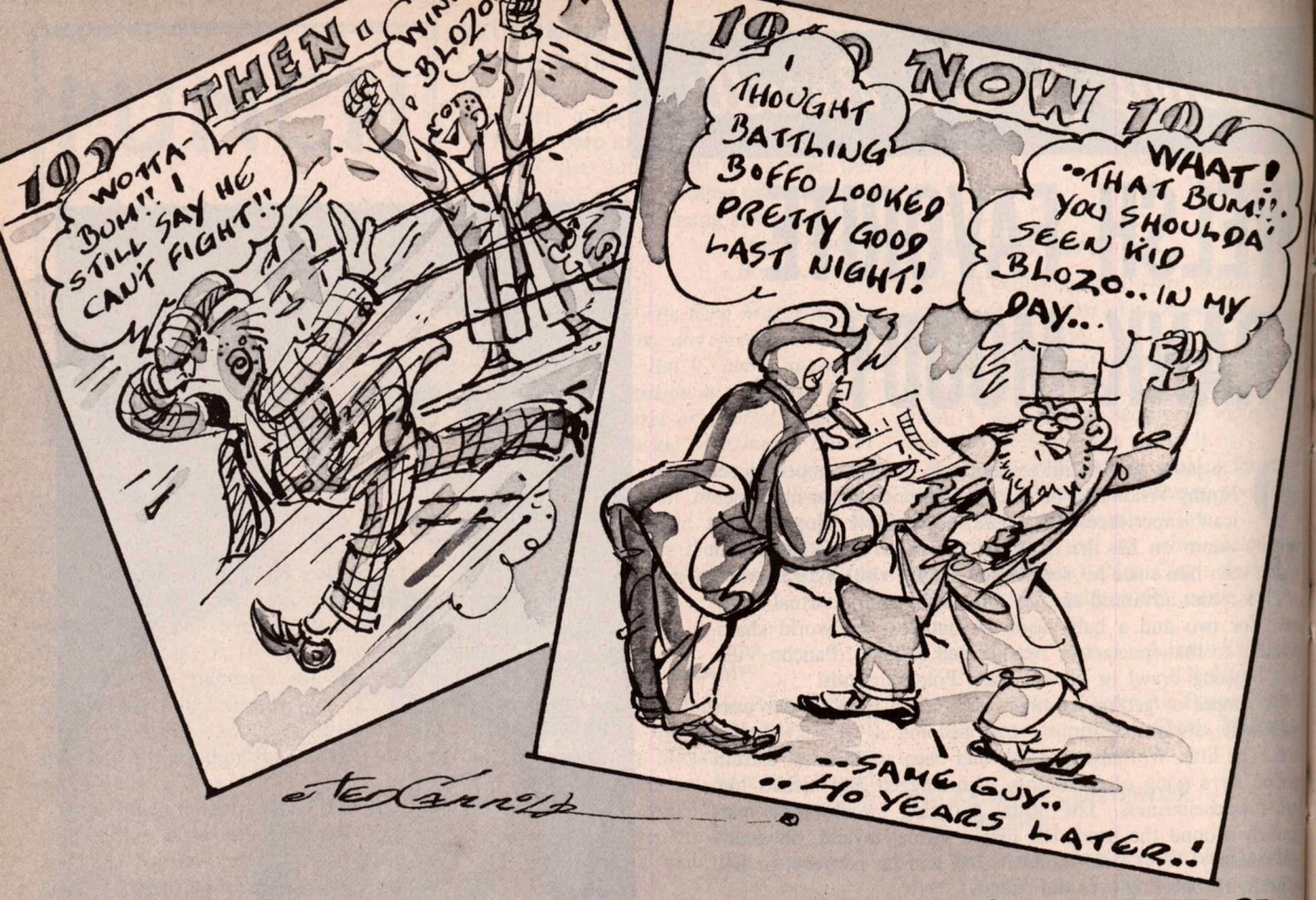
There was an unusual touch to the Malone incident. Insisting that no Britisher could beat a good Irishman, Jock threatened to jump off the Charles River bridge if he lost to Moody. He lost, but it was in winter, and considered too dangerous to do the jumping then, but he made good later on another trip to Boston when the weather was more favorable.

Moody's operations in the U.S. weren't all attended by success. He encountered an occasional reverse. He journeyed to New Orleans to take on Martin Burke, but, unaccustomed to the stifling heat of a Crescent City summer, he collapsed in the 13th round.

He also had a sad and near-tragic experience with world middleweight champion Harry Greb in Waterbury. A Greb thumb blinded him during the bout, and he was stopped in the fifth round. Back in the hotel after the bout, the damaged eye was bleeding, but a prominent Boston surgeon, also registered in the hotel, was hastily called, and emergency treatment saved the eye and Moody's sight.

George Courtney accounted for a pair of Moody defeats, and Dave Shade, Jack Delaney and Tiger Flowers were others to whom he lost.

Moody at times seemed to punch too hard for his hands. He was constantly putting them out of commission. At one stretch he was out for seven months, *(Continued on page 92)*



AN OLD FIGHTER ANSWERS QUESTIONS ABOUT BOXERS

By FREDDIE EISENSTADT

NOTE: *A former amateur and pro boxer, for the last 35 years a writer about the sport, the author frequently is asked questions about boxing. Here he answers them.*

Q: Why do many boxers who earn large purses often wind up broke?

A: Because they chose to become fighters instead of managers.

Q: When do boxing experts appreciate ringmen the most?

A: After the lads retire from the ring.

Q: What's the best defense against a fast left jab?

A: A faster left jab.

Q: Is weight advantage really helpful to a fighter?

A: Yes—but only when he has superior skill.

Q: Should boxers have girl-friends?

A: Yes. But only the kind who pay their way into arenas.

Q: Are fight managers concerned about proteges being injured?

A: Naturally, since injuries keep the lads from earning more cash.

Q: Generally speaking, what type ringmen favor draw decisions?

A: Chronic losers.

Q: Is there any advantage for fans to watch boxing on television?

A: Yes. They can switch to a different station.

Q: What do you think of some decisions rendered these days?

A: The decisions are okay. Sometimes they're given to losers.

Q: Should ringmen with long names shorten them?

A: More important is that they learn to shorten their punches.

Q: What do fighters usually think while taking a nine-count?

A: Why in hell is the referee counting so fast!

Q: What should be done with unsavory characters in boxing?

A: Make them fight top-ranking boxers.

Q: What special hobby would you suggest for fighters?

A: Putting money in the bank.

Q: Do boxers hate the sight of blood in the ring?

A: Not unless it's their own.

Q: Do you believe alcohol is detrimental to fighters?

A: Not if used as a rub-down.

Q: Do you feel that 3-minute rounds are too long?

A: Only for a fighter taking a beating.

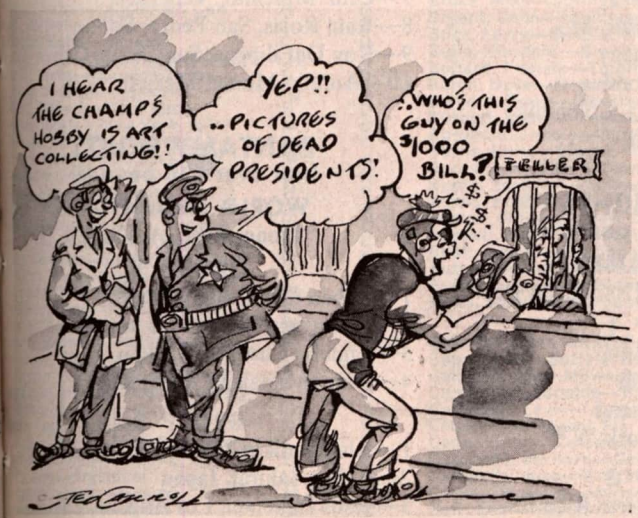
Q: Should a father be permitted to manage his son in the ring?

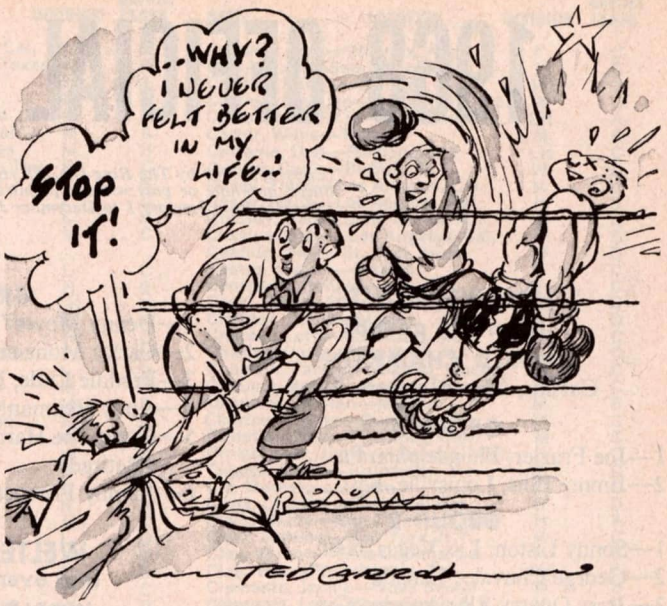
A: Not unless he's proven himself able to manage him at home.

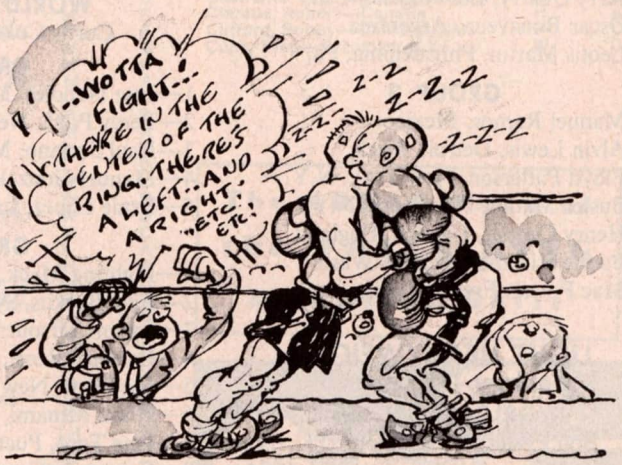
Q: When should the average boxer retire from the ring?

A: Directly after his first bout.

Q: Do you believe that smoking is harmful to fighters?
A: Let's just say smoking helps their being in a fog.
Q: What do boxers think of writers who criticize their ring style?
A: That the critics know little about boxing.
Q: Does it harm boxers to go around with girls?
A: Not if they merely go around.
Q: What is the basic requirement for becoming a commission official?
A: Having good political connections.
Q: Should seasoned scrappers listen to advice of cornermen?
A: Yes—then proceed to use their own judgment.
Q: Is there such a thing as a lucky punch?
A: That's usually the claim of recipient. The boxer landing it calls it skill.
Q: What is the most frequent mistake fighters make?
A: Stepping into the ring.
Q: Is it true that when a boxer's legs go he's through?
A: No. It's when a boxer's legs refuse to go that he's through.
Q: What is your opinion of ringmen who clinch too often?
A: That they're better at courting than clouting.
Q: Why do some referees fail to halt a bout in which a boxer is receiving a bad beating?
A: Because the referee is not receiving the beating.
Q: Do you approve of boxers wearing mustaches in the ring?
A: It would be more appropriate for some of them to wear a mask.
Q: Why do some scrappers get dizzier than others from wallops?
A: Most likely they had a head start in the dizzy department.
Q: How do you feel about a fighter who makes a comeback?
A: He should go back to where he came back from.
Q: Do you approve boxers sleeping late?
A: No. The habit might extend to the ring.
Q: What are some pugs thinking while the referee is counting over them?
A: Whether to rise at nine or wait a second more.
Q: Does it bother a fighter to hear fans jeer him?
A: Not while he's winning.
Q: Is it an advantage for a fighter to have a college education?
A: It comes in handy when giving interviews.
Q: How do promoters feel about free ticket moochers?
A: Not unlike how they feel about dead flies in their soup.
Q: Can you suggest a way of making fights more interesting?
A: Yes. Sprinkle sneezing powder on the gloves.
Q: What is most important in becoming a ring success—courage, strength, speed, stamina, or durability?
A: I'd say science.
Q: How can the arrogance of a consistent winner be reduced?
A: By removing the handcuffs of his tougher and better rivals.







Q: Why do many ringmen often fail to beat the count?
A: Because they probably realize they can't beat their opponents.
Q: Does shouted advice from cornermen help a confused and beaten boxer?
A: It helps to confuse him more.
Q: Do you believe good publicity helps a fighter get ahead?
A: Often it helps him get a swelled head.
Q: Why do some scrappers refuse to fight a slightly heavier opponent?
A: If he's an exceptionally good boxer, it's a good excuse.
Q: Do broadcasters report fights accurately?
A: Better than that—they vastly improve them.
Q: Why does the judgment of boxing judges often vary so greatly?
A: Because of variance in their knowledge of boxing.
Q: Do you believe fights should be hurriedly stopped?
A: Some fights should be stopped before they start. ....
Q: Do fight fans get a run for their money?
A: The way some boxers skip, hop and backtrack, they do.
Q: Is it okay for fighters to marry?
A: Yes, providing the wives hold down good-paying jobs.
Q: Does luck play a big part in ring success?
A: If you call it luck to have a manager with good connections.
Q: When a fighter quits the ring, what should he do?
A: Not change his mind and return to it.
Q: Are State Commissions assets to boxing?
A: Not as much as boxing is an asset to State Commissions.
Q: Is boxing a brutal sport?
A: Only if you admit life itself is more brutal.

1968 OFFICIAL WORLD RATINGS

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HEAVYWEIGHTS
(over 175 pounds)

WORLD CHAMPION
Cassius, Clay, Houston, Texas

GROUP 1
1—Joe Frazier, Philadelphia, Pa.
2—Jimmy Ellis, Louisville, Ky.

GROUP 2
1—Sonny Liston, Las Vegas, Nev.
2—George Chuvalo, Canada
3—Jerry Quarry, Los Angeles, Cal.
4—Oscar Bonavena, Argentina
5—Leotis Martin, Philadelphia, Pa.

GROUP 3
1—Manuel Ramos, Mexico
2—Alvin Lewis, Detroit, Mich.
3—Floyd Patterson, New York, N.Y.
4—Buster Mathis, New York, N.Y.
5—Henry Cooper, London, England
6—Boone Kirkman, Seattle, Wash.
7—Mac Foster, Fresno, Calif.

LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT
not over 175 pounds)

WORLD CHAMPION
Bob Foster, Washington, D.C.

GROUP 1
1—Dick Tiger, Biafra
2—Yvan Prebeg, Yugoslavia
3—Gregorio Peralta, Argentina
4—Bob Dunlop, Australia
5—Tom Bogs, Denmark
6—Mark Tessman, Houston, Texas
7—Andy Kendall, Portland, Ore.

GROUP 2
1—Jimmy Rosette (James), San Diego, Cal.
2—Henry Hank, Detroit, Mich.
3—Eddie Jones, Los Angeles, Calif.
4—Harold Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa.
5—Jose Torres, Puerto Rico
6—Johnny Persol, Brooklyn, N.Y.
7—Piero Del Papa, Italy

MIDDLEWEIGHTS
(not over 160 pounds)

WORLD CHAMPION
Nino Benvenuti, Italy

GROUP 1
1—Luis Rodriguez, Miami Beach, Fla.
2—Stan Hayward, Philadelphia, Pa.
3—Emile Griffith, New York, N.Y.
4—Don Fullmer, West Jordan, Utah
5—Sandro Mazzinghi, Italy
6—Doyle Baird, Akron, Ohio
7—Juan Carlos Duran, Italy

GROUP 2
1—Denny Moyer, Portland, Ore.
2—Carlos Monzon, Argentina
3—Freddie Little, Las Vegas, Nev.
4—Andy Heilman, Fargo, N.D.
5—Gypsy Joe Harris, Philadelphia, Pa. (Retired)
6—Johnny Pritchett, England

WELTERWEIGHTS
(not over 147 pounds)

WORLD CHAMPION
Curtis Cokes, Dallas, Texas

GROUP 1
1—Jose Napoles, Mexico
2—Percy Pugh, New Orleans, La.
3—Raul Soriano, Mexico
4—Manuel Gonzalez, Odessa, Texas
5—Ernie Lopez, Las Vegas, Nev.

GROUP 2
1—Fighting Mack, Holland
2—Billy Backus, Syracuse, N.Y.
3—Johann Orsolics, Austria
4—Carmelo Rossi, Italy
5—Joe Shaw, New York, N.Y.
6—Hisao Minami, Japan
7—Pete Toro, Puerto Rico
8—Ramon LaCruz, Argentina

JUNIOR WELTERWEIGHTS
(not over 140 pounds)

WORLD CHAMPION
Nicolino Loche, Argentina

GROUP 1
1—Bruno Arcari, Italy
2—Pedro Adigue, Philippines
3—Paul Fujii, Honolulu, Hawaii
4—Joao Henrique, Brazil
5—Barrera Corpus, Spain

GROUP 2
1—Adolph Pruitt, St. Louis, Mo.
3—Willi Quatuor, Germany
4—Rodrigo Valdez, Colombia
5—German Gastelbondo, Colombia
6—Juan Sombrita, Spain

LIGHTWEIGHTS
(not over 135 pounds)

WORLD CHAMPION
Carlos (Teo) Cruz, Dominican Rep.

GROUP 1
1—Ismael Laguna, Panama
2—Pedro Carrasco, Spain
3—Ken Buchanan, Scotland
4—Carlos Ortiz, New York, N.Y.

GROUP 2
1—Frankie Narvaez, Puerto Rico
2—Carlos Hernandez, Venezuela
3—Chango Carmona, Mexico
4—Mando Ramos, Los Angeles, Cal.
5—Jaguar Kakizawa, Japan
6—Carlos Aro, Argentina
7—Lloyd Marshall, Newark, N.J.

JUNIOR LIGHTWEIGHTS
(not over 130 pounds)

WORLD CHAMPION
Hiroshi Kobayashi, Japan

GROUP 1
1—Yoshiaki Numata, Japan
2—Ruben Navarro, Los Angeles, Cal.
3—Carlos Canete, Argentina
4—Antonio Amaya, Panama
5—Arturo Lomeli, Mexico

GROUP 2
1—Rene Barrientos, Philippines
2—Don Johnson, Los Angeles, Cal.
3—Pete Gonzalez, Ore.
4—Jaime Valladares, Ecuador
5—Len Kesey, Portland, Ore.
6—Alton Colter, Phoenix, Ariz.

FEATHERWEIGHT
(not over 126 pounds)

WORLD CHAMPION
Title Vacant

GROUP 1
1—Jose Legra, Spain
2—Johnny Famechon, Australia

GROUP 2
1—Shozo Saijyo, Japan
2—Fighting Harada, Japan
3—Dwight Hawkins, Los Angeles, Cal.
4—Jose Jimenez, Mexico
5—Bobby Valdez, San Diego, Calif.
6—Howard Winstone, Wales
7—Cruz Marcano, Venezuela
8—Raul Rojas, San Pedro, Calif.
9—Roy DeFilippas, San Diego, Cal.
10—Aurelio Muniz, Mexico

BANTAMWEIGHTS
(not over 118 pounds)

WORLD CHAMPION
Lionel Rose, Australia

GROUP 1
1—Ruben Olivares, Mexico
2—Kazuyoshi Kanazana, Japan
3—Chucho Castillo, Mexico
4—Domi Manalang, Philippines

GROUP 2
1—Alan Rudkin, England
2—Takao Sakirai, Japan
3—Jesus Pimentel, Los Angeles, Cal.

4—Salvatore Burruni, Italy
5—Johnny Clark, England
6—Franco Zurlo, Italy

FLYWEIGHTS
(not over 112 pounds)

WORLD CHAMPION
Chartchai Crionoi, Thailand

GROUP 1
1—Efren Torres, Mexico
2—Bernabe Villacampo, Philippines
3—Jose Severino, Brazil
4—Hiroyuki Ebihara, Japan

GROUP 2
1—Raton Mojica, Nicaragua
2—Yoshiaki Matsumoto, Japan
3—Octavio Gomez, Mexico
4—Fernando Atzori, Italy
5—Walter McGowan, Scotland
6—Erbito Salavarria, Philippines
7—Fermin Gomez, Mexico
8—Takeshi Nakamura, Japan

Boxers listed below are grouped in general classification, and in alphabetical order. Those listed in each class are rated on a par.

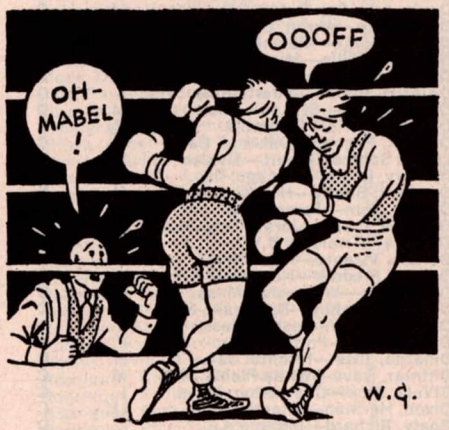
DIVISION LEGEND

H—Heavyweights
LH—Light Heavyweights
M—Middleweights
W—Welterweights
L—Lightweights
F—Featherweights
B—Bantamweights
Fly—Flyweights

NORTH, SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA

NAME	LOCATION	DIVISION	RATING CLASS
Abatee, Sebby	Syracuse, N.Y.	W	D
Abney, Perry	Philadelphia, Pa.	W	D
Acosta, Jose	Argentina	L	C
Adame, Claude	Mexico	L	C
Adame, Mike	Los Angeles, Cal.	B	C
Adams, Bowie	Phoenix, Ariz.	H	C
Adams, Joe	Los Angeles, Cal.	M	D
Adams, Johnny	Trinidad, B.W.I.	M	D
Adkins, Dave	Boston, Mass.	M	C
Adkins, Larry	Cincinnati, Ohio	M	C
Agbulos, Leo	Philippines	W	C
Agin, Doug	Steubenville, Ohio	L	C
Agosta, Pedro	Puerto Rico	H	B
Aguilar, Antonio	Argentina	M	A
Aguilar, Joey	Mexico	F	D
Aguilar, Luis	Mexico	M	C
Aguirre, Tony	Los Angeles, Cal.	W	B
Agundez, Hector	San Jose, Cal.	F	C
Agustin, Emil	Hawaii	L	C
Ahmed, Nafiz	Vancouver, Can.	H	D
Aipa, Ah Hong	Hawaii	L	D
Akerson, Bobo	Panama	L	D
Alaisa, Fillifili	Los Angeles, Cal.	LH	C
Alaniz, Jesse	Houston,Texas	L	D
Alarcon, Nelson	Argentina	Fly	A
Albert, Wilbert	Flint, Mich.	H	D
Aldare, Jackie	New York, N.Y.	M	C
Alderete, Art	Phoenix, Ariz.	M	C
Aldrich, Henry	San Jose, Cal.	M	A
Alexander, Joe	New York, N.Y.	H	D
Alford, Jim	Greensburg, Pa.	H	C
Alford, Johnny	Philadelphia, Pa.	LH	A
Alicia, Jesus	Holyoke, Mass.	W	C
Alicia, Marcelino	Worcester, Mass	L	C
Allen, Charley	Springfield, Mo.	W	D
Almaraz, Abel	Argentina	F	C
Alvarado, Oscar	Hondo, Texas	W	A
Alvarado, Tony	Pasadena, Cal.	F	B
Alvarez, Roberto	Mexico	B	A
Amaya, Roberto	Argentina	W	A
Anderson, Andy	Seattle, Wash.	L	C
Anderson, Bud	Philadelphia, Pa.	L	C
Anderson, Marcus	Louisville, Ky.	L	A
Anderson, Ray	Akron, Ohio	LH	A
Ando, Yoshio	Japan	F	D
Andrews, Barry	Philadelphia, Pa.	L	D
Andrews, Danny	Corona, L.I.	W	C
Arce, Luis	Argentina	L	B
Armenta, Jessie	Mexico	M	A
Armenteros, Lino	Cuba	LH	C
Armstead, Paul	Los Angeles, Cal.	L	A
Armstrong, John	Beaumont, Texas	W	C
Arocha, Ruben	Argentina	W	A
Arredondo, Ricardo	Mexico	B	D
Atkins, Dave	Cincinnatti, Ohio	M	D
Austin, Charley	San Diego, Cal.	M	A
Avalos, Gilbert	Houston, Texas	M	B
Avalos, Jessie	Corpus Christi, Tex.	W	C
Avitia, Manuel	Mexico	L	B
Ayala, George	Brooklyn, N.Y.	F	D
Ayala, Javiar	Mexico	L	B
Ayala, Ray	Puerto Rico	M	C
Baerga, Victor	Puerto Rico	L	C
Bailey, Dave	Philadelphia, Pa.	H	D
Baker, Kenny	Pittsburgh, Pa.	LH	B
Balboa, Severo	San Antonio, Tex.	W	A
Banks, Al	Dallas, Texas	H	C
Baptiste, Urban	Trinidad, B.W.I.	W	B
Barrield, Bob	Orlando, Fla.	L	D
Barge, Mack	Phoenix, Ariz.	M	D
Barnard, Gordon	Roanoke, Va.	M	D
Barrazza, Johnny	Toronto, Can.	H	D
Barreto, Miguel	Puerto Rico	W	A
Barrett, Dick	Portland, Ore.	W	D
Barrios, Manuel	Mexico	F	C
Basilio, Bosco	Fresno, Cal.	L	C
Bastidas, German	Mexico	B	A
Bates, Gary	Las Vegas, Nev.	H	C
Battle, Willie	New York, N.Y.	L	D
Batts, Lee	Philadelphia, Pa.	H	D
Bean, Johnny	Brooklyn, N.Y.	F	D
Beattie, Jim	St. Paul, Minn.	H	C
Bacceria, Leo	Los Angeles, Cal.	W	D
Beckles, David	Trinidad, B.W.I.	M	B
Beckles, Lennox	Trinidad, B.W.I.	W	A
Bell, Roscoe	Miami, Fla.	W	B
Benoit, Al, Bob	Worcester, Mass	M	B
Benton, George	Philadelphia, Pa.	M	A
Bermude , Johnny	Mexico	L	D
Berry, James	Fresno, Cal.	M	D
Bethea, Tom	New York, N.Y.	M	A
Beto, Camy	Panama	B	B
Bignay, Ernie	Canada	L	D
Bishop, Pat	Dallas, Texas	W	C
Bizien, Marcel	Jersey City, N.J.	W	B
Bizzarro, Johnny	Pittsburgh, Pa.	W	B
Blake, Earl	Miami, Fla	M	C
Blanco, Ramon	Venezuela	L	A
Blow, Matt	Los Angeles, Cal.	H	A
Blueford, L. C.	San Francisco, Cal.	W	C
Boggs, Russell	Washington, D.C.	W	B
Bolen, Jess	Los Angeles, Cal.	LH	C
Booker, Kim	Hayward, Cal.	M	C
Borden, Leslie	Canada	LH	C
Botero, Ulises	Colombia	F	C
Botta, Juan	Argentina	M	C
Bowser, Benny	Houston, Texas	H	D
Boyd, Paul	Camden, N.J.	W	D
Bozeman, Lloyd	Newark, N.J.	LH	C
Brady, Eddie	Miami, Fla.	W	D
Brasier, Larry	Abilene, Texas	M	D
Breaux, James	Lafayette, Texas	M	D
Breau, Albert	Canada	W	B
Brennan, Gomeo	Bahamas	M	A
Brice, Lenny	Phoenix, Ariz.	B	A
Brock, Lou	Houston, Texas	F	D
Brooks, Al	Springfield, Mass.	H	C
Brooks, Eddie	Milwaukee, Wisc.	H	B
Brooks, Eddie	San Diego, Cal.	M	C
Brooks, Jerome	Miami, Fla.	W	D
Brooks, Johnny	Las Vegas, Nev.	W	B
Broughton, Gary	Brantford, Can.	M	B
Brown, Andy	Lima, Ohio	H	C
Brown, Charlie	Portland, Me.	L	D
Brown, Harold	Rockdale, Texas	W	D
Brown, Joe	New Orleans, La.	W	D
Brown, Irish Mike	St. Louis, Mo.	LH	B
Brown, Pepper	San Francisco, Cal.	W	C
Brown, Ray	Roanoke, Va.	M	C
Brown, Vic	Buffalo, N.Y.	H	D
Brownfield, Mert	McKeesport, Pa.	H	C
Bruce, Curtis	Newark, N.J.	LH	C
Bruce, Mike	Springfield, Mass.	H	C
Bryant, Gene	Henderson, Nev.	M	B
Buck, Larry	Seattle, Wash.	M	A
Bulla, Stanford	Brooklyn, N.Y.	LH	C
Bullard, Frankie	Toronto, Can.	LH	C
Burch, Dave	Houston, Texas	LH	C
Burford, Ernie	Cleveland, Ohio	M	D
Burnett, Sonny	Jacksonville, Fla.	LH	D
Burnham, Jimmy	Portland, Me.	W	D
Burns, Ernie	Miami, Fla.	M	D
Burns, Joe	New Orleans, La.	LH	A
Burns, Tommy	Vancouver, Can.	H	D
Burris, Freddie	Dallas, Texas	W	D
Burton, William	New York, N.Y.	LH	A
Burwell, Tony	Philadelphia, Pa.	LH	C
Bush, Arnold	Cincinnati, Ohio	M	D
Butler, Ted	Hull, Mass.	LH	D
Butts, Freddie	Portland, Me.	M	C
Butts, Tommy	Portland, Me.	M	C
Cachazu, Abel	Argentina	W	A
Cala, Vince	Buffalo, N.Y.	W	C
Caldwell, Joe	Milwaukee, Wisc.	W	D
Campbell, Leopoldo	Panama	L	B
Campbell, Levi	Trinidad, B.W.I.	M	C
Cano, Ray	Miami, Fla.	M	B
Cano, Victor	Colombia	F	B
Carabello, Bernard	Colombia	B	A
Carabella, Jose	Worcester, Mass.	F	C
Carney, Howard	Mansfield, Ohio	L	D
Carr, Lee	New York, N.Y.	H	C
Carreon, Raul	Phoenix, Ariz.	F	C
Carrillo, Art	San Diego, Cal.	M	C
Carrillo, Bobby	Chicago, Ill.	W	C
Carrion, Embijao	Dominican Rep.	W	D
Carroll, Hal (TNT)	Syracuse, N.Y.	LH	A
Carter, Willie	Texas	M	C
Cartonio, Don	Portland, Me.	LH	C
Caruso, Carlo	Buffalo, N.Y.	W	D
Casey, Floyd	Los Angeles, Cal.	M	D
Casey, Hank	Los Angeles, Cal.	H	B
Cassidy, Bobby	Long Island, N.Y.	M	C
Cassius, Baby	Los Angeles, Cal.	F	C
Castillo, Nick	St. Paul, Minn.	M	D
Castro, Miguel	Mexico	B	C
Ceniceroz, Ronald	L.A., Cal.	F	C
Centi, Dave	Eugene, Ore.	H	D
Chaidez, Rubio	Mexico	W	D
Charest, Lefty	Lewiston, Me.	W	C
Charles, Doug	New York, N.Y.	L	C
Charlton, Farron	Yakima, Wash.	LH	C
Chauvin, Bobby	Kansas City, Mo.	W	C
Chavarin, Aristeo	Mexico	M	B
Cherico, Jimmy	Dunmore, Pa.	M	C
Christian, Ray	Winnipeg, Can.	M	C
Christopher, Jimmy	Detroit, Mich.	H	C
Cicotte, Chick	Brunswick, Me.	B	C
Cis, Marcelo	Mexico	F	D
Clark, Charles	San Jose, Cal.	W	D
Clark, Henry	San Francisco, Cal.	H	A
Clark, Tommy	New York, N.Y.	H	C
Clay, Vernon	New Orleans, La.	H	C
Clay, Von	Philadelphia, Pa.	LH	C
Clements, Jackie	Nova Scotia	W	B
Clements, Lee	Wyandanch, N.Y.	M	D
Cleroux, Robert	Canada	H	A
Clifford, Bobby	Oakland, Cal.	F	C
Cobb, Fred	Brooklyn, N.Y.	W	C

The GREAT DAYS of the PRIZE RING
by Walter Galli



MAR. 9, 1892

HATTIE STEWART, *the Champion Lady Pugilist, outclassed* Mabel Hatfield - three rounds - in a bout held in private - in the early A.M. - at a local theatre "Norfolk, Virginia" Mabel's husband, Lee, *threw in the towel.*

NAME	LOCATION	DIVISION	RATING CLASS
Cobbs, Don—St. Louis, Mo.		W	B
Cody, Norbert—St. Louis, Mo.		M	C
Coffey, Eddie—Mexico		M	C
Cogdell, Jimmy—New York, N.Y.		H	C
Cokes, Joe—Dallas, Texas		M	D
Coleman, Billy—Los Angeles, Cal.		L	D
Coleman, Chick—New Orleans, La.		M	D
Colhoun, Milo—Jamaica, B.W.I.		M	A
Colima, Benny—San Diego, Cal.		W	D
Collado, Juan—Dominican Rep.		F	C
Collins, Mel—Trenton, N.J.		M	C
Colon, Jose—Puerto Rico		L	C
Connors, Marion—Canton, Ohio		LH	C
Contreras, Linfer—Colombia		W	C
Contreras, Rod—Los Angeles, Cal.		F	C
Cook, Joe—New Orleans, La.		L	D
Cooke, Winston—New York, N.Y.		L	D
Cooper, George—San Diego, Cal.		M	C
Cooper, Roland—New York, N.Y.		W	D
Copeland, Everett—Brooklyn, N.Y.		H	D
Corcoran, Danny—Bennington, Vt.		L	C
Cordova, M. C.—Brooklyn, N.Y.		F	D
Corona, Pajarito—Mexico		L	C
Corona, Polo—Mexico		M	D
Corona, Rudy—Mexico		B	D
Corral, Felix—Los Angeles, Cal.		L	D
Corrales, Jessie—Phoenix, Ariz.		L	C
Correa, Ralph—New York, N.Y.		W	C
Cortez, Reuben—Canastota, N.Y.		L	D
Cox, Floyd—Chicago, Ill.		H	D
Crandle, Herbie—Yakima, Wash.		L	D
Crathin, Morris—Port Arthur, Texas		W	D
Craven, Wes—Seattle, Wash		H	C
Crawford, Dorman—New York, N.Y.		W	C
Crawford, Frankie—L.A., Cal.		F	A
Criollo, Hector—Venezuela		Fly	C
Crosby, Willie—Mobile, Ala		M	B
Crowder, Jim—San Diego, Cal.		W	D
Croxon, Bob—Montreal. Can.		H	C
Crucio, Frank—Oliver, Pa.		M	C
Cruz, Art—Los Angeles, Cal.		W	B
Cruz, Larry—Salt Lake City, Utah		W	D
Cruz, Mike—Puerto Rico		L	C
Cruz, Ray—Puerto Rico		F	C
Cruz. Tony—Jersey City, N.J.		F	C
Cuellar, Arturo—Mexico		F	C
Cusimano, Matt—Las Vegas, Nev.		M	C
Dalfrey, Floyd—San Diego, Cal.		M	D
Daoust, Conrad—Wilton, Me.		LH	D
Davila, Roberto—Peru		H	B
Davila, Frank—Puerto Rico		L	D
Davila, Ruben—Seattle, Wash.		LH	C
Davis, Adrian—Washington, D.C.		W	B
Davis, Art—San Diego, Cal.		M	C
Davis, Fate—Akron, Ohio		W	C
Davis, George—Oakland, Cal.		M	D
Dawkins, Willie—Miami, Fla.		LH	D
Dean, Eddie—Paterson, N.J.		M	D
DeJesus, Ruben—Puerto Rico		L	D
DeLach, Cliff—St. Louis, Mo.		M	D
DeLeon, Mario—Colombia		Fly	C
DeLeon. Pancho—Oakland, Cal.		L	C
Le Los Santos, Gilbert—Mexico		M	B
Dembry, Eddie—Chicago, Ill.		H	C
Dennard. Bobby—Houston, Texas		H	B
Dennis, Tom—Tampa, Fla.		W	B
DePaula, Frank—Jersey City, N.J.		LH	A
DePeiza—Trinidad, B.W.I.		W	C
Derado, Vicente—Argentina		L	B
DeVore, Freddie—New York, N.Y.		W	D
Dew, Ernie—Worcester. Mass.		L	D
Diamond, Bobby—San Fran., Cal.		B	C
Diaz, Jose—Worcester, Mass.		L	D
DiFiore, Leo—Portland, Me.		F	B
Dinardo, Jose—Toronto. Can.		H	D
Dittmar, Dave—White Plains, N.Y.		M	C
DiVola, Dick—Charleston Mass.		L	C
Dixon, Herman—Miami, Fla.		LH	C
Doaty, Richard—Monroe, La.		L	D
Doi, Teddy—Hawaii		B	C
Donovan, Matt—Trinidad, B.W.I.		M	A
Douglas, Bill—Columbus. Ohio		M	C
Douglas. Ernesto—Panama		F	B
Dowd, Pete—Boston, Mass.		L	D
Downs, Jim—Brunswick. Me.		W	D
Doyan, Johnny—Los Angeles, Cal.		M	B
Doyle, Mark—Salt Lake City, Utah		W	C
Doyle. Tony—Phoenix. Ariz.		H	B
Driscoll. Jack—Santa Monica, Cal.		H	D
Drouin. George—Quebec, Can.		L	C
Drover. Bill—Labrador		H	B
Dunton. Frank—Portland. Me.		H	D
Dupree, Jimmy—Jersey City, N.J.		LH	A
Durate. Al—Worcester, Mass.		LH	D
Durelle, Joey—Canada		W	B
Durelle. Rene—Canada		LH	B
Dutra. Harold—Half Moon Bay. Cal.		H	C
Dutton. Frank—Pittsfield. Mass.		LH	D
Dyer, Ronald—Phoenix, Ariz.		LH	D
Earls. Willis—Austin. Texas		H	C
Eastling, Aaron—St. Paul, Minn.		H	C
Eddie, Roosevelt Jr.—N.Y., N.Y.		H	C
Edwards, Jim—Long Island, N.Y.		M	D
Elias, Manny—Phoenix, Ariz.		B	A
Ellis, Ray Jr.—San Francisco, Cal.		H	D
Escobar, Juan—Colombia		L	B
Escobedo, Rudy—Mexico		M	D
Espada, Angel—Puerto Rico		B	C
Espinoza, Eugenio—Ecuador		W	A
Estes, Lee—Minneapolis, Minn.		H	C
Estrada, Eliseo—San Antonio, Tex.		B	C
Evans, Frank—New Orleans, La.		LH	D
Evans, Roger—Philadelphia, Pa.		L	C
Falfan, David—Argentina		L	C
Falu, Kid—Worcester, Mass.		L	D
Featherman, John—Phoenix, Ariz.		H	C
Felstein, Bob—Canada		H	C
Ferrio, Joe—Miami, Fla.		H	C
Fields, Jimmy—Los Angeles, Cal.		L	D
Fields, Mel—Phoenix, Ariz.		M	C
Fields, Tommy—Los Angeles, Cal.		H	C
Figueroa, Danny—Newark, N.J.		F	C
Figueroa, Julio—Puerto Rico		M	C
Fix, Tommy—Shelby, Ohio		F	C
Fletcher, Jimmy—Los Angeles, Cal.		H	C
Flood, Johnny—New York, N.Y.		L	C
Flores, Frankie—Los Angeles, Cal.		F	C
Flores, Richard—Tucson, Ariz.		F	C
Floyd, Sonny—Trenton, N.J.		LH	C
Flynn, Mike—San Diego, Cal.		B	C
Foley, Jerry—Dorchester, Mass.		L	C
Folley, Zora—Chandler, Ariz.		H	A
Ford, Al—Edmonton, Canada		L	A
Forte, Levi—Miami, Fla.		H	C
Foss, Tommy—Pittsfield, Mass.		M	C
Foster, George—Cincinnati, Ohio		L	A
Francis, Bobby—Los Angeles, Cal.		H	C
Franklin, Al—New Orleans, La.		LH	C
Franklin, Alfred—Minneapls, Minn.		L	B
Franklin, Lovell—San Francisco		L	C
Franklin, Marty—Fresno, Cal.		H	C
Fraser, Colin—Toronto, Can.		L	B
Freel, Billy—Miami, Fla.		W	B
Freeman, Steve—Houston, Texas		L	C
Freitas, Manny—Lowell, Mass.		M	C
Fullard, Leroy—Frnandina Bch, Fla.		LH	C
Gabino, Jose—Mexico		L	C
Gagliardi, Tony—New York, N.Y.		H	C
Gallardo, Gil—San Diego, Cal.		F	B
Gambino, Dick—Providence, R.I.		LH	B
Gant, John—Washington, D.C.		W	C
Garber, Larry—Baltimore, Md.		B	C
Garcia, Baldomar—Mexico		W	C
Garcia, Chucho—Mexico		L	A
Garcia, Danny—New York, N.Y.		M	C
Garcia, Vicente—Mexico		F	B
Gardner, Percy—Fairfield, Conn.		M	D
Garrido, Carlos—Mexico		Fly	B
Garz, Bobby—Houston, Texas		W	C
Gause, Johnny—Philadelphia, Pa.		H	C
Gaytan, Genaro—Mexico		F	C
Gibavitch, Jimmy—Miami, Fla.		M	D
Gibson, Ronnie—New York, N.Y.		L	D
Gillis, Les—New Waterford, Can.		L	C
Gilmore, Jimmy—California		H	B
Girogio, Hank—Providence, R.I.		M	D
Godin, Mike—Labrador		W	C
Goldstein, Ski—San Diego, Cal.		H	C
Gomez, Pedro—Venezuela		F	B
Gonzalez, Andy—Mexico		W	C
Gonzalez, Carlos—Mexico		W	D
Gonzalez, Felipe—Mexico		B	D
Gonzalez, Jose—Puerto Rico		M	B
Gonzalez, Jose—Puerto Rico		W	D
Gonzalez, Richard—California		L	A
Gosha, Richard—Seattle, Wash.		H	C
Gottiffredi, Omar—Argentina		L	C
Graci, Jerry—Arlington, Mass.		L	B
Graffio, Vic—Port Arthur, Texas		L	C
Grant, Bunny—Jamaica, B.W.I.		L	A
Grant, Steve—Los Angeles, Cal.		H	C
Gray, Clyde—Toronto, Canada		W	C
Gray, Lee—Chicago, Ill.		W	D
Gray, Stuart—Toronto, Canada		H	C
Gray, Wayman—Pacoima, Cal.		F	C
Green, Cassius—Dallas, Texas		W	C
Green, Charley—New York, N.Y.		H	B
Green, Jesse—St. Paul, Minn.		W	D
Green, Winston—Miami, Fla.		L	C
Griffin, John—Cleveland, Ohio		H	D
Gross, Mike—Missoula, Mont.		M	C
Guanin, Daniel—Ecuador		L	A
Guerrero, Memo—Mexico		B	C
Guisseppi, Fitzroy—Trinidad, B.W.I.		L	C
Gutierrez, Daniel—Mexico		B	C
Gutierrez, Gilbert—Mexico		M	C
Gutierrez, Guillermo—Mexico		F	D
Gutierrez, Lou—Miami Bch., Fla.		LH	C
Gutierrez, Rafael—Mexico		M	A
Gutierrez, Steve—Las Vegas, Nev.		M	C
Hafey, Art—Canada		B	C
Hafey, Lawrence—Nova Scotia		L	C
Hall, Dick—Buffalo, N.Y.		H	C
Hall, Josh—Baltimore, Md.		LH	B
Halliday, Rocky—Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		LH	C
Hamilton, Chuck—San Francisco		LH	C
Hamilton, Ted—Fairmont, W.Va.		H	D
Handy, Jim—Miami, Fla.		M	D
Hardney, Bill—Washington, D.C.		H	C
Harrell, Moses—St. Petersbg., Fla.		H	C
Harrington, Bobby—New York, N.Y.		M	B
Harris, Alonzo—Oklahoma		LH	C
Harris, Bob—Webster, Mass.		L	D
Harris, Charlie—Jersey City, N.J.		H	B
Harris, Eddie—Los Angeles, Cal.		LH	D
Harris, Ronnie—Detroit, Mich.		W	B
Harris, Lorenao—New York. N.Y.		L	C
Harris, Lonnie—Los Angeles, Cal.		M	B
Harry, Roy—Trinidad, B.W.I.		W	C
Hart, Maurice—Los Angeles, Cal.		W	D
Haye, Bob—Galion, Ohio		LH	D
Hartzell, Jim—Youngstown, Ohio		H	D
Hayles, Pery—Jamaica		L	A
Hayman, Bobby—Canada		Fly	C
Hearn, Mack—Oakland, Cal.		M	C
Hemphill, Joe—Oakland, Cal.		H	C
Hercules, Mike—Mexico		Fly	C
Hernandez, Art—Omaha, Nebr.		M	B
Hernandez, Centavito—Mexico		L	D
Hernandez, Ferd—Las Vegas, Nev.		M	A
Hernandez, Fidel—Los Angeles, Cal.		W	D
Hernandez, Gabe—Los Angeles, Cal.		F	B
Hernandez, Miguel—Los Angeles		L	A
Hernandez, Rocky—Mexico		M	D
Herrera, Alejandro—Mexico		W	D
Herrera, Antonio—Colombia		F	C
Herrera, Miguel—Ecuador		F	C
Herrera, Rafael—Mexico		B	A
Herrick, Gene—Saco, Me.		W	C
Hickman, Ronald—Bastrop, La.		M	C
Hicks, Don—San Francisco, Cal.		W	C
Hicks,Louis—Long Island, N.Y.		H	C
Hicks, Louis—Syracuse, N.Y.		F	C
Hicks, Tommy—Long Island, N.Y.		H	C
Hidalgo, Dario—Dominican Rep.		W	A
Hill, Bob—St. Paul, Minn.		M	C
Hill, Jerry—Miami, Fla.		M	D
Hill, Marvel—Huntington, W.Va.		LH	B
Hilton, Dave—Canada		W	C
Hilton, Hubert—New York, N.Y.		H	C
Hines, Wesley—Jamaica, B.W.I.		L	C
Hinnant, Clarence—Wash'ton, D.C.		LH	D
Hinton, Bobby—Syracuse, N.Y.		L	C
Hogan, Doug—Medford, Mass.		H	C
Holfer, Frankie—Trinidad, B.W.I.		F	C
Holden, George—Medford, Mass.		LH	C
Hopkins, Joe—Salt Lake City, Utah		LH	C
Horn, Sonny—Secaucus, N.J.		M	C
Horsman, Duane—Chatfield, Minn.		M	C
Horton, Bob—Syracuse, N.Y.		L	C
Howard, Jim—Niagara Falls, N.Y.		H	C
Howard, John—Richmond, Va.		L	C
Hudgins, John—Miami, Fla.		H	C
Hudson, Phil—Portland, Me.		L	C
Hughes, Albert—Bronx, N.Y.		L	D
Hughes, Bobby—Bronx, N.Y.		L	D
Huntley, Dub—Los Angeles, Cal.		M	B
Hurley, Ed—Minneapolis, Minn.		H	C
Hurtado, Eugenio—Panama		B	B
Iacobucci, Carmine—Cincinnati, O.		B	C
Ianucci, Salvatore—Westbury, Conn.		M	D
Inocencio, Oscar—Las Vegas, Nev.		M	C
Isabella, Jimmy—Philadelphia, Pa.		M	D
Jackson, Freddie—Canada		W	D
Jackson, Jo—Canada		F	C
James, Charles—Trinidad, B.W.I.		L	C
James, Charley—Los Angeles, Cal.		H	C
James, Tommy—Los Angeles, Cal.		W	C
Jara, Raul—Ecuador		L	C
Jasso, Felix—California		L	C
Jaynes, Beau—Lowell, Mass.		L	B
Jefferson, Charles—Phoenix, Ariz.		W	C
Jeffries, Ronnie—St. Petersbg, Fla.		L	D
Jenkins, Dave—Long Island, N.Y.		LH	D
Jennings, Frankie—Los Angeles, Cal.		W	D
Jimenez, Frank—Albert Lea, Minn.		M	D
Jimenez, Juan—Santo Domingo		L	C
Jimenez, Natalio—Santo Domingo		Fly	A
Jimenez, Nestor—Colombia		L	A
Johnson, Amos—Medina, Ohio		H	C
Johnson, Chip—Miami, Fla.		H	D
Johnson, Eddie—Paterson, N.J.		M	D
Johnson, George (Scrapiron)—L.A.,		H	B
Johnson, George—Trenton, N.J.		M	B
Johnson, Gordon—Kennewick, Wash.		L	C
Johnson, James J.—N.Y., N.Y.		H	D
Johnson, Linnes—Opa-Locka, Fla.		M	C
Johnson, Paul—Los Angeles, Cal.		H	C
Johnson, Ron—Los Angeles, Cal.		M	C
Johnson, Smiley Tom—Chicago, Ill.		LH	D
Joiner, Billy—Cincinnati, Ohio		H	B
Jones, Al—Pierre, Fla.		H	A
Jones, Al—Memphis, Tenn.		H	D
Jones, Frank—Nashville, Tenn.		LH	C
Jones, Gregory—Philadelphia, Pa.		F	D
Jones,Ivory—Oakland, Cal.		H	D
Jones, Jimmy—Richmond. Va.		H	D
Jones, Joe—Bar Harbor, Me.		H	D
Jones, Melvin—Fresno, Cal.		M	C
Jones, Ronnie—Chicago, Ill.		B	C
Jordan, Bobby—Stockton, Cal.		L	C
Jordan, Carl—Pittsburgh, Pa.		M	C
Jordan, Charley—Miami. Fla.		M	C
Jordan, John—Norfolk, Va.		H	C
Jorge, Alberto—Puerto Rico		F	C
Joyner, Floyd—Los Angeles. Cal.		H	C
Juarez. Benito—Las Vegas, Nev.		L	C
Jutras, Ray—Lowell, Mass.		B	C
Kail, Bill—Brookline, Pa.		H	C
Kasper, Paul—Bangor, Me.		LH	C
Kearse, Tom—Los Angeles, Cal.		M	C
Kelly, Bill—Cleveland, Ohio		H	C
Kelly, Walter—Buffalo, N.Y.		M	C
Kepler, Larry—Miami, Fla.		M	C
Kid, Durango—New York, N.Y.		F	C
Kid, Gumo—New York, N.Y.		L	C
Kid, Tongo—Oakland, Cal.		H	C
King, Billy—San Diego, Cal.		M	C
King, David—Miami. Fla.		H	C
King, Gil—Akron, Ohio		L	C

NAME	LOCATION	DIVISION	RATING CLASS
King, Peter	San Diego, Cal.	B	C
Kivlin, Al	Boston, Mass.	F	C
Kizer, Billy	Sacramento, Cal.	M	D
Klie, Ray	Jersey City, N.J.	W	D
Knight, Johnny	Philadelphia, Pa.	W	C
Kristian, Tommy	Youngstown, O.	L	C
Krueger, Terry	San Antonio, Texas	H	C
Labarbara, Tony	Buffalo, N.Y.	L	C
La France, Art	Holderness, N.H.	L	D
Lama, Wilfredo	Dominican Rep.	Fly	C
LaMarca, Gabe	Arlington, Mass.	L	C
Lampron, Tony	Westbrooke	LH	C
Lanum, Mike	Houston, Mass.	H	D
LaPorte, Mike	Beaumont, Texas	L	C
Lara, Jessie	Corpus Christi, Tex.	W	D
Lara, Rogelio	Mexico	B	A
Laugenberger, Keith	Wash., D.C.	M	D
Lee, Bobby	Washington, D.C.	F	C
Lee, Conrad	Phoenix, Ariz.	H	D
Lee, Herbie	Washington, D.C.	W	A
Lee, Jimmy	Miami, Fla.	L	C
Lee, Roy	Jamaica, B.W.I.	M	B
Lee, Terry	Oakland, Cal.	LH	B
Leroux, Jean	Quebec, Canada	F	C
Leslie, Chuck	Los Angeles, Cal.	LH	A
Lester, Jimmy	Oakland, Cal.	M	A
Lewis, Fred	McLellan AFB	LH	A
Lewis, Hedgemon	Detroit, Mich	M	A
Lewis, James	Phoenix, Ariz.	M	D
Liggett, Ted	Los Angeles, Cal.	M	C
Ligons, Jim	Los Angeles, Cal.	M	D
Lincoln, Amos	Portland, Ore.	H	A
Linder, Eddie	Miami, Fla.	L	C
Linscomb, Leon	Portland, Ore.	W	C
Lloyd, Billy	Baltimore, Md.	W	C
Lobaito, Rodolfo	Mexico	F	C
Lockhart, Kenny	Minneapolis,	L	D
Longoria, Tony	Los Angeles, Cal.	H	A
Lopez, Chamaco	Mexico	F	D
Lopez, John	Hawaii	L	D
Lopez, Pablo	Puerto Rico	L	C
Lopez, Tony	Detroit, Mich.	M	C
Loto, Pablo	Mexico	W	C
Lorenzona, Angel	Miami, Fla.	L	D
Lott, Gerry	New Orleans, La.	L	C
Louis, Young Joe	New York, N.Y.	H	D
Lourence, Armand	Las Vegas, Nev.	W	C
Lovell, Alberto	Argentina	H	A
Lugo, Hermancio	L.A., Cal.	L	D
Lugo, Manny	Oregon	W	D
Lugo, Manny	Mexico	L	C
Luis, Baby	Cuba	L	A
Luis, Jose	Mexico	F	D
Lujan, John	Fresno, Cal.	W	C
Lyke, Ron	Minneapolis, Minn.	W	D
Lyons, Shelly	Las Vegas, Nev.	W	C
McAloon, Dan	New York, N.Y.	W	B
McAndrew, Richie	Dunmore, Pa.	M	C
McCall, Benny	New Orleans, La.	F	C
McCarthy, Dick	Boston, Mass.	M	D
McClendon, Adolphus	Patrsn, N.J.	L	D
McConnell, Terry	Philadelphia, Pa.	M	D
McCorvey, Benny	San Jose, Cal.	M	C
McCoy, Ralph	Richmond, Cal.	M	B
McDougall, Tom	Miami, Fla.	LH	D
McGowan, Jimmy	Vancouver, Can.	W	C
McIntyre, Willie	Miami, Fla.	LH	C
McLeod, Doug	Grand Rapids, Mich.	M	C
McLeod, Floyd	Belfast, Me.	LH	D
McMillan, Mickey	Prnc. Grg., Can.	L	C
McMillan, Willie	Toledo, Ohio	H	C
McMurray, Bill	Sacramento, Cal.	H	C
MacDougall, Rocky	Sydney, Can.	F	C
Macias, Rene	Mexico	F	B
Mack, Alex	Danbury, Conn.	M	C
Mackey, Ronald	Dallas, Texas	M	C
Magallanes, Changa	Mexico	Fly	C
Maldonado, Beto	Mexico	F	C
Malone, Ray	Miami, Fla.	L	C
Mamarelli, Mike	Miami Bch., Fla.	F	C
Mammarelli, Tony	Secaucus, N.J.	L	C
Mandell, Julie	Toronto, Can.	L	C
Manderville, Hank	Portland, Me.	W	C
Marcano, Alfredo	Caracas, Vene.	F	A
Marks, Carlos	Trinidad, B.W.I.	M	B
Marquart, Billy	Paterson, N.J.	H	C
Marquez, Jesus	Puerto Rico	L	C
Marquez, Josue	Puerto Rico	L	C
Marquez, Ralph	New York, N.Y.	F	D
Marsh, Ron	Kansas City, Kan.	LH	A
Marshall, Tito	Panama	LH	C
Martin, Chuck	Portland, Ore.	M	D
Martin, Olin	Los Angeles, Cal.	F	C
Martin, Rocky	Spokane, Wash.	LH	C
Martinez, Bolo	New York, N.Y.	L	C
Martinez, Gil	Tacoma, Wash.	L	D
Martinez, Max	Corpus Christi, Tex.	H	C
Martinez, Sal	Beaumont, Tex.	M	D
Martinez, Sixto	Puerto Rico	LH	D
Mason, Gordon	Brunswick, Me.	LH	D
Mason, Vernon	Baltimore, Md.	W	C
Massero, Joe	Long Island, N.Y.	M	D
Massey, Al	Philadelphia, Pa.	W	C
Meta, Joe	Corpus Christi, Texas	F	C
Matisko, George	Eynon, Pa.	H	D
Mays, Bobby	St. Louis, Mo.	W	D
Medel, Joe	Mexico	B	A
Medina, Sergio	Mexico	F	D
Medrano, Richard	Austin, Texas	W	A
Meilleur, Jimmy	Toronto, Canada	M	C
Melendez, Bobby	Puerto Rico	L	B
Melendez, Juan	Puerto Rico	L	D
Melendez, Ruben	Puerto Rico	M	D
Melendez, Victor	Puerto Rico	L	A
Menno, Jose	Argentina	H	C
Merrill, Ray	New York, N.Y.	L	D
Merritt, Jeff	Macon, Ga.	H	C
Meza, Scooter	Seattle, Wash	L	C
Milano, Alberto	New York, N.Y.	M	C
Miller, Art	Mansfield, Ohio	H	C
Miller, Ron	Washington, D.C.	L	C
Miller, Walter	Portland, Me.	H	D
Minafee, Horaco	Dallas, Texas	L	D
Miranda, Pedro	Aruba	LH	A
Miyashita, Osamu	Japan	B	C
Monrreal, Carlos	Las Vegas, Nev.	W	C
Montano, Tony	Phoenix, Ariz.	M	C
Montoya, Juan	Mexico	F	C
Montoya, Raul	Mexico	F	A
Moore, Carl	Phoenix, Ariz.	M	C
Moore, Sonny	Dallas, Texas	H	D
Mora, Benny	Fresno, Cal.	L	D
Morales, Antonio	Hondo, Texas	F	C
Morales, Enerto	Puerto Rico	H	D
Morales, Felix	New York, N.Y.	L	C
Morales, Memo	Mexico	F	C
Moreno, Agustino	Mexico	F	D
Moreno, Jose	San Jose, Cal.	F	A
Moreno, Pajarito	Ecuador	F	C
Morgan, L. C.	Youngstown, O.	W	C
Morin, Dick	Woonsocket, R.I.	M	C
Morris, Billy	McKeesport, Pa.	H	C
Morris, Johnny	Pittsburgh, Pa.	LH	C
Morrison, Johnny	Los Angeles, Cal.	M	C
Mosby, Dave	Richmond, Va.	L	D
Moten, Allen	Beaumont, Texas	M	D
Mott, Melvin	Houston, Texas	M	D
Munoz, Adalides	Panama	F	C
Munoz, Willie	New York, N.Y.	M	A
Murphy, Pat	W. New York, N.J.	L	A
Murray, Bobby	Los Angeles, Cal.	W	C
Myers, Tony	Mobile, Ala.	LH	D
Nacosti, Andy	Portland, Ore.	H	C
Nagamine, Ken	Hawaii	B	C
Nakama, Walter	Hawaii	B	D
Nescimiento, Sebastian	Brazil	L	B
Navarro, Polo	Mexico	F	C
Niblett, Frank	Monterrey	LH	B
Nichols, Jimmy	Houston, Texas	M	D
Nides, Ramiro	Mexico	B	C
Nieves, Jose	New York, N.Y.	L	A
Noel, Leo	Moncton, Can.	L	C
Noel, Winston	New York, N.Y.	L	D
Noriega, Gil	Mexico	F	C
Norrin, Ralph	New York, N.Y.	M	D
Norton, Ken	San Diego, Cal.	H	B
Novak, Billy	Omaha, Neb.	M	C
Nunez, Bobby	Sacramento, Cal.	W	C
Nunn, Harold	Durham, N.C.	M	D
O'Brian, Bob	New York, N.Y.	M	C
O'Connor, Pat	Rochester, Minn	M	B
O'Halloran, Jack	Runnemede, N.J.	H	B
O'Neil, Barry	Cranston, Mass.	H	C
O'Neil, Gary	Portland, Me.	W	D
Olivares, Jose	Mexico	B	C
Oliver, Godfrey	Trinidad, B.W.I.	LH	C
Olvera, Esteban	Mexico	F	C
Onshinsky, Walter	Scranton, Pa.	M	D
Onuendo, Angel	Puerto Rico	LH	C
Orbillo, Joey	Los Angeles, Cal.	H	B
Orengo, Rock	Bronx, N.Y.	F	C
Ortega, Ernesto	Puerto Rico	W	C
Ortiz, Angel	Puerto Rico	F	D
Ortiz, Cesar	Paterson, N.J.	L	D
Ortiz, Dom	Hoboken, N.J.	M	D
Ortiz, Felix	Puerto Rico	L	D
Ortiz, Hector	Puerto Rico	W	C
Ortiz, Pat	Puerto Rico	F	D
Ortiz, Ricky	Puerto Rico	L	D
Ortiz, Silverio	Mexico	F	A
Ostapovich, Ed	Winnipeg, Can.	H	D
Oswald, Dean	Bay City, Mich.	H	C
Otero, Frank	Miami, Fla.	L	C
Owens, Ed	Springfield, Mass.	M	C
Pace, Eddie	Los Angeles, Cal.	M	A
Padilla, Johnny	Los Angeles, Cal.	M	C
Paez, Miguel	Argentina	LH	A
Pagan, Teddy	Puerto Rico	M	C
Palladin, Ralph	Baltimore, Md.	W	A
Pambele, Kid	Colombia	B	C
Pantellas, Augie	Philadelphia, Pa.	F	C
Parker, Eugene	San Jose, Cal.	L	C
Parker, Tony	Phoenix, Ariz.	F	C
Parks, Woody	Beaumont, Texas	H	D
Parnell, Bobby	Akron, Ohio	L	D
Parotte, Edmond	Virgin Islands	H	B
Parson, Jimmy	Pittsburgh, Pa.	L	C
Partlow, Kenny	Huntington, W.Va.	M	C
Pascualito, Kid	Paraguay	B	A
Pate, Jerry	U.A. Army	W	C
Pate, Jerry	Boston, Mass.	LH	B
Patin, Paul	Houston, Texas	LH	A
Patterson, Jimmy	L.A., Cal.	H	C
Patterson, Ray	New York, N.Y.	H	C
Pausa, Cirilio	Argentina	L	B
Payne, Jimmy	Baltimore, Md.	LH	C
Payzant, Bob	Freeport, Me.	W	D
Pellegrini, Jerry	New Orleans, La.	W	A
Penaroya, Rollie	Philippines	B	B
Peralta, Avenamar	Argentina	LH	C
Peralta, Jorge	Argentina	W	B
Perez, Danny	Puerto Rico	M	C
Perez, Isadro	Springfield, Mass.	M	C
Perkins, Eddie	Chicago, Ill.	L	C
Perry, Bert	Nassau, B.W.I.	H	D
Petito, Kid	New York, N.Y.	F	C
Phalen, Eddie	Canada	L	D
Phillips, Bobby	Scranton, Pa.	M	C
Phillips, Curtis	New York, N.Y.	W	C
Pimentel, Jose	Los Angeles, Cal.	F	A
Pina, Ignacio	Mexico	F	A
Pinon, Vicente	Mexico	W	C
Pinder, Enrique	Panama	B	C
Pinto, Waldemiro	Brazil	F	A
Pivin, Luc	Quebec City, Can.	W	C
Polite, Charlie	Springfield, Mass.	H	C
Polk, James	San Diego, Cal.	M	C
Ponder, Grady	Miami, Fla.	L	C
Ponder, J.C.	Miami, Fla.	M	C
Portalis, Leroy	Lake Charles, La.	LH	C
Porter, Tony	Phoenix, Ariz.	L	D
Posada, Fabio	San Jose, Cal.	M	D
Powers, Jerry	Miami, Fla.	L	D
Price, Jimmy	Lake Charles, La.	M	D
Prock, Tommy	Akron, Ohio	L	D
Proulx, Serge	Montreal, Can.	W	C
Pusateri, Mike	Dedham, Mass	M	B
Qualley, Gay	St. Paul, Minn.	M	D
Qualls, Orville	Omaha, Nebr.	H	C
Oubti, Baschir	Canada	M	C
Quinney, Manny	Indianapolis, Ind.	LH	C
Ralston, Jimmy	Buffalo, N.Y.	LH	A
Ramirez, Luis	Mexico	F	C
Ramon, Josue	Long Island, N.Y.	L	D
Ramos, Clarence	Hawaii	L	D
Ramos, Jimmy	Honduras	LH	C
Ramos, Jorge	Argentina	F	C
Ramos, Juan	New York, N.Y.	M	D
Ranger, Johnny	Portland, Me	W	D
Rascon, Bobby	Phoenix, Ariz.	H	D
Ray, Joey	Cleveland, Ohio	H	D
Ray, Willie	Los Angeles, Cal.	L	D
Readano, Johnny	Providence, R.I.	B	C
Reed, Dave	Oakland, Cal.	M	C
Reed, Roderick	Los Angeles, Cal.	M	C
Reed, Terry	Akron, Ohio	L	C
Regis, Ulric	Trinidad, B.W.I.	H	B
Renaud, Larry	Canada	H	C
Rengifo, Freddy	Venezuela	F	B
Reno, Charley	Renton, Wash.	H	C
Reyes, Rogelio	Mexico	W	C
Riccitelli, Pete	Portland, Me.	LH	C
Richardson, Harold	Newark, N.J.	M	A
Richardson, Rudy	McKeesport, Pa.	L	C
Richardson, Willie	Detroit, Mich.	H	C
Rieter, Ron	Phoenix, Ariz.	H	D
Riggs, Dennis	Jacksonville, Fla.	M	D
Rios, Ray	San Jose, Cal.	L	D
Rios, Senon	Panama	B	B
Rischer, Roger	Sacramento, Cal.	H	B
Rivera, Angel	New York, N.Y.	F	D
Rivera, Calvin	Hawaii	L	C
Rivera, Ismael	Los Angeles, Cal.	L	C
Rivera, Louie	Puerto Rico	W	C
Rivera, Ruben	Mexico	M	B
Rivero, Rocky	Argentina	LH	C
Roberts, Gene	Portland, Me.	M	C
Roberts, Leroy	Norristown, Pa.	W	D
Roberts, Norbert	Kingston, Jmca.	L	D
Robertson, James	L.A., Cal.	L	C
Robinson, Charles	San Fran., Cal.	L	C
Robinson, Sherman	Bastrop, La.	L	D
Rocha, Chuy	Mexico	B	C
Roche, David	Fresno, Cal.	L	D
Rodriguez, Carlos	Mexico	F	D
Rodriguez, Pablo	Worcester, Mass.	W	D
Rodriguez, Pedro	Mexico	F	C
Rodriguez, Placido	Mexico	F	B
Rodriguez, Raul	Mexico	W	A
Rodriguez, Rudy	Minneapls, Minn.	M	C
Rogers, Dave	Canada	M	D
Roman, Jose	New York, N.Y.	H	C
Romano, Al	North Adams, Mass.	L	C
Romero, Gene	Rayne, La.	LH	B
Romero, Ruben	Mexico	F	D
Romo, Luis	Argentina	F	A
Rondon, Vicente	Venezuela	M	A
Rosales, Jorge	Mexico	M	C
Rositto, Mario	Colombia	L	C
Roth, Billy	New Orleans, La.	L	D
Roundtree, Levan	New York, N.Y.	LH	C
Rouse, Billy	New York, N.Y.	M	D
Rouse, Roger	Anaconda, Mont.	LH	A
Roy, Jean-Claude	Montreal, Can.	H	C
Rueda, Jusan	Puerto Rico	L	D
Ruiz, Julio	Panama	F	C
Russell, Dave	New York, N.Y.	LH	C
Russell, Roger	Philadelphia, Pa.	LH	A
Rye, Bobby	Los Angeles, Cal.	M	C
Sacks, Charley	Muskogee, Okla.	M	D
Salazar, Jorge	Mexico	F	C
Salinas, Evaristo	Mexico	L	C
Sampson, Ronnie	Canada	L	C
Sanchez, Alex	Riverside, Cal.	L	C
Sanchez, Angel	Ecuador	Fly	C
Sanchez, Hector	Nicaragua	L	C
Sanchez, Pedro	Puerto Rico	H	C
Santamaria, Esteban	Panama	L	C
Santiago, Pete	Puerto Rico	L	D
Santos, Eduardo	Los Angeles, Cal.	B	D

NAME	LOCATION	DIVISION	RATING CLASS
Santos, Johnny	Hawaii	L	B
Sater, Terry	Los Angeles, Cal.	L	C
Saurnnann, Mario	Philadelphia, Pa.	L	C
Sayas, Leroy	Hawaii	W	C
Schellhas, Bill	Seattle, Wash	H	A
Scott, Bobby	Buffalo, N.Y.	W	D
Scott, Cassius	New Orleans, La.	M	C
Scott, Fraser	Los Angeles, Cal.	M	B
Seale, George	Beaumont, Texas	M	D
Sealey, Walter	New York, N.Y.	F	C
Sedillo, Bobby	Los Angeles, Cal.	L	C
Selpa, Andres	Argentina	LH	B
Serrano, Vince	Milwaukee, Wisc.	W	C
Serrano, Pulga	Mexico	W	C
Seyler, Mike	Springfield, Ore.	M	C
Shaffer, Tommy	Uniontown, Pa.	M	C
Shaughnessy, Tom	St. Paul, Minn.	W	C
Sheehan, Tommy	Scranton, Pa.	H	C
Sherman, Donnie	Philadelphia, Pa.	H	C
Shevlin, Steve	Long Island, N.Y.	W	C
Shipes,Charlie	Oakland, Cal.	W	A
Shomo, Vince	New York, N.Y.	M	C
Silas, Brad	Washington, D.C.	W	D
Simmons, Al	Philadelphia, Pa.	W	C
Simmons, Bob	Philadelphia, Pa.	LH	D
Singletary,Al	New York, N.Y.	H	D
Singleton, Charlie	Milwaukee, Wisc.	H	C
Smecca, Jose	Argentina	F	A
Smith, Jerry	Nova Scotia	B	D
Smith, Johnny	Los Angeles, Cal.	M	C
Smith, Luke	Portland, Ore.	B	B
Smith, Norman	New York, N.Y.	LH	C
Smith, Rodney	Washington, D.C.	W	D
Smith, Tony	Bronx, N.Y.	M	D
Smith, Vic	Canada	L	C
Smith, Wade	Portland, Ore.	M	C
Smith, Willie	Brooklyn, N.Y.	W	C
Smokovich, Frank	Long Island, N.Y.	M	C
Solivan, Joe	Hawaii	B	D
Solorio, Joe	Fresno, Cal.	L	D
Sosa, Rena	Argentina	LH	C
Sotelo, Fernando	Mexico	L	C
Soto, Genaro	Puerto Rico	L	C
Sparks, Al	Canada	LH	C
Spas, Peter	Minneapolis, Minn.	M	D
Spears, Pinto	California	H	C
Spencer, Chuck	Cleveland, Ohio	L	D
Spencer, Thad	San Fran., Cal.	H	C
Sprague, Les	Canada	L	C
Stallings, Bob	Long Island, N.Y.	H	C
Stankie, Al	Ventura, Cal.	M	C
Staples, A.J.	St. Louis, Mo.	LH	A
States, Lonnie	Canada	L	C
Steele, Richard	Los Angeles, Cal.	LH	C
Steele, Frankie	Detroit, Mich.	L	C
Stiletto, Denny	Pittsburgh, Pa.	M	C
Stininato, Bobby	Youngstown, Ohio	H	C
Stokes, Jerry	Los Angeles, Cal.	F	A
Stribling, Candy	Youngstown, Ohio	M	D
Strother, Billy	Houston, Texas	W	C
Stubbs, Hosia	Chicago, Ill.	M	D
Sue, Richard	Portland, Ore.	F	A
Swann, Walter	San Diego, Cal .	F	C
Taco, Cesar	Ecuador	F	D
Talhami, Eddie	Canada	H	C
Tellez, Julian	Los Angeles, Cal.	W	C
Terronez, Gabe	Fresno, Cal.	M	C
Thomas, Allen	Chicago, Ill.	LH	C
Thomas, Fred	Columbus, Ohio	W	D
Thomas, Mike	Los Angeles, Cal.	LH	D
Thomas, Willie	San Francisco, Cal.	M	C
Thompson, Gene	Portland, Ore.	M	C
Thornton, Buck	Muskogee Okla.	M	D
Thornton, Wayne	Fresno, Cal.	H	C
Tiger, Billy	Miami, Fla.	H	C
Tillman, Joe	Mobile, Ala.	M	C
Tomasetti, Jerry	Scranton, Pa.	H	C
Tomlin, Eddie	Philadelphia, Pa.	L	C
Toro, Jose	Puerto Rico	L	C
Torres, Baltazar	Mexico	F	C
Torres, Felipe	Los Angeles, Cal.	L	C
Torres, George	Los Angeles Cal.	L	C
Torres, Jorge	Los Angeles, Cal.	B	B
Torres, Moi	Mexico	L	C
Trosclair, Jimmy	New Orleans, La.	L	C
Trotman, Roland	New York, N.Y.	L	D
Trottman, Humberto	Panama	L	D
Tucek, Jessie	Renton, Wash.	W	C
Tuiono, Poasi	San Jose, Cal.	H	D
Turnbow, Mel	Cincinnati, Ohio	H	D
Tyler, Clyde	Charleston, W.Va.	L	C
Tyson, Otho	Paterson, N.J.	L	C
Ungricht, Lloyd	Portland, Ore.	W	C
Ungricht, Ralph	Portland, Ore.	L	C
Urbina, Alfredo	Mexico	L	C
Valdovinos, Jose	Mexico	B	A
Valenti, Tony	Boston, Mass.	M	C
Valenzuela, Jose	Mexico	W	C
Vallejo, Jose	Venezuela	L	C
Valtierre, Ruben	Mexico	Fly	D
Varga, Jose	Puerto Rico	L	D
Vasquez, Babe	Mexico	L	B
Vasquez, Leonard	Hawaii	F	C
Vega, Raul	Mexico	B	C
Vegas, Les	Canada	W	C
Ventura, Tony	Buffalo, N.Y.	H	C
Vick, Eddie	Buffalo, N.Y.	H	C
Victoria Renaldo	Pittsfield, Mass.	L	B
Viera, Blas	Puerto Rico	F	C
Viera, Julio	Venezuela	L	C
Villa, Armando	Mexico	Fly	C
Villa, Popa	New York, N.Y.	L	C
Vinales, Luis	New York, N.Y.	M	C
Vital, James	Beaumont, Texas	W	D
Walcott, Joe	Trinidad, B.W.I.	W	D
Waldon, Abe	Youngstown, Ohio	H	D
Walker, Henry	San Bernardino, Cal.	M	C
Walker, Herb	Syracuse, N.Y.	W	C
Wall, Jeff	Seattle, Wash.	LH	D
Wallace, Cookie	Dallas, Texas	H	C
Wallace, Billy	No. Randolph, Mass.	W	C
Walters, Chuck	Oakland, Cal.	LH	C
Ward, Forest	Brooklyn, N.Y.	H	C
Warren, Willie	Corpus Christi, Tex.	M	B
Washburn, Bob	New York, N.Y.	H	D
Washington, Junior	Pittsburgh, Pa.	W	D
Washington, Leon	Bronx, N.Y.	LH	C
Watkins, Roger	New Orleans, La.	M	C
Watson, Charlie	Phoenix, Ariz.	W	D
Watson, Jimmy Lee	Portland, Ore.	H	D
Weakland, Jerry	Las Vegas, Nev.	M	C
Webster, Fred	Las Vegas, Nev.	L	C
Weir, Billy	Las Vegas, Nev.	L	C
Wells, Gene	Dallas, Texas	M	C
Wells, Marshall	Houston, Texas	M	C
Wepner, Chuck	Bayonne, N.J.	H	B
White, Davey	Los Angeles, Cal.	L	C
White, Ray	Beaumont, Texas	LH	B
Whitehead, Bob	New York, N.Y.	M	C
Whitfield, Ted	Amherst, Mass.	W	C
Whittenburg, Bill	Huntingtn, W.Va.	L	C
Wickham, Henry	W. Buxton, Mass.	F	C
Williams, Billy	Vineland, N.J.	H	C
Williams, Carter	Jersey City, N.J.	M	C
Williams, Charley	St. Louis, Mo.	H	C
Williams, Cleveland	Houston, Tex.	H	A
Williams, Conrad	Homestead, Pa.	M	C
Williams, Ed	Camden, N.J.	H	D
Williams, Fred	Brooklyn, N.Y.	LH	C
Williams, John	Brooklyn, N.Y.	LH	D
Williams, Primis	Cincinnati, O.	W	C
Williams, Robert	Beaumont, Tex.	W	C
Williams, Ronnie	Brooklyn, N.Y.	H	D
Williams, Roy	Philadelphia, Pa.	H	B
Williford, Beau	North Carolina	H	D
Willis, Dickie	Dallas, Texas	M	C
Wilson, Ron	Las Vegas, Nev.	M	B
Wipperman, Dick	Buffalo, N.Y.	H	D
Wisooker, Scott	Las Vegas, Nev.	LH	C
Wong, Roberto	Mexico	F	B
Woodland, Calvin	Washington, D.C.	F	C
Woody, James J.	New York, N.Y.	H	A
Wright, Johnny	Florida	Fly	D
Wright, Larry	Brooklyn, N.Y.	W	D
Wright, Ted	Detroit, Mich.	M	C
Wyatt, Dave	Richmond, Va.	W	D
Wyatt, Sam	San Diego, Cal.	H	B
Wyler, Gary	Seattle, Wash.	H	C
Wynn, Ed	Brooklyn, N.Y.	F	D
Wynn, Willard	Las Vegas, Nev.	M	C
Wynter, Conrad	New York, N.Y.	M	D
Yambo, Wilson	Puerto Rico	F	C
Yanez, Manuel	Mexico	B	D
Yeaton, Skip	Belfast, Mass.	M	C
Young, Gene	Moundsville, W. Va.	F	C
Young, Richard	Springfield, Mass.	M	C
Youngblood,Leroy	Charleroi, Pa.	L	C
Zamora, Porfirio	Crpus Chrsti,Tex.	L	B
Zamora, Jose	Mexico	F	A
Zavas, Carlos	Holyoke, Mass.	B	C
Zuluaga, Cipriano	Colombia	F	C
Zuniga, Ramon	Long Beach, Cal.	W	D
Zurheide, Karl	Houston, Texas	LH	A
Zyglewicz, Dave	Houston, Texas	H	A

FOREIGN RATINGS

NAME	LOCATION	DIVISION	CLASS RATING
Abbey, Sammy	Ghana	B	C
Abend, Lothar	Germany	L	A
Ackers, Manfredi	Germany	LH	C
Adams, Dennis	South Africa	B	C
Adigun, Noieen	Nigeria	M	C
Adolph, Johnny	England	M	C
Africa, Joe	South Africa	W	C
Aguirre, Curly	Philippines	L	B
Airey, Dervan	England	M	C
Aisa, Luis	Spain	Fly	A
Akaska, Yoshiaki	Japan	M	C
Alarcon, Rudy	Philippines	F	D
Alarde, Rocky	Philippines	L	D
Ali, Mimun Ben	Philippines	M	B
Allotey, Bob	Ghana	B	C
Allotey, Love	Ghana	L	B
Alvarez, Manuel	Spain	B	C
Amarfio, Kimpo	Australia	F	D
Anderson, Jimmy	England	F	A
Anderson, Trevor	Australia	LH	C
Andrade, Roberto	Philippines	F	A
Andreetti, Vic	England	L	A
Ansano, Lee	Korea	M	C
Aoki II, Katsutosho	Japan	F	C
Armstrong, Evan	Scotland	B	C
Arranz, Jose	Spain	B	A
Arthur, Bobby	England	W	C
Asuncion, David	Philippines	Fly	D
Avoth, Dennis	Cardiff, Wales	H	C
Avoth, Eddie	Cardiff, Wales	LH	B
Axinto, Ely	Philippines	Fly	C
Ball, Alan	England	LH	C
Balug, Francisco	Philippines	F	C
Banzon, Andy	Philippines	Fly	D
Barber, Dave	Ireland	LH	C
Barlatti, Enrico	Italy	L	D
Barlow, Tony	England	Fly	C
Barrera, Cesar	Spain	W	C
Barrera, Tomas	Philippines	F	C
Barrow, Floyd	Jamaica	L	C
Barry, Ken	Australia	L	C
Basco, Sulfred	Philippines	F	B
Batista, Eduardo	Spain	L	D
Battistutta, Aldo	Italy	W	C
Batty, John	Australia	F	C
Bell, Jimmy	Scotland	F	C
Bell, Tom	England	M	D
Bellanco, Fabian	Spain	Fly	C
Bergloef, Jarmo	Finland	W	C
Berinsa, Ricardo	Philippines	L	D
Bertini, Silvano	Italy	W	A
Besande, Flash	Philippines	F	B
Bettini, Fabio	Italy	M	C
Biancardi, Giovanni	Italy	LH	A
Bisbal, Jose	Spain	B	C
Biscotti, Italo	Italy	L	C
Bisotti, Roberto	Italy	M	C
Blair, Dick	Australia	M	B
Blin, Jurgen	Germany	LH	A
Boddington, Peter	England	H	A
Bodell, Jack	England	H	A
Bottier, Jackie	France	L	C
Boy, Rene	Philippines	Fly	C
Bradley, Arthur	Australia	L	D
Brami, Felix	Tunis	F	C
Brondi, Franco	Italy	L	D
Brown, Billy	Philippines	B	D
Brown, Jimmy	England	W	D
Brown, Larry	England	M	C
Brucellari, Jean	France	W	D
Bruchini, Massimo	Italy	M	C
Bugner, Joe	England	H	C
Busanel, Giorgio	Italy	L	D
Bukari, Sella	North Africa	M	D
Bukowski, John	Australia	LH	C
Buraglio, Marino	Italy	F	D
Buttle, Mike	South Africa	B	A
Cailliau, Jackie	France	M	C
Main, Mich	Canvey Island	M	C
Callaghan, Harry	Australia	W	C
Calvo, Manuel	Spain	F	A
Campbell, Rocky	England	H	B
Campo, Gabby	Philippines	B	C
Canal, Benito	Spain	H	C
Cane, Dante	Italy	H	A
Carbi, Nevio	Italy	F	A
Carreon, Sugar Cane	Philippines	F	C
Carson, Tommy	England	W	C
Carter, George	U.S. Army	M	C
Cartwright, Brian	England	F	B
Castuera, Tomas	Spain	L	D
Cataroga, Inia	Fiji Islands	W	C
Cavazzini, Giovanni	Italy	F	C
Cele, Nicolas	South Africa	M	C
Charernmuang, Supornchai	Thaild.	L	C
Charles, Ralph	England	W	A
Chartvanchai, Berkreuk	Thailand	Fly	A
Chervet, Fritz	Switzerland	Fly	A
Chessa, Carmelo	Italy	L	D
Chiba, Nebuo	Japan	F	C
Chiloilo, Domenico	Italy	F	C
Choi, Sun Kap	Korea	M	D
Chun, Kim Jae	Korea	W	D
Clark, Arthur	Australia	L	C
Clark, Herbie	South Africa	L	C
Clark, Liam	England	L	D
Clark, Terry	England	W	D
Clayton, Bud	Australia	L	D
Cobblah, Peter	Ghana	W	C
Cohen, Nessim	France	M	A
Coley, Barry	England	W	C
Collado, Enifanio	Spain	M	C
Commey, Obletey	Ghana	W	D
Consolati, Massimo	Italy	L	C
Cook, Clive	England	W	C
Cooke, Johnny	England	W	C
Cooper, Henry	England	H	A
Cordova, Willie	Philippines	B	B
Corletti, Eduardo	England	H	A
Cortez, Jessie	Philippines	M	C
Coscia, Carmelo	Italy	L	B
Cragg, Peter	England	W	B
Cruz, Ernie	Philippines	F	C
Cruz, Roberto	Philippines	L	D
Cullen, Maurice	England	L	A
Cunningham, Tony	England	L	D
Curtis, Cliff	England	M	C
Daldy, Bobby	Australia	F	C
Daly, Terry	England	H	C
Dampmann, Reinhard	Germany	L	C
Date, Kenshichiro	Japan	L	C
Dave, Young	Philippines	Fly	D
Davies, Bobby	England	F	C
Davies, Glyn	England	B	A
Davies, Ronnie	England	L	C
Davis, Don	Jamaica, B.W.I.	M	C
Dawson, Eddie	Australia	W	C
DeAngelis, Francesco	Italy	W	C
DeBruyn, Gerry	South Africa	H	C
December, Paterson	Zambia	L	D
DeKeers, Jean	Belgium	F	D
DePace, Francesco	Spain	M	C

NAME	LOCATION	DIVISION	RATING CLASS
DeRobertis, Giuseppe	Italy	L	D
Diallo, Souleymane	France	M	C
Diaz, Al	Philippines	Fly	A
DiBenedetto, Pascal	Italy	M	A
Dicker, Graham	Australia	M	D
Diop, Kamara	France	B	D
Doba, Doba	Zambia	Fly	D
Dolan, Frank	England	W	C
Dolan, Sean	England	LH	C
Dopico, Gonzales	Spain	W	B
Drew, Ivan	England	L	D
Duffy, Dick	Wales	M	C
Durante, Italo	Italy	W	C
Dwyer, Pat	England	W	B
Dykes, Phil	England	W	C
Echevarrio, Mariano	Spain	H	C
Edgar, Tom	Australia	LH	D
Elze, Jupp	Germany	M	C
Endo, Norio	Japan	L	C
Enifer, Roy	England	H	D
Erracho, Arturo	Philippines	F	C
Estrada, Avelino	Philippines	B	C
Eto, Sakdioni	Thailand	Fly	B
Eto, Somreng	Thailand	B	B
Eto, Yoshiaki	Japan	M	C
Falcon, Joe	England	M	C
Fanali, Romano	Italy	W	C
Farina, Luigi	Italy	L	C
Fasoli, Ermanno	Italy	L	D
Field, Ernie	England	LH	D
Fine, Sipa	New Zealand	LH	D
Fischer, Bobby	Scotland	F	C
Fitzgerald, Frank	England	F	C
Fitzgerald, Johnny	England	B	A
Flaviano, Larry	Philippines	L	A
Fleetham, Mick	England	M	C
Flores, Catalino	Philippines	Fly	D
Fogas, George	Australia	W	D
Folledo, Luis	Spain	M	A
Fooks, Johnny	Australia	F	C
Ford, Gary	Australia	W	C
Fourie, Pierre	South Africa	M	A
Francisco, Ismael	Philippines	Fly	C
Freeman, Peter	Canada	M	D
Froilan, Roberto	Philippines	B	C
Fruzza, Marco	Italy	L	C
Fuentes, Al	Philippines	W	C
Fuii, Hakime	Japan	M	C
Fuiikura, Benkei	Japan	M	B
Fuiita, Hurricane	Japan	M	C
Furuyama, Tetsuro	Japan	F	B
Furcht, Karl	Germany	L	C
Gabanetti, Giampaolo	Italy	M	C
Galavarria, Erbito	Philippines	Fly	C
Gale, Terry	Wales	F	D
Gallego, Flash	Philippines		C
Galli, Renato	Italy	B	C
Galli, Tommasso	Italy	B	B
Gallois, Robert	France	W	C
Galuzzo, Johnny	Australia	W	D
Garcia, Angel Robinson	Cuba	W	A
Gattellari, Rocky	Australia	B	A
George, Toro	New Zealand	F	B
Gibbs, Len	England	M	C
Gizzi, Carl	England	H	B
Glencross, Tommy	Scotland	F	C
Go, Terry	Philippines	B	C
Golfarini, Remo	Italy	M	A
Gonzales, Jo	France	M	B
Gonzales, Rudy	Philippines	L	B
Grassellino, Renato	Italy	F	C
Grav, Billy	England	H	D
Guelas, Romeo	Philippines	B	C
Guernieri, Walter	Italy	L	C
Guirre, Greg	Philippines	L	B
Gullifer, Reg	England	F	C
Hanagata, Susuma	Japan	Fly	A
Harada, Ushiwakamaru	Japan	B	A
Hasegawa, Toshimasa	Japan	F	C
Hashas, Aissa	France	L	C
Hashimoto, Kyuzo	Japan	B	A
Hassan, Tahar Ben	Tunisia	F	C
Hassett, Gerry	Ireland	LH	C
Hasting, Jim	Australia	H	D
Hatanaka, Yoshiharu	Japan	L	D
Hayase, Speedy	Japan	Fly	A
Hayashi, Kenji	Japan	F	C
Henderson, Chuck	England	W	C
Hendrickson, John	England	LH	C
Hind, George	Scotland	Fly	C
Hinton, Freddy	Philippines	L	C
Hiraki, Yukimora	Japan	L	D
Hoberg, Bo	Sweden	M	C
Hope, Randel	Australia	L	C
Horny, Jo	Belgium	B	C
Howes, Roger	England	F	B
Hovos, Enrique	Spain	W	D
Humm, Tony	England	B	D
Hunter, Lex	England	L	C
Hudson, Brian	England	L	B
Ibanez, Flor	Philippines	Fly	D
Ibanez, Jose	Philippines	Fly	D
Ichihara, Isao	Japan	F	D
Innocenti, Franco	Italy	F	C
Ishiyama, Rokuro	Japan	F	A
Ithi-anuchit, Salaman	Thailand	F	A
Ivory, Dave	England	M	C
Iwamura, Ken	Japan	M	D
Iwata, Kenji	Japan	F	A
Iwata, Hajime	Japan	F	C
Izumi, Shigeaki	Japan	M	C
Jacobs, Nat	England	M	C
Jacobsen, Hans Jorgen	Denmark	H	C
Jakoby, Klaus	Germany	L	C
James, Rocky	England	H	C
Jamito, Johnny	Philippines	F	C
Jayme, Ernie	Philippines	Fly	C
Jenkins, Freddie	England	W	C
Jennings, Johnny	England	L	C
Jensen, Tom	Denmark	M	C
Jim, August	Zambia	L	D
Jobson, Chris	England	W	C
John, Roy	Wales	M	C
Johnson, Bunny	England	H	B
Jones, Don	Australia	M	D
Josselin, Jean	France	W	A
Kamaci, Cernal Turk	Austria	W	A
Kaneko, Shinzaburo	Japan	Fly	D
Kang, Herbert	Korea	F	B
Kap-Sung, Choi	Korea	M	B
Karall, Willy	Austria	M	B
Kennedy, Neville	Austria	L	C
Khotle, Steve	South Africa	Fly	C
Kid, Del Rosario	Philippines	W	C
Kid, Flory	Philippines	F	C
Kid, Rosalave	Philippines	F	C
Kim, Ki-Soo	Korea	M	A
Kim, Hyun	Korea	F	A
Kitano, Shingo	Japan	L	C
Klain, Klaus	Germany	W	C
Klay, Dieter	Germany	W	C
Kneipp, Harry	Germany	LH	C
Kofi, Osei	Nigeria	W	D
Kofler, Wolfgang	New Zealand	W	D
Kohler, Erich	Austria	M	D
Kosum, Sakdinoi S.	Thailand	Fly	A
Kramer, Johnny	England	M	C
Krogh, Borge	Denmark	L	A
Kubokura, Kazuyoshi	Japan	W	C
Kunde, Noel	Australia	F	B
Lake, Colin	England	B	C
Lamagna, Mario	Italy	M	C
Lamine, Ameur	Tunisia	L	C
Lando, Joey	England	F	C
Lang, Oswald	Austria	W	C
Langford, Norm	Australia	L	C
Larsen, Brian	Australia	W	C
Laud, Mickey	England	W	C
Laud, Winston	England	L	C
Leuller, Daniel	France	M	C
Leveque, Yolande	France	M	B
Levy, Enrique	Spain	M	C
Lewis, Bryn	England	L	C
Lima, Antonio	Spain	W	C
Limin, Bart	Philippines	Fly	C
London, Brian	England	H	D
Lorona, Baby	Philippines	B	C
Lucherini, Serafino	Italy	L	D
Lugmuangra, Anatakorn	Thailand	F	C
McAteer, Les	England	M	A
McBride, Gerry	England	F	C
McCluskey, John	Scotland	Fly	A
McCormack, Jim (Spike)	Ireland	L	A
McCormack, John (Young)	Ireland	LH	A
McCormack, Pat	Ireland	W	D
McDonald, Ian	England	L	D
McGowan, Walter	Scotland	Fly	A
McKenzie, Ted	Australia	M	C
McKenzie, Malcolm	Scotland	W	C
McMillan, Don	Scotland	W	B
McNeil, Tom	England	L	D
McNorthey, Sonny	Ghana	F	D
Macrez, Gerard	France	Fly	C
Madi, Levi	South Africa	L	B
Magallano, Fred	Philippines	Fly	D
Magramo, Ric	Philippines	Fly	A
Mahanga, Kahu	New Zealand	M	D
Mahlo, Eric	South Africa	L	D
Maki, Olli	Finland	L	B
Mambwe, Patrick	Zambia	B	D
Manes, Lito	Philippines	L	C
Manuel, Rolando	Philippines	Fly	D
Marklewitz, Peter	Austria	M	A
Martinez, Francisco	Spain	B	C
Martinez, Pedro	Philippines	B	C
Marty, Jacques	France	M	A
Massa, Carmelo	Italy	B	A
Meftah, Kouider	France	F	C
Meho, Teddy	Ghana	W	C
Melissano, Bruno	Italy	L	B
Mescia, Mario	Italy	M	D
Michalski, Peter	Germany	M	D
Mihashi, Takao	Japan	F	C
Mildenberger, Karl	Germany	H	A
Miller, Kid	Zambia	Fly	D
Miller, Rev	Philippines	L	D
Minami, Hisao	Japan	W	A
Minier, Pierre	France	M	C
Miranda, Ernesto	Argentina	F	C
Miranda, Oscar	Argentina	W	C
Mizoguchi, Muneo	Japan	M	C
Mkize, John Frazier	South Africa	F	D
Mofokeng, McDeed	South Africa	W	C
Mokoena, Petros	South Africa	F	C
Mondora, Aldo	Italy	W	C
Montano, Cherry	Philippines	B	C
Moore, Vic	England	H	D
Morales, Noel	Philippines	Fly	C
Moras, Renato	Argentina	LH	C
Moreno, Navarro	Spain	W	C
Mori, Toshiharu	Japan	F	D
Morodi, Anthony	South Africa	F	C
Mullen, Ske	Ireland	W	D
Mundt, Werner	Germany	L	C
Musso, Ernie	Rhodesia	M	C
Muzio, Giuseppe	Italy	M	C
Mzinyane, Ezra	South Africa	M	C
Nakagawa, Shoji	Japan	F	D
Nakajima, Kenjiro	Japan	F	C
Nakamura, Takeshi	Japan	Fly	A
Nakano, Musashi	Japan	W	A
Nakayama, Kazutoshi	Japan	F	C
Nakayama, Tetsuo	Japan	L	D
Nakedi, Josia	South Africa	W	D
Nando, Sugar Boy	Aruba, N.W.I.	M	C
Narumi, Yuzo	Japan	Fly	C
N'Diaye, Miloud	North Africa	L	C
Nehring, Rudi	Germany	H	C
Nervino, Giuliano	Italy	W	D
NgCongo, Mike	South Africa	M	D
NgCongwane, Tex	South Africa	B	C
Nhlapo, Enoch	South Africa	L	B
Nicosla, Salvatore	Italy	L	D
Niero, Elio	Italy	W	C
Nikora, Earl	New Zealand	M	D
Nishi, Kazuo	Japan	L	C
Nobata, Sumio	Japan	F	C
Noches, Angel	Spain	L	C
Noel, Jimmy	Philippines	F	C
Nunez, Valerio	Argentina	L	D
O'Brian, Johnny	Scotland	F	A
O'Connor, Ossie	England	F	D
O'Neil, George	England	F	C
Ogawa, Kiyoshi	Japan	F	A
Ogiwara, Shigeru	Japan	L	C
Ohba, Masao	Japan	Fly	B
Okada, Koichi	Japan	B	B
Okama, Koji	Japan	L	A
Ould, Dave	England	H	C
Owens, Dickie	England	LH	B
Packer, Brian	England	B	A
Panseri, Michele	Italy	M	C
Para, Jean	France	B	D
Parker, Jet	Philippines	B	C
Pasumil, Cris	Philippines	L	C
Patruno, Luigi	Italy	M	C
Pawson, John	England	M	C
Pearce, Johnny	England	L	C
Pedranza, Fel	Philippines	W	A
Perez, Loreto	Philippines	B	B
Persson, Jan	Sweden	B	C
Petalbo, Jaime	Philippines	Fly	B
Petrozzi, Franco	Italy	B	C
Pettersson, Bo	Sweden	M	B
Philippe, Ray	Luxembourg	M	C
Phillips, Aub	Australia	W	C
Piaskowy, Gerhard	Germany	L	B
Pieterse, Happy	South Africa	LH	A
Pina, Luciano	Italy	F	D
Pirez, Miguel	Spain	W	C
Piriz, Miguel Angel	Spain	L	C
Pitardi, Vicenzo	Italy	L	C
Pleace, Dennis	Wales	M	C
Poleon, Frank	England	LH	C
Polli, Ugo	Italy	F	C
Pomarkco, Antonio	Italy	L	C
Poppraigam, Pornchai	Thailand	B	C
Porcel, Antonio	France	F	C
Powney, Fred	England	W	C
Pravisani, Aldo	Italy	L	C
Prescott, Johnny	England	H	B
Pretorius, Jaime	South Africa	H	D
Prick, Arno	Germany	H	A
Pritchett, Johnny	England	M	A
Puddu, Antonio	Italy	L	B
Pule, Benjamin	South Africa	L	D
Quedrago, Dramane	France	LH	C
Quellier, Bernard	France	LH	A
Quirci, Angelo	Italy	W	D
Rakhajane, Isaac	South Africa	F	C
Ramagole, Mike	South Africa	W	D
Ramos, Ely Wonder Boy	Philippines	Fly	C
Rasmussen, Preban	Denmark	L	C
Ratcliffe, Johnny	England	L	D
Rea, Des	England	W	A
Rea, Willie	Ireland	L	C
Redrup, Ron	England	H	C
Restano, Amleto	Italy	L	C
Revie, Jimmy	England	F	B
Reyes, Alberto	Philippines	B	C
Reyes, Raymund	Philippines	L	D
Rinaldi, Giulio	Italy	H	C
Rivera, Raymond	Philippines	L	C
Roberts, Johnny	Australia	L	D
Robinson, Sugar Bill	England	M	C
Robledo, Lucas	Spain	F	D
Rodney, Barry	Jamaica, B.W.I.	H	D
Rodri, Yoni	Spain	M	D
Roger, Guinea	Nigeria	H	C
Roko, Ravuama	Fiji	M	C
Rolland, Jean Baptiste	France	L	B
Romano, Renato	Italy	W	C
Rene, Mark	England	M	B
Roque, Rene	France	L	A
Rotolo, Carmen	Australia	W	C
Rourre, Paul	France	L	C

NAME	LOCATION	DIVISION	RATING CLASS
Roux, Raul	France	LH	B
Rubio, Tomingo	Spain	W	C
Rudhof, Conny	Germany	W	B
Russell, Con	Australia	F	C
Ryan, Jim	Australia	M	D
Sabri, Giuseppe	Italy	L	C
Sakata, Yorinobu	Japan	B	C
Salavarria, Erbite	Philippines	Fly	A
San Jose, Carlos	Spain	M	C
San Jose, Francisco	Spain	H	C
Saraudi, Giulio	Italy	H	B
Saraudi, Vittorio	Italy	LH	A
Sasazaki, Nakao	Japan	M	D
Sassarini, Antonio	Italy	B	C
Sato, Ken	Japan	M	D
Scalco, Domenico	Australia	L	C
Schnedi, Anton	Australia	W	D
Scott, Harry	England	M	B
Seki, Mitsunori	Japan	F	A
Seseman, Billy	England	W	C
Sharpe, Al	Ireland	M	C
Shaw, Vernon	England	H	C
Sheke, Tiger	South Africa	B	D
Shepherd, John	England	W	C
Shibata, Kuniaki	Japan	F	A
Shibeko, Philip	South Africa	M	C
Shin, Chung Kyo	Korea	L	C
Shoji, Hiroshi	Japan	L	A
Shonibare, Lat	Nigeria	W	D
Shudo, Hitsohi	Japan	L	D
Singsongvad, Sakdichai	Thailand	B	C
Sishi, Joseph	South Africa	W	C
Sithiran, Apidej	Thailand	W	C
Sitri, Mario	Italy	W	C
Skelton, James	Philippines	L	C
Smith, Graham	New Zealand	W	C
Soma, Yoshihiko	Japan	F	C
Sombrita, Juan	Spain	L	A
Someya, Akihisa	Japan	L	A
Somodio, Rudy	Philippines	Fly	C
Sorimachi, Ryu	Japan	W	A
Soerati, Franco	Italy	LH	B
Stengel, Lothar	Germany	LH	B
Sterling, Bunny	Jamaica, B.W.I.	M	B
Steyn, Andries	South Africa	F	C
Stillia, Vid	Austria	M	B
Stockmann, Klaus	Germany	M	C
Suda, Yoshimoto	Japan	B	D
Suh Il, Kang	Korea	F	A
Suh, Lee Won	Korea	B	A
Swift, Wally	England	M	A
Swords, Jim	England	M	C
Sylveer, Jack	Belgium	L	C
Tachibane, Tetsu	Japan	Fly	C
Takagi, Eigo	Japan	B	A
Takagi, Sadae	Japan	L	B
Takahashi, Kavsuro	Japan	Fly	C
Takayama, Katsuyoshi	Japan	B	C
Takayama, Masataka	Japan	F	B
Talbot, Amos	England	W	B
Tamaoka, Akihide	Japan	B	C
Tanaka, Kazuo	Japan	B	C
Tano, Kid	Spain	F	B
Taroura, Naiime	Japan	B	C
Tarumizu, Shigeru	Japan	Fly	C
Taupola, Fred	New Zealand	M	C
Tavant, Maurice	France	L	B
Taylor, Arnold	South Africa	F	B
Taylor, Carl	England	B	B
Tepyotin, Singsiam	Thailand	F	D
Tetteh, Joe	England	L	C
Thebault, Bernard	France	LH	A
Thomas, Arthur	Australia	L	C
Thomas, Carl	Wales	M	C
Thomas, Winston	England	L	C
Thurgar, Roy	Australia	LH	C
Tibbs, Jimmy	England	LH	C
Tiberia, Domenico	Italy	W	B
Tiger, Tommy	England	W	C
Tighe, Roger	England	H	C
Tomasoni, Piero	Italy	H	A
Torcida, Jose Luis	Spain	L	B
Torres, Antonio	Spain	W	A
Toweel, Frazier	South Africa	M	A
Toweel, Patrick	South Africa	W	A
Truppi, Tommaso	Italy	M	C
Tsujimoto, Hidemori	Japan	L	A
Tsukamoto, Toshinobu	Japan	Fly	C
Tulonghari, Rogelio	Philippines	F	C
Tulwana, Joe Vuyo	South Africa	Fly	D
Turkington, Henry	Ireland	M	D
Turkington, Willie	Ireland	M	C
Turpin, Jackie	England	L	B
Uno, Masataka	Japan	B	A
Valencia, Ricky	Philippines	F	C
Valentine, Adalberto	Italy	L	C
Vandomme, Marc	France	B	A
Van Torre, Jean	Belgium	W	C
Vargellini, Pietro	Italy	W	C
Vaughan, Rudolph	England	H	C
Velasco, Domingo	Spain	L	C
Velasquez, Miguel	Spain	L	A
Ven, Lion	Belgium	LH	D
Ventura, Rudy	Philippines	B	C
Vertoff, Pierre	France	B	B
Villa, Rey	Philippines	B	C
Villagonza, Rudy	Philippines	B	C
Villela, Wellington	Italy	B	B
Vogrig, Alfredo	Italy	LH	B
Von Homburg, Wilhelm	Germany	H	B

NAME	LOCATION	DIVISION	RATING CLASS
Wada, Shoji	Japan	Fly	C
Walford, Lloyd	England	LH	C
Walker, Billy	England	H	A
Waqa, Leweni	New Zealand	LH	B
Watanuki, Seiichi	Japan	Fly	B
Watford, Phil	England	LH	C
Watt, Jim	Scotland	L	D
Weiland, Peter	Germany	H	A
Weller, Don	England	B	C
White, Al	England	L	C
White, Charley	England	H	C
White, John	Spain	W	C
White, Keith	England	W	C
Whiter, Ivan	England	W	C
Wicks, Fred	Australia	L	C
Wieczorek, Horst	Germany	M	C
Williams, Johnny	Philippines	W	D
Williams, Tony	England	Fly	C
Wilson, Terry Ball	Australia	L	C
Wood, Johnny	South Africa	W	D
Woods, Tommy	England	H	C
Wright, Johnny	Australia	W	C
Wynter, Billy	Antigua	H	D
Yalong, Roy	Philippines	L	D
Yamamoto, Keichi	Japan	B	C
Yi, Ansano	Korea	M	C
Yoshimura, Noriyasu	Japan	M	B
Young, Dennis	England	M	D
Young, Frankie	Ireland	W	D
Young, Leo	Australia	F	C
Yuzudo, Kiychide	Japan	B	C
Zami, Roger	Italy	W	B
Zampieri, Giovani	Italy	W	C
Zanarato, Tullio	Italy	L	C
Zech, Gerhard	Germany	H	B
Zinno, Pietro	Italy	L	B

Back to 50 Cent Price

THE March Issue of The Ring Magazine, expanded 32 pages, with an increase in price to 75 cents, already has become a collector's item.

A limited number of copies still are available in the offices of The Ring Magazine at 120 West 31st Street, New York, N.Y. 10001.

The forthcoming April issue will see The Ring return to its regular price of 50 cents.

All our subscribers received the March issue at no increase in price.

LOCHE NEW JR. WELTER BOSS

(Continued from page 26)

From the outset it was difficult to believe that it was the Fujii of the Lopopolo and Quatuor fights.

Loche, on the other hand, fought a crafty, skilled and cool battle, finding the mark with innumerable left jabs. The 29-year-old Argentinian kept piling up points while Paul steadily fell behind.

The fight had been postponed time and again, and at one stage it was reported that Fujii was considering retirement. He recovered from injuries too slowly.

Loche, who has been competing professionally for 10 years, has been in 106 fights. He fought a 10-round draw with Carlos Orti in 1966.

The fans did not take Fujii's poor showing with good grace. They threw fruit and cushions into the ring and hollered their discontent.

ALONG THE VBA TRAIL

By Scoop Gallello

(National VBA President)

The first meeting of the new administration of the National Veteran Boxers Association was held at McGee's Restaurant in Orange, N.J.

Big John Antonacci, bossman of VBA Ring 56, Syracuse, N.Y., reported that it had mailed a $100 check to the cancer-stricken former welter champ Marty Servo . . . New York Assemblyman Joseph Pisani of New Rochelle, N.Y. has been appointed as the National VBA attorney.

VBA Ring 25, Irvington, N.J., is holding its fourth annual dinner-dance on February 15 at the Coronet Restaurant in Irvington. Being honored are Allie Stolz, former lightweight contender; Paul Cortlyn, Mickey Dell, Bill Poland, Eddie Durino, Jimmy Frain, Lou Halper and Jack Rappaport. Former flyweight Willie La Morte is president of this group.

No site yet has been picked for the 1969 National VBA Convention. Florida Ring 31 and Lakewood, N.J. Ring 34 have put in feelers, but nothing like a solid commitment.

Veteran boxers from New Jersey are instituting a Hall of Fame in that area. VBA Ring 30, Westchester County, with Danny "Golden Boy" Sabia at the helm, are also hard at work in that direction. A choice for the first election into the Westchester Hall of Fame is Bruce Flowers.

Saturday, June 19, is the date of the fourth annual banquet of the Veteran Boxers of Ring 30, Westchester County.

This affair will take place at the Glen Island Casino in New Rochelle. Being honored are: Edwin B. Dooley, New York State Athletic Commission chairman; Joseph R. Pisani, New York Assemblyman and attorney for National VBA; Billy Bossio, former bantamweight Olympic boxer, as well as contender for featherweight honors; Leo Fresella, middleweight out of Mt. Vernon; and Pete Creaturo, featherweight back in the 1930s.

The dream of VBA is to erect a home for retired boxers. A place where they can go for medical aid and lodging. This project is more feasible than a Pension Fund. Most promoters will not donate to a pension fund. VBA brass discussed this plan with Commissioner Dooley recently.

Chester Rico, great lightweight of the 1940s, is driving his own taxicab. Chester, who lives in the Bronx, is one of the few former pugilists who stays in condition. He runs five miles three days per week, along with gym workouts two days per week . . Former flyweight champion Corporal Izzy Schwartz is a big man in the motion picture projectors' union.

Ben Jeby, former world's middleweight king, is an inspector with the plumbers' union in New York . . . Don Dero, trainer of many top-notch ringsters including Primo Carnera and Bushy Graham, is in charge of the Tax Collector's Office in Utica, N.Y. . . . Ralph De John and his manager brother John, operate a cocktail lounge in downtown Syracuse.

Johnny Pena, skilled featherweight of yesteryear, who defeated Fidel La Barba, Midget Wolgast and Sammy Angott, is employed in the U.S. Post Office . . . Clarence "Skinny" Davidson, trainer and agent for Harold Johnson, still feels that his former lightheavy champ can whip the best in that division. Davidson is president of VBA Ring 40. Philadelphia.

Ronnie Cohen, southpaw from New Rochelle, who belted out such toughies as Jimmy Archer and Johnny Gorman in the 1950s, is working in a bowling alley, and moonlighting for a moving company . . . Former world lightweight champion Lou Ambers is in semi-retirement in Phoenix, Ariz.

Jack Newmark, former New York newspaperman, currently a resident of Miami Beach, and one of the organizers of local Ring 30, is the fourth VBA member to become a Kentucky Colonel. The others are Harry Pegg and Joe Shannon of Ring 1, Philadelphia, and Jersey Jones of Ring 9, Bergen and Passaic Counties, N.J.

These are busy days for the various VBA rings. Since the National Convention in Boston, annual parties have been staged by Ring 23, Lehigh County, Pa., and Ring 1, Philadelphia, while Ring 9 of New Jersey staged its Christmas party for members and their families. The affair was held in Charley (Blood) Benanti's tavern in Garfield.

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FOREIGN ROUNDUP

(Continued from page 19)

The most encouraging feature of the year in Britain was the rise of several promising youngsters, among them bantamweight Johnny Clark, lightweight Bryn Lewis, light-heavyweight Dickie Owens and heavyweight Peter Boddington.

Ring action was well scattered throughout England, Wales and Scotland, with London, naturally, setting the pace, and Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol, Woverhampton, Cardiff, Porthcawl, Glasgow and Hamilton contributing.

One of the most encouraging developments in Europe was the rise of Copenhagen, Denmark, in the field of major boxing promotion. The Danish capital, with its monthly all-star cards, featuring the nation's leading boxers, established middleweight Tom Bogs as a potential world champion.

Although a legitimate middleweight, unbeaten Bogs moved up a division and blitzed the German, Lothar Stengel, out of the European light-heavyweight title. His spectacular one-round demolition job on Stengel stretched Bogs' unbroken string of victories to 45 (19 by KO) in four years of professional competition.

Bogs' brilliant success partially atoned for disappointing records of other Danish entries, heavyweight Hans-Jorgen Jacobsen and lightweight Borge Krogh, who failed to live up to promise. The Copenhagen contingent, however, was encouraged by the steady progress of a young middleweight, Tom Jensen, a consistent winner during the year, displaying indications of developing into a headliner in 1969.

Aside from Denmark, there was little important activity elsewhere in the Scandinavian lands. Sweden's outstanding promotion, of course, was the Jimmy Ellis-Floyd Patterson meeting in Gothenburg for the WBA heavyweight championship. With popular middleweight Bo Hogberg out of action and unavailable for fistic dates, boxing interest in Sweden dropped to the lowest point it had known in years.

There wasn't much to report in Norway and Finland. Occasional cards were offered in Oslo and Helsinki, but mainly with local talent and nothing of real importance. Olli Maki continued to be Finland's main representative, but he lost to Pedro Carrasco in his bid for the European lightweight title.

Germany also had comparatively little of importance to report in 1968. With Mildenberger's fading from the Big Time scene, a new national heavyweight champion was crowned when Peter Weiland outpointed Jurgin Blin.

An unusual event was reported in another heavyweight bout, pitting Wilhelm von Homburg (Norbert Grupe) against Gerhard Zech in an elimination bout, the winner being promised a shot at Weiland for the title.

After the referee had announced a draw between von Homburg and Zech, a noisy protest from the crowd resulted in a 35 minute re-check of the officials scorecard and von Homburg was discovered to have won. During the excitement and confusion, somebody stole the bell from the ringside.

The year's most tragic development was the death of German middleweight Jupp Elze from injuries suffered while losing to Carlos Duran in a bid for the European championship.

Otherwise, there wasn't much of consequence to report on Deutschland's year of fisticuffing. Stengel's quick loss of the European light-heavyweight laurels to Bogs was a jolt to the populace.

German fighters accomplished nothing of moment in international competition. Berlin continued to be the preferred location.

Austria also functioned with occasional cards in Vienna, but mainly with local talent, and nothing notable was accomplished.

Moving away from Europe, and heading southward, Northern Africa also reported a comparatively modest year. Most of the Algerian, Tunisian and Moroccan operatives did their fighting in European rings.

The most important development in South Africa was the collapse of its top performer, southpaw Willie Ludick, who began 1968 as a double national champion—welterweight and middleweight. Willie was imported for a world title match with Curtis Cokes in Dallas, Texas, but was completely outclassed by the Texan, and stopped in five rounds. His confidence shattered, Ludick's slide downhill continued. Cokes, on a jaunt to South Africa, knocked him out again, and Willie followed that defeat by losing both his national championships in Johannesburg—the welterweight to Patrick Toweel, and the middleweight to Pierre Fourie.

Offsetting Ludick's disastrous year, South Africa came up with another hope—light-heavyweight Happy Piertse, who defeated several European importations, and was beginning to talk of more important combat.

Along with Johannesburg, South Africa ring activities centered in Durban and Cape Town.

With former middleweight Duggie Miller doing most of the matchmaking, Zambia had a fairly busy year, but, unfortunately, the best local talent wasn't quite good enough for international recognition. Most of the action there was in Kitwe, with an occasional show in Luanshya.

There was comparatively little of importance to report in the once-thriving West African nations of Ghana and Nigeria. The civil war in Nigeria wrecked hopes of any ring activity there, and Ghana came up with no prospects worth mentioning.

Australia was fortunate in having three popular attractions, light-heavyweight Bob Dunlop, featherweight Johnny Famechon and bantamweight Lionel Rose. Dunlop acquired the British light-heavyweight championship by demolishing the Irishman, Young McCormack, but suffered a disastrous setback at the blasting fists of the former world champion, Jose Torres.

Famechon established himself as the main challenger to Legra for the world featherweight title, and Rose acquired the bantamweight championship, but did his important fighting in foreign rings. After dethroning Fighting Harada in Tokyo, he defended the laurels against Takao Sakurai, also in Tokyo, and made a couple of trips to the United States to retain his laurels in Los Angeles outings with a pair of Mexicans, Joe Medel and Chucho Castillo.

During the year, Rose fought only once in Australia, and that was to outpoint an Italian visitor, Tommasi Galli.

As usual, the main boxing sites in Australia were Sydney and Melbourne, and, by and large, box-office business was reported good.

With the announced retirement of the WBA "champion," Horacio Accavallo of the Argentina, the world flyweight title became the undisputed possession of Chartchai Chionoi, of Thailand. He had championship meetings with Efren Torres in Mexico City and Bernabe Villacampo in Bangkok, and a non-title defeat by Eduardo (Raton) Macia in Managua, Nicaragua.

Boxing accounted for another big year in Japan, with Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and Sapporo as the centers of operations. Although it lost its one world champion when Harada was beaten by Rose, Nippon came up with several Oriental titleholders, and a claimant to the vacant world featherweight laurels. Shozo Saiio invaded the United States to trounce Raul Rojas in Los Angeles and receive WBA "recognition" as titleholder.

Former bantam champion Fighting Harada moved up to the featherweight division and established himself as a strong contender for the disputed world title.

The synthetic junior welterweight championship ended in confusion during the closing weeks of 1968. There were two claimants. One was Pedro Adigue of the Philippines, who disposed of American Adolf Pruitt in Manila, and the other was journeyed to Tokyo to demolish the Hawaiian-born Japanese, Paul Fujii.

READ RING WRESTLING

ALL-TIME MIDDLEWEIGHT COMPUTER TOURNAMENT

(Continued from page 37)

nine rounds of this contest were virtually even. At the end of the ninth the score was Fitzsimmons 88 and LaMotta 86. Both had landed jolting shots but Fitz had scored with the heavier artillery. In the 10th, Fitzsimmons jolted Jake with a terrific left to the head, flooring the Bronx Bull. But LaMotta roared back in the 11th, outpunching Fitz to take the round. But the tide began to turn in the 12th as Ruby Robert unloosed a powerful attack. In the 13th, Jake threw more punches but Fitz landed the harder blows. He dropped LaMotta again near the end of the 14th round but the bell saved Jake. In the 15th, they slugged it out, toe to toe, for an exciting round which was scored as even. The computer called the bout 147 for Fitzsimmons to 140 for LaMotta, thus moving Fitz into the quarter-finals.

BOUT SEVEN

MICKEY WALKER vs. DICK TIGER

The pattern of the fight was established from the opening bell, as Walker, moving well, landed a couple of bombs, while taking a few good shots himself. Walker's superior punching power shook up Tiger. Walker outclassed and outmaneuvered Tiger in rounds two and three. Mickey landed hard to the head and body, while taking some good returns. Rounds four through eight had Walker stepping up the pace in each round, the punishment taking its toll on Tiger. Walker hurt Tiger several times during rounds seven and eight. In the ninth, Walker drove a brutal left to the body and a murderous right under the heart. A smashing left hook to the chin sent Tiger to the canvas for the full count at 26 seconds of the round. Walker thus advanced to the quarter-finals.

BOUT EIGHT

HARRY GREB vs. TONY ZALE

Greb jumped off fast, landing well with both hands in round one. Greb had Zale bleeding badly from the mouth, while he himself was cut on the eye. The second round was more of the same. Round three was even as they both landed hard to the head and body. Greb took the fourth and fifth as he slammed some tremendous shots home, pounding at the bleeding mouth of Zale. Greb kept things going in the sixth, seventh and eighth as Zale could not seem to fathom his style. Zale's mouth still bled profusely. In the ninth and tenth, Greb had Zale repeatedly hurt and bleeding. Zale kept fighting back but was in trouble. In the 11th, 12th and 13th rounds Zale showed his courage. He kept coming but Greb administered a tremendous beating. Then came the 14th in which Greb floored Zale for a nine-count with a right to the jaw. Harry attacked again with lefts and rights to the head. A vicious right to the jaw finished Zale, who was counted out at 1:31 of the round. Greb thus gained the quarter-final round.

BOUT NINE

MARCEL CERDAN vs. EMILE GRIFFITH

The first five rounds went to Cerdan as he poured far more leather than Griffith could handle. Cerdan's attack varied from head to body. Griffith was not able to get off against him, though Emile landed a couple of solid rights to the head. Cerdan jolted Griffith in the fourth with a tremendous left hook. Marcel jolted Emile again in the fifth with a smashing right to right. Marcel hurt Emile again in the 7th first time in the sixth with a good straight Marcel hurt Emile again in the seventh as he landed hard to the body and head. The eighth was Griffith's best of the bout as he poured in punches at a two-to-one rate. Cerdan came back again in the ninth as Emile seemingly ran out of gas. He landed ineffectively while taking hard shots to the body and head from Cerdan. In the tenth, Cerdan unloaded a terrific right, flooring Griffith for a nine-count. When Emile got up he was the victim of some smashing lefts and rights to the jaw. With Griffith almost helpless against the ropes, referee Goldstein intervened and stopped the contest at 1:26 of the round. Cerdan thus moved into the semi-finals.

BOUT TEN

STANLEY KETCHEL vs. ROCKY GRAZIANO

The fight opened quickly with Rocky landing hard to the head and Ketchel shooting to both the head and body. Ketchel got in a good left hook late in the round to floor Graziano. In rounds two and three, both slammed in bombs. Rocky opened a small cut on Ketchel's eye in the second. Rocky made Ketchel's nose bleed in the third. The fourth saw Ketchel bleed from the eye, nose and mouth. They were small cuts but they bled freely. Stanley's left hook dropped Rocky again, however, in that round. In the fifth, the war kept up its blistering pace as Ketchel opened up Rocky's eye. In round six, Rocky jolted Ketchel but could not put him down as he slammed three tremendous rights to the head. The seventh was more of the same as they slugged toe-to-toe. In the eighth, Rocky dropped Ketchel twice with right hands and the Michigan Assassin was in real trouble, but the tough Ketchel wouldn't stay down. In the ninth, Ketchel dropped Graziano twice. Both men were battered by the end of this round. In round ten, Graziano's left and right to the floor decked Ketchel again, who came off the mat to drop Graziano. In the 11th, Ketchel boomed a left hook which floored Graziano for the full count at 2:29 of the round. Ketchel thus moved into the semi-finals.

BOUT ELEVEN

SUGAR RAY ROBINSON vs. BOB FITZSIMMONS

Robinson began with a slashing attack to the eyes. He cut Fitz severely on the inside of the right eye in the first round. He concentrated on that cut, the result being that Fitzsimmons had no vision at all in that right eye. The left eye began to swell also. In round two, Robinson reopened the cut and scored hard on the left eye as well. He increased the severity of his blows and dominatd the action completely. In the third, Robinson kept up his assault with lefts and rights as Fitz was bleeding badly. Finally, with Fitzsimmons unable to see, referee Goldstein halted matters at 2:10 of the third round as the computer calculated a clear and positive threat of permanent injury. Robinson's TKO victory thus advanced him into the semi-finals.

BOUT TWELVE

HARRY GREB vs. MICKEY WALKER

Walker got off to a fast start and took the first three rounds. The fourth and fifth went to Greb as he landed the more effective punches. The sixth was even as they both landed bombs. Though bleeding badly, Walker picked up the seventh round. The eighth went to Greb as he threw far more leather. After an even ninth round, Walker, though still bleeding from a cut eye, was able to capture the tenth. Walker took the 11th also, but Greb came back stronger than ever to win the 12th. Round 13 also went to Greb. Rounds 14 and 15 were two of the most action-packed in boxing computer history and both were scored as even. The computer scored 146 for Walker and 144 for Greb. Thus, Walker moved into the semi-finals.

SPLIT NOD FOR ROSE OVER CASTILLO FOR BANTAM TITLE CAUSES RIOT IN LA

(Continued from page 35)

frame of a featherweight," said Rennie.

Rose was lavish in his praise of Castillo, whom he described as "very quick and a tremendous hitter."

The gate was $193,240, largest of the year in California and best since 1963.

The $75,000 check for Rose was highest ever paid to a bantam champ and Castillo's $20,000 fee is believed the most a challenger in a bantam title fight yet has received.

Because of the uproar caused by the Castillo partisans, only three rounds of a scheduled 10 between Richie Sue and Jose Jimenez were completed.

THE LATIN VIEWPOINT

(Continued from page 56)

ha de volver en condiciones.

2. **Angel Quevedo,** de Puerto Rico. Perdió tres peleas en 1968, pero todos los que le han visto en acción aseguran que adelanta por días y creen que con el debido descanso puede registrar un impresionante retorno en 1969.
3. **Ray Ayala,** de Puerto Rico. Extraordinario prospecto. Mueve muy bien sus manos y tiene bastante pegada. Tan pronto consiga experiencia se transformará en un contendiente de fuerza.

PESOS MEDIANOS (MIDDLEWEIGHTS)

1. **Luis Rodriguez,** de Cuba. Sigue siendo el contendiente número uno de la división. Este año derrotó a Charles Austin, Ted Wright, Vicente Rondón y Joe Shaw. Fuá campeón mundial de los welters y mantiene su clase.
2. **Juarez De Lima,** del Brasil. Ganó las cinco peleas que celebró en 1968. Entre sus víctimas están Vicente Rondón y Jaques Marty. Es astuto en el ring y tiene buena pegada.
3. **Jose Gonzalez,** de Puerto Rico. Es sin duda, uno de los más peligrosos pugilistas que tiene la división. Perdió una pelea muy cerrada en el Garden frente a Briscoe, pero noqueó a Vicente Rondón.
4. **Vicente Rondon,** de Venezuela. Ha derrotado a Luis Manuel Rodríguez, Charles Austin y Benny Briscoe. Pega mucho y es difícil de conquistar.
5. **Rafael Gutierrez,** de México. Logró derrotar a Jimmy Ramos e hizo tablas con Denny Moyer.
6. **Pedro Miranda,** de Cuba. Noqueó a Charles Austin y a Bobby Warthen. Y derrotó a José González. Pega mucho.

PESO WELTER (WELTERWEIGHTS)

1. **Jose Napoles,** de Cuba. Todo el mundo le llama el campeón sin corona. Empezando por Cuco Conde. Noqueó a Mike Cruz, Herbie Lee, Leroy Roberts y Des Roa. Pega tremendo y se mueve bien.
2. **Ramon LaCruz,** de Argentina. Dió dura pelea a Curtis Cokes en el combate que ambos sostuvieron por la faja en New Orleans. Ganó 10 de los 11 combates que celebró en 1968. Pega y es difícil de conectar.
3. **Raul Soriano,** de México. Es el campeón mexicano. Derrotó a Ernie López y a Ray Reyes. Sabe pegar y se mueve muy bien.
4. **Pete Toro,** de Puerto Rico. Buen boxeador y fajador. Derrotó a Percy Pugh y noqueó a Jerry Pellegrini. Perdió cerrado con Joe Shaw.
5. **Willie Munoz,** de Puerto Rico. Invicto en 22 encuentros. Este año hizo tablas con Miguel Barreto y superó al peligroso Percy Pugh.
6. **David Toro Melendez,** de Puerto Rico. Se mantiene invicto en 17 peleas que ha celebrado. Ultimamente derrotó a Ernesto Ortega y a Carlos Marks. Ha hecho tablas con Darío Hidalgo. Es un gran fajador.
7. **Dario Hidalgo,** de Santo Domingo. Tiene un record de 24 victorias, una derrota y 2 tablas. Entabló con Meléndez y derrotó a Dave Wyatt y a Ernesto Ortega.

PESOS LIGEROS (LIGHTWEIGHTS)

1. **Carlos (Teo) Cruz,** de Santo Domingo. Logró ganar el campeonato del mundo derrotando a Carlos Ortiz en una extraordinaria pelea. Primer hombre que manda a Ortiz a la lona. Le ha ganado también a Mando Ramos y se impuso en el Japón, vs. Sujimoto.
2. **Ismael Laguna,** de Panamá. Este año en plena campaña de retorno ha ganado las nueve peleas que ha celebrado figurando entre sus víctimas Lloyd Marshall, Víctor Meléndez, Frankie Narváez y Ramón Blanco. Es un boxeador extraordinario.
3. **Carlos Ortiz,** de Puerto Rico. Después de perder la corona no ha vuelto al ring. Pero, dice que se prepara para volver en 1969. Si lo hace, siempre será contendiente de consideración.
4. **Antonio Amaya,** de Panamá. Otro panameño que ha triunfado en los rings de New York. Se mueve muy bien y parece una reproducción de Ismael Laguna. Ha derrotado dos veces a Frankie Narváez.
5. **Roman Blanco,** de Venezuela. Le dió una buena pelea a Laguna y tiene victorias sobre Mike Cruz, Herb Bangs y Bud Anderson.
6. **Frankie Narvaez,** de Puerto Rico. Es un pugilista peligroso en todo momento que sube al ring. Perdió con Laguna apretado. Pero tiene victorias sobre René Roque y Adrian Davis.
7. **Arturo Lomeli,** de México. Es el campeón mexicano. Tiene entre sus víctimas a Alfredo Urbina, Rubén Navarro y a Marcus Anderson a quien noqueó.
8. **Chango Carmona,** de México. Es el peso ligero que más duro pega en estos momentos. Tiene victorias sobre Joe Brown a quien noqueó y sobre Reinaldo Victoria y Percy Hayles.
9. **Peppermint Frazier,** de Panamá. Es el campeón de Panamá. Sostuvo varias peleas en los Estados Unidos. Derrotó a Ernesto Ortega al debutar en New York.
10. **Victor Melendez,** de Puerto Rico. Solo tiene una derrota frente a Ismael Laguna. Pega mucho y es de los que se mueven bien en el ring.
11. **Jose Nieves,** de Puerto Rico. Tiene 17 victorias consecutivas y pega como un welter. 1969 será el año de su consagración.

PESOS PLUMAS (FEATHERWEIGHTS)

1. **Jose Jimenez,** de México. Entre sus victorias de 1968 están Antonio Amaya, Vicente García y Johnny Jamito. Es peligroso contendiente a la corona junior-welter.
2. **Antonio Herrera,** de Colombia. Perdió una decisión muy apretada frente a Raúl Rojas por la corona mundial de la división.
3. **Enrique Higgins,** de Colombia. También perdió con Rojas en una pelea por la faja.

PESOS GALLOS (BANTAMWEIGHTS)

1. **Jesus Castillo,** de México. Le dió tremenda pelea al campeón Rose y tiene victorias sobre Jesús Pimentel, Memo Tellez y Yoshi Nakame.
2. **Ruben Olivares,** de México. Muchos dicen que es el boxeador más sensacional del mundo en el momento. No ha perdido en 47 pelas y solo tiene unas tablas. Tiene 44 nocaos. Entre sus víctimas están: Salvatore Burruni, Octavio Gómez, Joe Medel y Antonio Porcel.
3. **Jesus Pimentel,** de México. Otro muchacho de buen punch. Derrotó fácil a Rollie Penaroya y solo perdió con Castillo en 1968.
4. **Jose Medel,** de México. Tumbó a Lionel Rose en una pelea donde no se discutía la faja. Siempre es boxer peligroso.

PESOS MOSCAS (FLYWEIGHTS)

1. **Alacran Torres,** de México. Estaba ganando la corona mundial cuando una herida en la cara forzó a detener el combate. Después derrotó a Ratón Mojica.
2. **Octavio Gomez,** de México. Solo perdió con Torres. Y tiene tres impresionantes victorias en 1968.

ENTRENADORES (TRAINERS)

Entre los entrenadores más destacados de 1968 hay que mencionar en primer término a Antonin Sánchez Govín, el Chino Govín, que ha trabajado admirablemente con Juárez Lima, Román Blanco, Antonio Amaya y Peppermint Frazer, logrando la inclusión en los rankings de los tres primeros. Es el entrenador que más ha viajado en el año habiendo subido boxeadores en el Lejano Oriente, en California, en Miami y en Paris.

Victor Valle es otro gran entrenador. Ha trabajado un horror para mantener en forma a muchachos como Pete Toro, Frankie Narváez, Víctor Meléndez, David

(Continued on page 74)

ADIGUE CHAMP OF SOMETHING AFTER DEFEATING PRUITT

By FELIPE J. C. GALANG

MANILA, P.I.—Pedro Adigue, of the Philippine Islands, pounded out a unanimous decision over Adolph Pruitt, La Harba, California, in what was billed as a fight for the world junior welterweight title before a gathering of 30,000. The affair was sanctioned by the World Boxing Council, of which Justiano Montano, chairman of the Philippine Commission, and the Orient Federation of Boxing, is head.

Montano had shorn Paul Fujii of his title a few days before Paul lost the championship to Niccolino Loche, of Argentina.

Fujii had refused to accept Adigue's challenge for a bout which would have taken place before the Loche affair.

Now that Adigue has won the Philippine version of the championship, he finds himself holder of the crown only in that country and Mexico, which comprise the World Boxing Council. The Orient Federation of which the Philippine Islands is a member, has not backed Montano's move. It's other members recognize Loche as the true champion.

Pruitt, 28 years old, got off to a fast start but tired badly in the last six rounds. He had to take off three pounds at weigh-in time. Both he and Adigue were overweight, the latter by one pound. Each had to work off the extra weight in a steam room.

The extra poundage indicated that neither fighter is a junior welter. Pruitt declared after the workout that he will in all probability fight in the welter class in the future. Adigue may have to do likewise.

Adigue blamed an incorrect scale. He declared that he is a legitimate junior and would like to tackle Loche to settle the true ownership of the junior crown. Promoter Beza has offered to stage such a contest in Manila.

There were no knockdowns in the fight. Adigue, 25 years old, is a popular Filipino and would draw a packed stadium with Loche. He has scored 25 victories against four losses and three draws.

Both he and Pruitt suffered minor cuts under their eyes. Adigue countered with sharp punches in the last six rounds. Pruitt's hooks were impressive, especially in the seventh, eighth and ninth rounds.

In the 14th round, Pruitt, coming on with a rush, caught his opponent with good rights and lefts and tried desperately for a knockout. It was his best round.

The three judges, all Filipinos, favored Adigue. Manolo Inigo tallied the bout 72-69; Alfredo Quiazon, 70 to 68; and Valeriano Diocarisa, 71 to 66.

THE LATIN VIEWPOINT

(Continued from page 73)

(Toro) Meléndez, y Baby Soto. Además está desarrollando nuevos prospectos.

Sasso Bentacourt. Llevó al campeonato de los pesos ligeros a Teo Cruz y logró destacar a pugilistas como Josué Márquez y Wilson Sambo.

Luis Sarria. Subió a Jimmy Ellis, ayudándole a ganar el campeonato y ha mantenido a Luis Manuel Rodríguez en los primeros planos.

De los managers más destacados hay que mencionar al Dr. Marvin Goldberg que tuvo en sus manos a Oscar Bonavena logrando firmarle para el campeonato con Frazier. Pancho Rosales de México, que ha hecho destacar al peso ligero Arturo Lomeli, aparte de conducir al Pulgarcito Ramos a una pelea por el campeonato y Manny González, quien tuvo una gran campaña con Pete Toro, Frankie Narváez, Víctor Meléndez, el Toro Meléndez y Genaro (Baby) Soto.

Cuco Conde merece especial mención por la forma en que maneja a Mantequilla Nápoles y Peter Martínez merece mencionarse por su labor al frente de los destinos de Teo Cruz.

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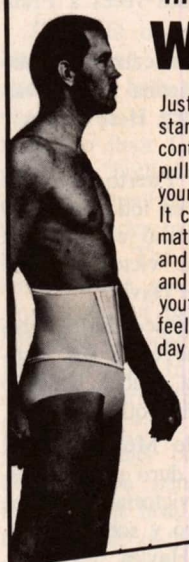

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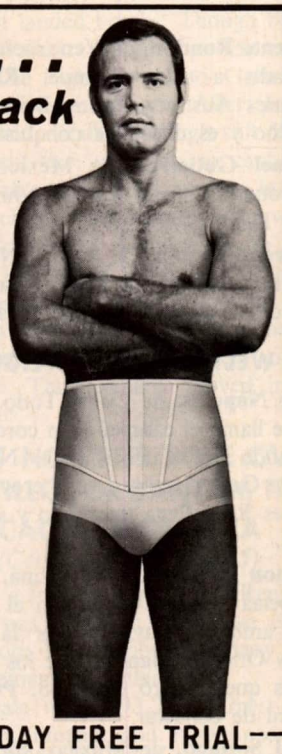

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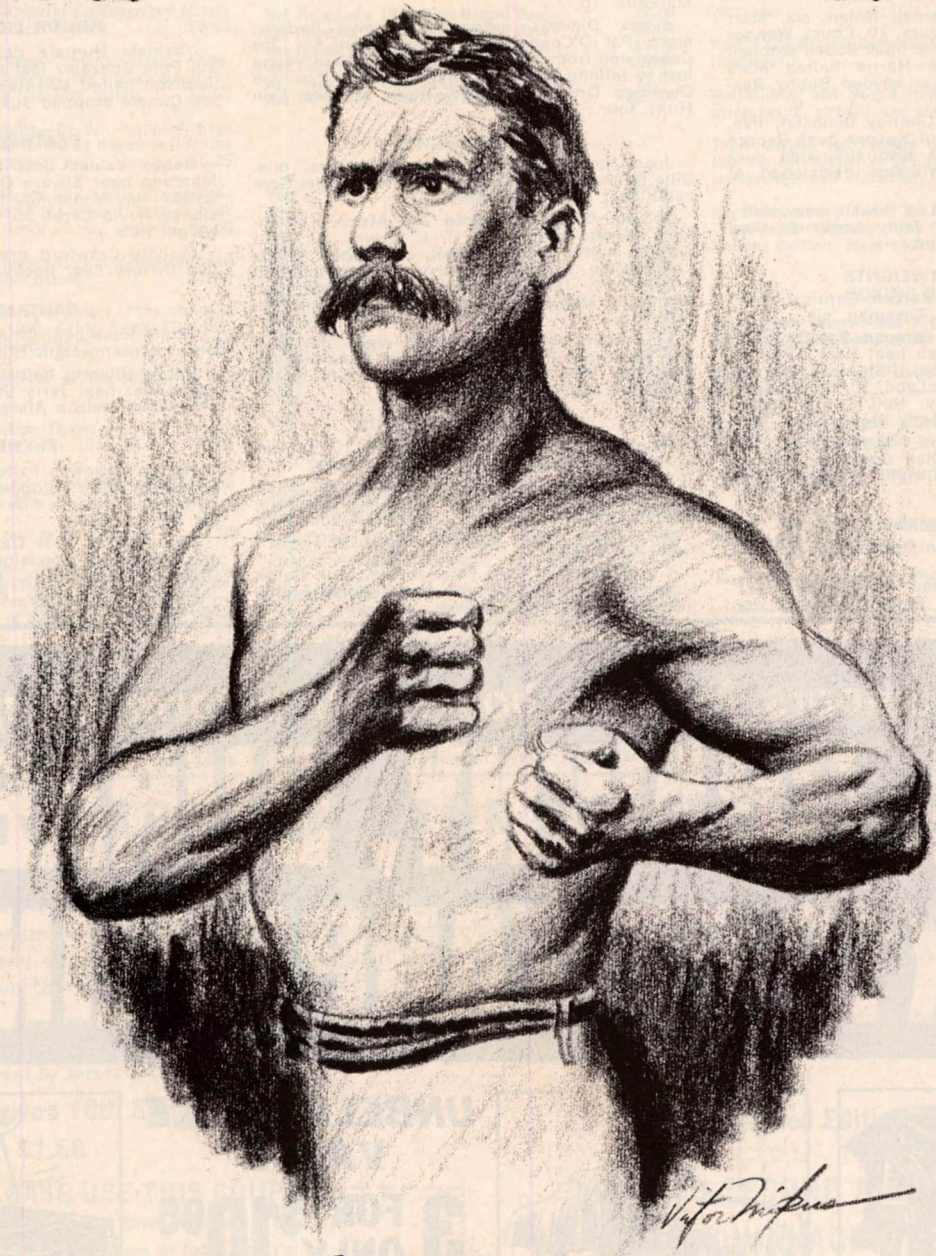

George Rooke

on July 17, 1872 he challenged Tom Chandler for the Middleweight title. Chandler ignored the defiance and the title passed to Rooke.

WORLD-WIDE FIGHT RESULTS

For the Month Ending January 20, 1969

HEAVYWEIGHTS

Joe Frazier outpointed Oscar Bonavena, 15, New York State heavyweight title.

Sonny Liston kayoed Amos Lincoln, two, heavyweight title; Willis Earls, two. Mac Foster halted Joe Hemphill, three. Eduardo Corletti beat Alberto Lovell, 12. Louis Hicks beat Stanford Bulla, 10. Ray Patterson outpointed Mariano Echevarria, 10.

Ken Norton kayoed Cornell Nolan, six. Mert Brownfield beat Tony Ventura, 10. Chuck Wepner kayoed Jerry Tomasetti, one. Jack Bodell stopped Carl Grizzi, two. Charlie Harris halted Mike Bruce, three. Bill Schellhas kayoed Bobby Rascon, one.

Pat Stapleton stopped Charley Simpson, five. Willie McIntyre, eight. Paul Kasper beat George Eddie Talhami won on a disqualification over Holden, eight. Charlie Williams decisioned Al Jones, four.

Nelson Stovell kayoed Lee Powell, one. Harry Jeter beat Gene Owens, four. Aaron Eastling drew with Charley Singleton, six.

LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHTS

Gregorio Peralta halted Marcelo Garnica, three. Henry Hank kayoed Mark Tessman, six.

Andy Kendall stopped Edmund Parotte, four; Billy Marsh, 10. Ron Marsh beat Karl Zurheide, 10. Joe Burns outpointed A. J. Staples, 10. Vidal Flores decisioned Doug McLeod, 10. Eddie Avoth stopped Curtis Bruce, six. Hall Carroll halted Sonny Floyd, two; beat Randy Stevens, 10.

Avenamar Peralta kayoed Oscar Wonkrik, five; beat Miguel Paez, 12. Dick Gambino stopped Jimmy Cherico, three. Dwight Gibson halted Leonard McKnight, one.

MIDDLEWEIGHTS

Nino Benvenuti beat Don Fullmer, 15, retained world middleweight title.

Hiseo Minami decisioned Ki Soo Kim, 12, Orient middleweight title. Rafael Gutierrez won from Jimmy Ramos, 10. Doyle Baird stopped Charley Fell, one. Denny Moyer beat Gene Bryant, 10. Juarez DeLima decisioned Nessim Cohen, 10. Carlos Monzon beat Johnny Brooks, 10.

Hector Ortiz halted Roscoe Bell, seven. Rocky Hernandez decisioned Johnny Doyan, 10. Cipriano Hernandez outpointed Buddy Boggs, 10. Tom Bethea halted Ray Cano, 10. Remo Golfarini beat Jo Gonzalez, 10. Fraser Scott outpointed Howard Meredith, 10.

Julius Dickens outpointed Kenny Partlow, eight. Pat O'Connor beat Jesse Green, six. Joe Cokes won from Tracy Morris, six. Richard Young lost to Johnny Baker, six. Bob O'Brian outpointed Domingo Ortiz, six. Buddy Rohr stopped Don Huitt, four.

WELTERWEIGHTS

Jose Napoles kayoed Lennox Beckles, one. Billy Backus halted Fred Cobb, one. Manuel Gonzalez beat Robert Williams, 10.

Johann Orsolics stopped Joe Africa, 10. Miguel Barreto outpointed C. L. Lewis, 10. Raul Soriano halted Tiro Marshall, six. Bobby Arthur beat Jackie Turpin, 10. Jerry Graci outpointed Fred Butts, 10. Joey Durelle decisioned Duc Pivin, 12.. Miguel Campanino beat Leonardo Peralta, 10.

Fate Davis halted Rey Reyes, eight. Pat Murphy won from Pablo Lopez, eight. Gene Herrick beat Bob Payzant, eight. Ernest Cokes halted Cleveland Hunter, three.

JUNIOR WELTERWEIGHTS

Nicolino Loche halted Paul Fujii, 10, to win world junior welterweight title.

Pedro Adigue decisioned Adolph Pruitt, 15, to win WBC junior welterweight title. Joao Henrique kayoed Leroy Roberts, two. Bobby Melendez beat Clyde Taylor, eight. Romano Fanali decisioned Omar Oliva, eight.

Tito Flores won from Felix Jusino, four. Ralph Ungricht halted Ben Joseph, three. Alfred Franklin beat Jimmy Morton, five.

LIGHTWEIGHTS

Carlos Teo Cruz beat Hidemori Tsujimoto, 10, non-title. Frankie Narvaez halted Adrian Davis, four. Pedro Carrasco stopped Al Rocca, three.

Ken Buchanan kayoed Ameur Lamine, three. Carlos Hernandez halted German Gastelbondo, five. Grady Ponder beat Leopoldo Quinyana, 10. Frankie Otero halted Kid Daniels, three.

JUNIOR LIGHTWEIGHTS

Yoshiaki Numata drew with Ruben Navarro, 10. Pete Gonzalez lost to Bobby Valdez, 12. Don Johnson halted Masataka Takayama, seven. Carlos Canete stopped Juan Rivera, four.

FEATHERWEIGHTS

Bobby Valdez beat Pete Gonzalez, 12. Cruz Marcano beat Silvero Ortiz, 10. Fighting Harada halted Roy Amolong, two. Manuel Calvo decisioned Nevio Carbi, 15, to win European featherweight title.

Frankie Crawford drew with Gil Gallardo, 10. Leo DiFiore beat Rocky Orengo, 10.

BANTAMWEIGHTS

Lionel Rose beat Chucho Castillo, 15, retained world bantamweight title.

Ruben Olivares halted Joe Medel, eight. Rafael Hernandez beat Jerry Stokes, 10. Hugo Bidyeran decisioned Nelson Alarcon, 10.

FLYWEIGHTS

Walter McGowan halted Marc Vandomme, one. Fernando Atzori stopped Franco Sperati, nine. European flyweight title. Hiroyuki Ebihara kayoed Ely Axinto, three.

Efren Torres beat Daniel Gutierrez, 10. Takeshi Nakamura decisioned Eto Sakdenoi, 12. Orient flyweight title. Fitiz Chervet outpointed John McCluskey, 10. Susumu Hanagata decisioned Terry Go, 10.

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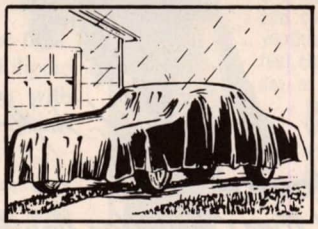

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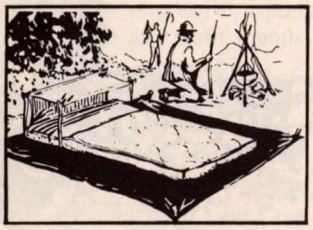

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RECORDS OF GREATEST FIGHTERS OF ALL TIME IN EACH CLASS

	TB	KO	WD	WF	D	LD	LF	KO By	ND	NC
HEAVYWEIGHT										
Jack Dempsey	81	49	10	1	8	6	0	1	6	0
LIGHT HEAVYWEIGHT										
Jack Dillon	240	60	31	0	15	6	0	0	127	1
MIDDLEWEIGHT										
Stanley Ketchel	61	46	3	0	4	2	0	2	4	0
WELTERWEIGHT										
Ray Robinson	202	109	66	0	6	18	0	1	1	1
LIGHTWEIGHT										
Benny Leonard	209	68	20	0	1	0	1	4	115	0
FEATHERWEIGHT										
Jem Driscoll	70	27	25	1	6	0	1	1	9	0
BANTAMWEIGHT										
George Dixon	150	30	47	1	37	21	1	4	9	0
FLYWEIGHT										
Jimmy Wilde	140	77	48	1	2	1	0	3	8	0

JACK DILLON

(Continued from page 42)

came too ill to remain at home, he was hospitalized in the Florida State Hospital at Chattahoochee. He was registered there under his proper name, Ernest Cutler Price.

He was confined in the institution from April 29, 1942, until his death on August 7, 1942.

The report of the Superintendent showed that at the time of entry, he requested that two of his friends in Michigan be notified of his plight. Since neither could be located, when Dillon died, Jack was buried by the institution in the hospital cemetery.

Bob Edgren, Sports Editor of the New York World, in an article on Dillon, once wrote: "Dillon had a hypnotic eye. He was a terror among the heavyweights."

In 1955, while on a trip through Florida, one of the Ring Magazine staff, Jersey Jones, learned of the passing of Dillon whose death had received little notice in the North and whose burial was unheralded like that of many less famous ringmen who had gone into the Great Beyond.

It took Jersey considerable time to locate the grave. Inquiries resulted in his learning that Dillon had a number instead of a headstone to designate where the body rested. He communicated with the Boxing Writers' Association of New York and a marker was erected.

BENNY LEONARD

(Continued from page 48)

the veteran holder of the title, Welshman Freddie Welsh, to outbox and outmaneuver the kid from the ghetto, whom he had outpointed on March 31, 1916, in a 10-rounder minus an official decision, in New Orleans.

Welsh, born on March 5, 1886, in Wales, had gained the championship in July 1914, in London, by outpointing the American Willie Ritchie in a 20 round battle.

Facing Leonard in 1917, Freddie was a veteran of 31, and a badly used up veteran, at that. Welsh had not been taking the best of care of himself. He was supremely confident, even a bit cocky and arrogant on this occasion. Sure, he wasn't as good as he had been for a full hour of fighting against Ritchie. But "Old Freddie can handle this kid," said the experts.

Well, Old Freddie could not handle the kid from the ghetto, and in the ninth round Mrs. Leiner's boy became the lightweight champion of the world.

In both phases of his career Leonard had 209 fights. He scored 68 knockouts and figured in 113 battles in which the area laws prohibited official verdicts.

Could Leonard, at his best, have beaten Joe Gans at his crest, and in shape? The answer, says the Ring Selection Board, is Yes.

ALL-TIME GREATS

(Continued from page 39)

be found among the sketches of the eight all-timers hereto attached.

Ray gained welter recognition on December 20, 1946, when he beat Tommy Bell, and moved up to the world middleweight championship on February 14, 1951 when he stopped Jake La Motta in 13 rounds.

In 1952, Ray reached out for the light heavyweight championship and was stopped in 14 rounds by the heat and Joey Maxim.

Benny Leonard retired as the lightweight champion, unbeaten. Later on, reportedly broke, he made a comeback over that class weight and did not fare too well.

Benny took the lightweight title from Freddie Welsh on May 28, 1917, in New York, by KO in the ninth round. He retired on January 15, 1925.

Driscoll won the British feather title through campaigning through the class both overseas and in the United States. Jem's prestige went skyhigh in February 1909 with a newspaper decision over Abe Attell in New York. Jem suffered a bad blow when he got no better than a draw after a 20-round fight with Owen Moran in London in January, 1913.

Driscoll was in the war from 1914 through 1918. He went back to competition in 1919 but he was through. He was a pneumonia victim in 1925.

Wilde was a little marvel. The flyweight class actually did not achieve world wide standing until Jimmy stopped Young Zulu Kid in the 11th round in London on December 18, 1916.

Wilde suffered a severe blow when he was knocked out by Pete Herman in 17 rounds 1921, and by Pancho Villa in seven heats in 1923. Villa took the title, and Wilde quit.

There they are, the Elite Corps of eight, for your examination and your acceptance or rejection.

Could Joe Louis have beaten Jack Dempsey in their primes?

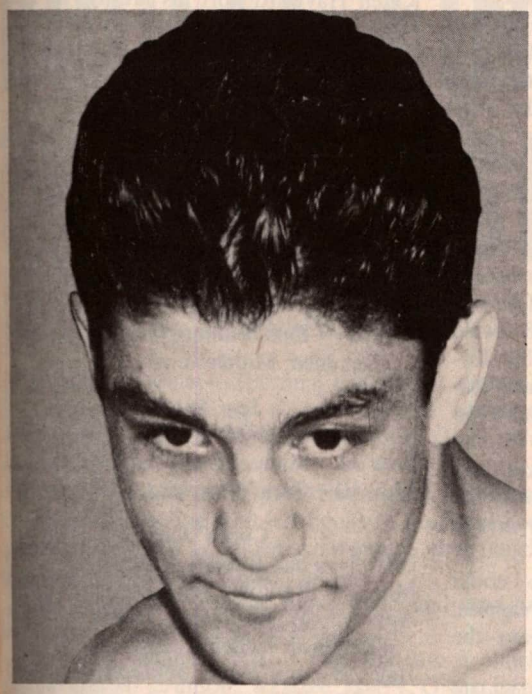
Could Jack Dillon have outboxed the magic Tommy Loughran?

Could Ketchel have decisioned, or stopped, Ray Robinson in Sugar's heyday?

Could Sugar Ray have beaten Ted (Kid) Lewis? How about Benny Leonard's chances against Joe Gans, on a night when the Baltimore lightweight, in good condition, was capable of his best?

Was Jem Driscoll really the unhittable? Was Jimmy Wilde the peewee master?

The Rating Board of The Ring has done its job and presents it to you. This publication solicits your comment.



Mando Ramos (left) knocked out Beau Jaynes in two rounds at the Olympic. Bobby Valdez (right) retained his California feather crown by topping Pete Gonzales in 12.

MANDO RAMOS MAKES 2nd ROUND FINALE FOR JAYNES

By DON FRASER

LOS ANGELES—Ailing Mando Ramos, 137, used the first round to warm up, then unleashed a powerful left hook to dump Beau Jaynes, 132, Boston, in the second round of their scheduled 10 at Olympic.

Making his first appearance before the home folks since failing in a title bid against lightweight king Teo Cruz, the 20-year-old stopped Jaynes at 2:59 of the second.

Under California rules, referee George Latka continued to count though the bell had sounded. The punch took all the wind out of Jaynes, who has claimed the New England feather, junior light and lightweight titles.

Jimmy Robertson, 136, young prospect from Hawthorne, won handily over veteran Beto Maldonado, 134, in a supporting ten.

In a third ten, Leo Calderon, Mexicali, Mex., 121, decisioned Billy Brown, 119½, Manila, P.I.

In a six, Armando Camacho, 120½, Los Angeles, dec. Peter King, 121, Los Angeles.

▶ Lennie Brice's domination of Mexican fighters ended with the arrival of Rafael Herrera from Mexico City.

Herrera, 119, continually beat Brice to the punch and was awarded a unanimous decision at the end of 10 rounds at Olympic. There were no knockdowns.

It was a case of Brice, 119, Los Angeles, playing the waiting game and Herrera tossing more punches.

In a second ten, Felipe Gonzalez, 121, Mexicali, Mex. nodded Bernabe Fernandez, 121, Manila, P.I. Jimmy Robertson, 133, Hawthorne, stopped Tony Porter, 134, Phoenix, (4); Alejandro Herrera 148, Los Angeles, decisioned Joe Adams, 150, Los Angeles, (4).

▶ **San Diego**—Bobby Valdez of San Diego retained his California featherweight championship, whipping Pete Gonzales, also of San Diego, in a 12-rounder at the Coliseum.

Using a straight left effectively to ward off the bull-like rush of Gonzales, the former navy champ was a 7-4 winner on the lone official's card, referee Hal Rickard.

There was nothing close to a knockdown, though both landed plenty of solid punches. This was their third meeting and the score stands even, at one win each and one draw.

Valdez weighed 125½, Gonzales, 125.

▶ **Ventura**—Irish Terry Sater, 135, Los Angeles, had too much youth and speed for veteran Marcel Cid, 134, taking a 10-round decision at Fairgrounds.

Cipriano Hernandez, 149, Tijuana, stopped Felipe Martinez, 144, Los Angeles (2); Jose Olivares, 121, Los Angeles, decisioned Antonio Villanueva, 117½, Los Angeles (5); Ruben Valtierra, 113½, Mexico City, stopped Felipe Diaz, 114, Los Angeles (5).

▶ Rafael Herrera, 120½, Mexico City, gave Jerry Stokes, 121, a boxing lesson in nailing down a unanimous 10-round decision at Olympic.

Herrera, who registered win No. 30 out of 32 starts, had beaten Lennie Brice in a prior appearance. Rafael's left hand lacerated Stokes' nose and eye.

There were no knockdowns.

In a second 10, wild and swinging Rocky Hernandez, 159½, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, did everything but flatten Johnny Doyan, 155½, Miami, to gain a unanimous decision. Hernandez failed to knock Doyan off his feet.

Rodolfo Gonzalez, 131½, Wilmington, halted Rene Macias, 130, Tijuana, in the ninth round of their scheduled 10. Macias, down in the fourth, was suffering from a cut over his right cheekbone when the bout was stopped.

▶ Mexican border favorite Rafael Gutierrez, 161, pitched and Jimmy Ramos. 159, Boston, caught in their 10-rounder at Olympic.

There was no knockdown, Gutierrez's smoother boxing was the difference.

Former marine Ken Norton, 207, San Diego, made his Olympic debut and punched Cornell Nolan, 242, Oakland, full of welts. Norton, a dandy prospect who has problems getting steady ring work, landed a KO victory in the sixth round.

▶ **Bakersfield**—The brothers Montoya took both ends of a double 10 at Strelich Stadium.

Raul, 131, took the measure of Marcel Cid, 132, Los Angeles, in the top event. Brother Juan, 119, outslugged Japanese-American Ken Nagamine, 118, Los Angeles, in the second 10.

▶ **Ventura**—Ray (Wildman) White put together too many punches for the veteran Cuban, Lino Rindone. White. 193. was an easy 10-round winner at Fairgrounds Auditorium. Rindone weighed

(Continued on page 94)

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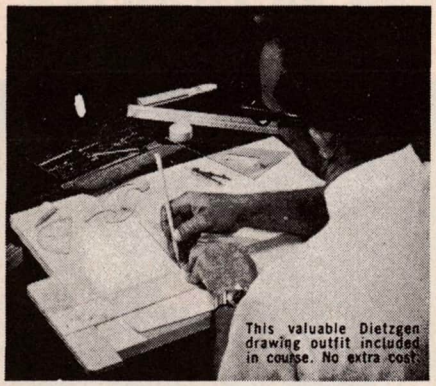

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FIGHTER OF THE YEAR

(Continued from page 7)

knockouts, over Mathis in 11, and Manuel Ramos in two. The first round of the brawl with the Mexican Piute was a classic.

In his 1968 finale Frazier made no inspired effort against Bonavena. But it was a hard fight, without a single minute of letup. Frazier threw punches all the way but they lacked finesse. It was one of those things they still call a Pier Six brawl, despite the fact the piers in New York now are scenes of quiet and peace, too often strike-bound.

Cokes, one of the most under-rated champions boxing has had in the last two decades, fought eight times in 1968, twice in defense of his title, against Willie Ludick, whom he stopped in five, and Ramon LaCruz, who lost a 15-rounder on points.

Cokes has a sufficiency of skill and gameness to take on the best all over the world. Possibly 1969 will see him invade the middleweight ranks.

There is a welterweight who could make things interesting, — Jose Napoles. And perhaps Carlos Ortiz will leave the lightweights.

The Fighter of the Year Award, widely copied, with the blessing of the Ring, was instituted in 1928, with a grand citation for Gene Tunney, twice conqueror of Jack Dempsey.

Down through the years there have been hundreds of inquiries as to why Dempsey is not listed among the recipients. The answer is that the award was set up after he had passed his peak, and he did not qualify in later years.

Joe Louis won the accolade no fewer than four times; Rocky Marciano thrice; Tommy Loughran, Ingemar Johansson, Barney Ross, once in company with Tony Canzoneri; Ezzard Charles; Ray Robinson, nine years apart; Floyd Patterson; and Dick Tiger, twice.

Some of the greatest boxers in history had to be satisfied with only one citation because they happened to thrive in times of lush superlatives in world boxing.

Nino Benvenuti, our 1968 choice, was born in April 26, 1938, at Trieste, Italy, so he is 30 years of age.

He was one of Europe's standout amateurs, winning the Olympic welterweight title at Rome in 1960.

The following year Nino turned professional. On March 1, 1963, he won the vacant Italian middleweight title by stopping Tomasso Truppi in 11 rounds. He was on his way.

June 18, 1965 saw the Italian Apollo take the WBA version of the junior middleweight laurels by outpointing Sandro Mazzinghi in 15.

On April 17, 1967, Benvenuti whipped Emile Griffith for the world middleweight championship. The following September 29, Nino lost the title back to Emile, and on March 4, 1968, the Italian recovered it.

There is talk of a fourth meeting of Benvenuti and Griffith, whose defeat by Kitten Hayward hurt his prestige no little.

1968 RECORDS OF TOP THREE

Nino Benvenuti

Jan. 19—Charley Austin, Rome	W10
Mar. 4—Emile Griffith, New York	W15
(Won World Middleweight title.)	
June 7—Yoshiaki Akasaka, Rome	KO2
July 5—Jimmy Ramos, Turin	KO4
Sept. 17—Art Hernandez, Toronto	W10
Oct. 14—Doyle Baird, Akron	D10
Dec. 14—Don Fullmer, San Remo	W15
(Retained Middleweight title.)	

Joe Frazier

Mar. 4—Buster Mathis, New York	KO11
June 24—Manuel Ramos, New York	KO2
Dec. 10—Oscar Bonavena, Philadel.	W15

Curtis Cokes

Feb. 5—Jean Josselin, Paris	W10
Mar. 15—Jimmy Lester, Oakland	W10
Apr. 16—Willie Ludick, Dallas	KO5
(Retained Welter Championship.)	
June 15—Joe Ngidi, Johannesburg	KO4
June 28—Willie Ludick, Lourenco Marques	KO3
July 5—Joseph Sishi, Durban	KO5
Oct. 21—Ramon LaCruz, New Orleans	W15
(Retained Welter Championship.)	

STANLEY KETCHEL

(Continued from page 44)

broke away and got clear. Ketchel then tossed the powerful left to Johnson's jaw and dropped the champion to the amazement of all, including the champ.

Jack quickly leaped to his feet. Ketchel stepped back while the crowd cheered. But Johnson, angered by the turn of affairs which he in later years termed a "double cross," in a jiffy dropped his opponent with a short right. The fight was over.

Ketchel didn't have a chance to beat the count of Referee Jack Welch, who tolled ten over Johnson in Havana against Jess Willard.

Five more contests in 1910 and Ketchel's career was over. He fought no-decision bouts with Frank Klaus and Sam Langford, knocked out Jim Flynn, Willie Lewis and Jim Smith and on October 15th of that year was shot to death.

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BODELL FINISHES GIZZI IN TWO FOR SHOT AT COOPER

By JOHNNY SHARPE

CARDIFF, Wales—The final eliminating contest to find an opponent for Henry Cooper, for the latter's titles, saw Jack Bodell, 207¼, pulverize Carl Gizzi, Wales, 202, inside two rounds.

Bodell got off to a good start, forcing the Welshman around the ring and connecting with left hooks to head and body.

Gizzi backed away as Bodell threw punch after punch. A right caused a swelling around Gizzi's left eye.

In the second Carl showed more spirit, and used his counter left that pulled Bodell up in his tracks.

A left hook caught Gizzi as they fell into a clinch. Gizzi's eyebrow spurted crimson. Referee Harry Gibbs inspected the damage, and led the sad Welshman to his corner.

It was a battle of styles, and the southpaw of Bodell won against the orthodox of Gizzi.

Carl Thomas, Cardiff, 159¾, gained the Welsh middleweight title. He proved too aggressive for Roy John Abercynon, 157, over 10 rounds. There was no demurrer when referee Joe Morgan raised the hand of Thomas.

Roger Tighe, Hull, did well stopping Rudolph Vaughan, Oxford, in the fifth of a heavyweight bout.

Dennis Avoth, Cardiff, was outpointed by Charlie White, Northampton, in a heavyweight eight.

Frank Poleon, Birmingham, caused a surprise in stopping Allan Ball, Merthyr, in the third, reversing a defeat. It was even until Ball was caught by a right to the jaw. Then it was all over.

Del Phillips, Carmarthen, outpointed Paul Cassidy, Bournemouth, in a heavyweight six.

▶**Manchester**—Karim Young, Nigeria, living in Cardiff, 122, came in as a substitute to outpoint Gerry McBride, Manchester, holder of the Central Area featherweight title, 128, in eight.

The African kept the contest at long range to score cleverly, and gain Wally Thom's decision by 39½-39.

Gary Yean, Liverpool, 121½, scored a good points win over Bernard Nicholls, Manchester, 121¼, in six.

John Charles, London, 146, outpointed Barry Coley, Birmingham, 145½, in six.

Ronnie Clifford, Pudsey, 143, stopped Brian Bolton, Manchester, 142½, in the first.

▶**London**—Doctor Phil Kaplin, for many years Chief Medical Officer, passed away at age 64.

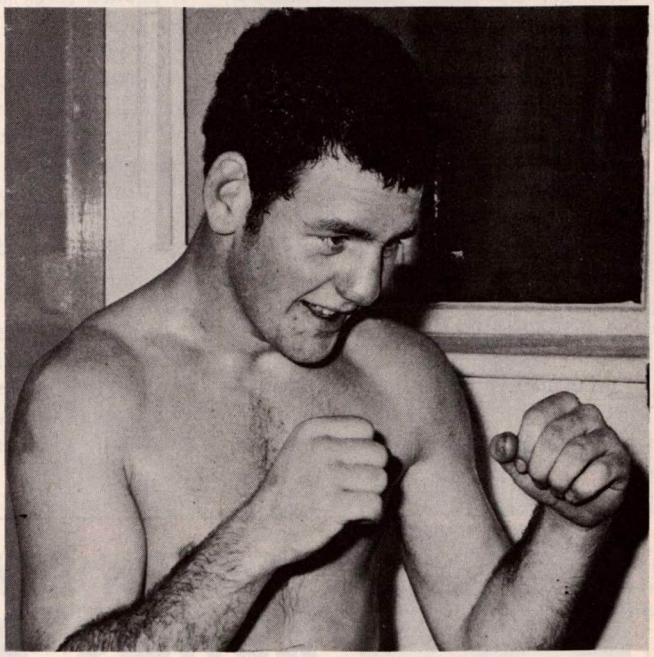
Phil was a popular figure at the World Sporting Club, also Honorary Medical Officer for the Sportsman's Aid Society.

▶**World Sporting Club, London**—Eddie Avoth, Cardiff, 173, was to have met Young John McCormack for his cruiserweight title, but the Irishman was injured in training, and Curtis Bruce, of U.S.A., substituted at 174 pounds.

The American was no match for the clever Welshman, and referee Bill Williams called a halt in the sixth.

Pat McCormack, Brixton via Dublin, 140½, a younger brother of champion John, was in devastating form in the junior welter class . . .

(Continued on page 96)



DICKIE OWENS

BRITISH EMPIRE RATINGS

(UP TO JANUARY 20, 1969)

HEAVYWEIGHTS
1. Henry Cooper (E)
2. George Chuvalo (C)
3. Jack Bodell (E)
4. Brian London (E)
5. Carl Gizzi (W)
6. Billy Walker (E)
7. Billy Gray (E)
8. Roy Enifer (E)
9. Roger Tighe (E)
10. Rocky Campbell (G)

CRUISERWEIGHTS
1. Dick Tiger (Bi)
2. Bob Dunlop (A)
3. Eddie Avoth (W)
4. Young McCormack (E)
5. Dickie Owens (E)
6. Lewent Waqa (Fi)
7. Milo Calhoun (J.)
8. Bunny Johnson (J)
9. Frtank Poleon (J)
10. Alan Ball (W)

MIDDLEWEIGHTS
1. Johnny Pritchett (E)
2. Les McAteer (E)
3. Wally Swift (E)
4. Lionel Ifill (Gu)
5. Gomeo Brennan (B)
6. Harry Scott (E)
7. Mark Rowe (E)
8. Bunny Sterling (J)
9. Ron Beekin (A)
10. Matt Donovan (T)

WELTERWEIGHTS
1. Ralph Charles (E)
2. Lenox Beckles (Gu)
3. Joey Durelle (C)
4. Chuck Henderson (E)
5. Castors Abbey (G)
6. Obletty Commey (G)
7. Johnny Cooke (E)
8. Don Davis (J)
9. Pat Dwyer (E)
10. Peter Coblah (G)

JR. WELTERWEIGHTS
1. Vic Andreetti (E)
2. Maurice Cullen (E)
3. Des Rea (I)
4. Don McMillan (S)
5. Lex Hunter (J)
6. Willie Rea (I)
7. Pat McCormack (I)
8. Bryn Lewis (W)
9. Billy Seasman (E)
10. Jackie Turpin (E)

LIGHTWEIGHTS
1. Ken Buchanan (S)
2. Percy Hayles (J)
3. Ray Adigun (N)
4. Bunny Grant (J)
5. Jim McCormack (I)
6. Al White (E)
7. Joe Tetteh (G)
8. Arthur Bradley (A)
9. Al Ford (C)
10. Brian Hudson (E)

JR. LIGHTWEIGHTS
1. Jimmy Anderson (E)
2. Love Alottey (G)
3. Jimmy Revie (E)
4. George O'Neill (E)
5. Len Gillis (C)
6. Gilberto Biondi (A)
7. Terry Ball (A)
8. Bobby Dalb (A)
9. Colin Lake (E)
10. Jimmy Bell (S)

FEATHERWEIGHTS
1. Johnny Famechon (A)
2. John O'Brien (S)
3. Billy McGrandle (C)
4. Toro George (NZ)
5. Brian Cartwright (E)
6. Ken Cooper (E)
7. Reg Gullefer (E)
8. Brian Packer (E)
9. Sean McCafferty (I)
10. Bobby Fisher (S)

BANTAMWEIGHTS
1. Alan Rudkin (E)
2. Walter McGowan (S)
3. Johnny Clark (E)
4. Evan Armstrong (S)
5. Glyn Davies (W)
6. Bob Alottey (G)
7. Patrick Mambwe (Z)
8. Johnny Fitzgerald (E)
9. Jim McAuley (I)
10. Carl Taylor (E)

FLYWEIGHTS
1. John McCluskey (S)
2. Tony Barlow (E)
3. Tony Williams (W)
4. Alex Martin (C)
5. George Hind (S)
6. Art Hafey (C)
7. Bill Amos (Z)
8. Kid Miller (Z)

Legend: A Australia; B Bahamas; C Canada; E England; Fi Fiji Islands; G Ghana; Gu Guyana; IN India; I Ireland; J Jamaica; M Malta; N Nigeria; NZ New Zealand; S Scotland; SA South Africa; T Trinidad; To Tonga; W Wales; BH British Honduras; Z Zambia.

EX-HEAVYWEIGHT CHAMP JESS WILLARD DIES AT 86

(Continued from page 20)

Your correspondent got to know Jess Willard at Toledo just 50 years ago. Jess was not an easy fighter to interview. He was not the exhuberant type. He disliked hitting and getting hit. But he loved money. No squanderer, this big man from the old Indian lands. He was close with the dollar, commendably eager to set up a sizable fund for his family. Jess and Tom Jones, his equally efficient bargainer, did very well.

Jess got $100,000 for the Dempsey fight, $47,500 for the Frank Moran ten-rounder in the old Garden in New York, $125,000 for a brawl with Luis Firpo, $25,000 for his 1923 11-round KO over Floyd Johnson.

Willard's knockout defeat by Firpo in eight-rounds at Jersey City on July 12, 1923, finished a career which had started in February, 1911, with a 10-round defeat, on a foul, by Louis Fink, at Sapulpa, Okla. A few weeks later the Giant stopped Fink in three heats.

Would Willard have done much better against Dempsey if Jess had not come to Toledo stable-worn and rusty?

When Jess faced Jack, the champion had not fought since September 12, 1916, three years lacking two months, when he outpointed Sailor Burke in an innocuous six-rounder in Bridgeport, Conn.

After winning the title in Havana, Willard fought only twice, against Moran and Burke, before losing to Dempsey.

During that interval, Dempsey, 14 years Jess' junior, had no fewer than 71 fights. Emphatically, Jess was ill-prepared and with that, over-confident.

Whatever else he was, Willard was honest, veracious, and better than he was rated, by far.

That Willard was a powerful puncher is attested to by the veteran expert Charley Rose.

"You saw Jess hit Dempsey with that righthand uppercut even when Jess was mauled, in the third round," Charley reminded the writer. Jack was on Queer Street for a while.

"But a harder right uppercut was the one with which Willard stopped Soldier Kearns in the old Garden on December 12, 1912, in the eighth round," declared Rose.

Willard was the product of one of the most bizarre periods in the history of boxing, the White Hope Era.

That Jack Johnson, Negro, had knocked out ill-advised comeback Jim Jeffries at Reno in 15 rounds on July 4, 1910, did not please vehement racists around the country.

There were riots, even in New York, most violently in Chicago.

The White Race, the world was told, had to be vindicated. The Caucasian fistic interest, we were informed, demanded a white heavyweight champion. The White Hope campaign soon got under way under auspices which were not always militant in results for the white race.

Likely and terribly unlikely candidates for the war against Johnson were recruited from all sorts of places and all ranks in wager earning and vagrant life. Young giants were hauled off trucks, lured off farms, bedazzled with never to be fulfilled promises.

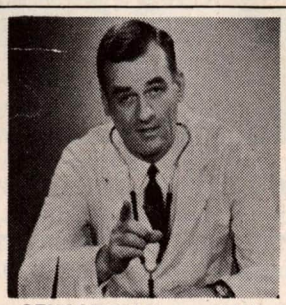
One of the big men drawn into this maelstrom in 1911 was the 28-year-old Jess Willard, who never before had worn a boxing glove.

One day he lifted a bale of hay on the farm. Nobody else had been able to handle the weight. Astonished at Willard's strength, imbued with the White Hope spirit, other followers of the bucolic life persuaded Jess Willard to become a boxer.

Off to Oklahoma City went the big man to join the White Hope army and the war to drive a hounded Negro out of the world heavyweight championship. In this effort Jess succeeded after an apprenticeship of only 30 fights spread over four years.

Jess Willard and Jack Johnson are dead. The three leading heavyweights — Cassius Clay, Joe Frazier and Jimmy Ellis, — are Negroes.

There is no White Hope Era. The only whites among the Top Ten are Oscar Bonavena, just beaten by Frazier, George Chuvalo, Jerry Quarry and Manuel Ramos.



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GEORGE DIXON

(Continued from page 52)

sion.

He fought a 25 rounds draw with Young Griffo and another draw of 10 with the will 'o the wisp; a 10-round draw with Frank Erne and a lose of a 20-rounder to Erne. After drawing with Dal Hawkins in 20 in San Francisco, he lost the feather crown to Solly Smith in the same city, October 4, 1897.

The next year Dixon rewon the crown, beating Dave Sullivan on a foul. He defended the title seven times in 1899 and lost to Terry McGovern, January 9, 1900, Terry scoring a kayo in the eighth round.

Dixon fought Abe Attell, twice for the vacant feather title, the first a draw of 20 rounds then losing in 15, Abe winning the title.

Dixon retired in 1906 and died in New York on January 6, 1909. He was elected to the Hall of Fame in 1958.

EUROPEAN GOSSIP

TWO REFEREES OFF LIST AFTER THEIR CONTROVERSIAL MISHAPS

By J. A. TREE

BERLIN, Germany—Any other boxing that took place in Europe recently was over-shadowed by the century's most lavish continental show, presented to High Society, and those others who cared to pay the $80 fee for a seat, at the luxury Italian Riviera resort of San Remo.

The city contributed 55 million lire toward the cost of this expensive venture, a middleweight bout for the world title between champion Nino Benvenuti, and the American challenger, Don Fullmer. The Italian was the winner, 72-69, 73-68, 71-65.

The only knockdown, when the champion was decked in the seventh from a right to the jaw, marked the fourth time that Benvenuti had bit the dust in a professional career of 81 fights.

German referee Herbert Nurnberg, who recently added up his card incorrectly, scoring a draw when boxer Wilhelm von Homburg should have won, over Gerhard Zech, has handed in his license.

Another third man in Germany, Herbert Tomser, who boobed when officiating in the world title affair between Freddie Little and Sandro Mazzinghi, has been struck off the international register of referees.

Tomser is one of the best in Germany. He has been in charge of some five dozen local title fights and six European championship contests. He was the first German referee to be asked to take charge of a world title bout, — one he will never forget.

Andre Picard, 83, father of German boxing, died after a short illnes. He left owing boxing a book on his life. He became involved in boxing in the first world war and was always at the ringside in evening dress, complete with a cigar.

GERMANY

▶ **Frankfurt**—In the main bout Hans Dieter Schwartz decisioned favored local Karl Heinz Brunnholzl over 10 frames to win the German middleweight crown which has been vacant since the death of Jupp Elze last June. Brunnholzl was decked for eight in round six with blows to the head. He has now lost two in 15 starts and Schwartz has dropped one in 22 contests.

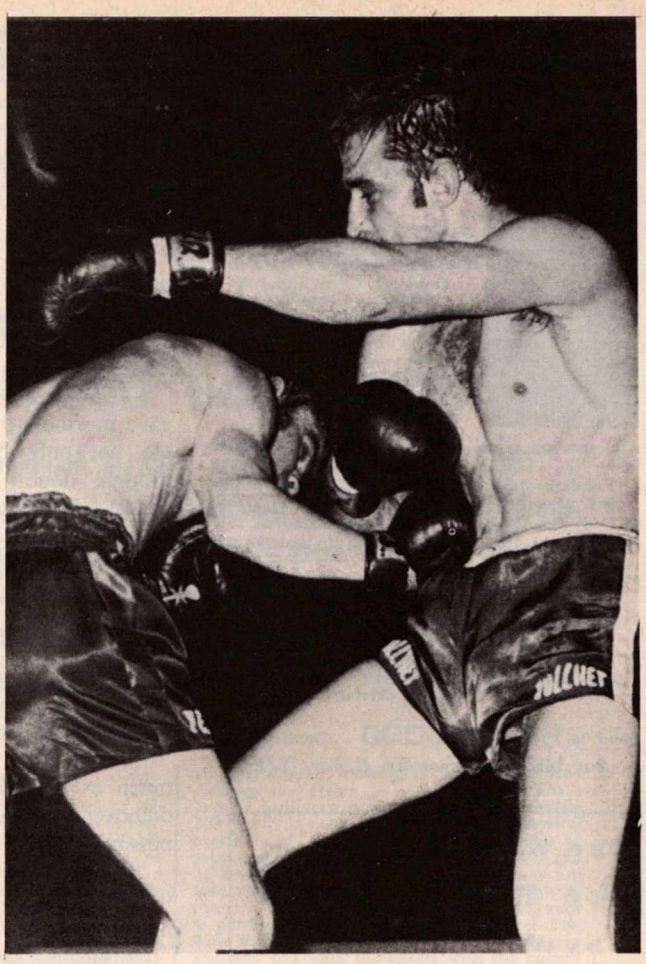
Willi Quatuor took no chances but easily outscored American Johnny White in eight frames. Former local heavyweight champion Jürgen Blin spit an eight-rounder with Macan Keita, Guinea, who lives in Berlin.

Klaus Jakoby won the vacant lightweight title beating Rolf Kersten, 10. Karl Furcht gave up the title, no longer able to make the weight.

Heavyweight Rudiger Schmidtke beat Conny Velensek, TKO three. Horst Rudiger Friedrich beat Paul Kraus, Holland, in the first.

▶ **Cologne**—Gunter Kissler staged a Sunday morning show but found it expensive. Only 900 showed up. German light heavyweight champion

(Continued on page 94)



Italy's Remo Golfarini (right) takes a right to the stomach from Jo Gonzales of France during their 15-round bout for the vacant European light middleweight crown. Golfarini won the decision and the title.

EUROPEAN RATINGS

(UP TO JANUARY 20, 1969)

HEAVYWEIGHTS
*1. Henry Cooper (GB)
2. Piero Tomasoni (I)
3. Karl Mildenberger (G)
4. Peter Weiland (G)
5. Jürgen Blin (G)
6. Wilhelm von Homburg (G)
7. Gerhard Zech (G)
8. Dante Cane (I)
9. Hans Jörgen Jacobsen (D)
10. Bernard Thebault (F)

LIGHT HEAVIES
*1. Tom Bogs (D)
2. Piero Del Papa (I)
3. Lothar Stengel (G)
4. Vittorio Saraudi (I)
5. Guerrino Scattolin (I)
6. Alfredo Vogrig (I)
7. Ivan Prebeg (Yu)
8. Pekka Kokkonen (Fn)
9. Harry Kneipp (G)
10. Arno Prick (G)

MIDDLEWEIGHTS
*1. Carlos Duran (I)
2. Jacques Marty (F)
3. Souleymano Diallo (F)
4. Pascal Di Benedetto (F)
5. Luis Folledo (S)
6. Mario Lamagna (I)
7. Jean Bouttier (F)
8. Hans Dieter Schwartz (G)
9. Karo Brunnhölzl (G)
10. Horst Wieczorek (G)

LIGHT MIDDLES
*1. Remo Golfarini (I)
2. Sandro Mazzinghi (I)
3. Jose Gonzales (F)
4. Bo Petterson (Sw)
5. Yolande Leveque (F)
6. Luigi Patruno (I)
7. Gerhard Piaskowy (G)
8. Massimo Bruschini (I)
9. Fabio Bettini (I)
10. Armandi Ricci (I)

WELTERWEIGHTS
*1. Fighting Mack (H)
2. Carmelo Bossi (I)
3. Marcel Cerdan (F)
4. Jean Josselin (F)
5. Silvano Bertini (I)
6. Robert Gallois (F)
7. Johann Orsolics (A)
8. Domico Tiberia (I)
9. Antonio Torres (S)
10. Jose Gonzales (S)

JR. WELTERS
*1. Bruno Arcari (I)
2. Willi Quatuor (G)
3. Juan Sombrita (S)
4. Conny Rudhof (G)
5. Sandro Lopopolo (I)
6. Barrera Corpas (S)
7. Romani Fanali (I)
8. Aissa Hashas (F)
9. Ermanno Fasoli (I)
10. Roger Zami (F)

LIGHTWEIGHTS
*1. Pedro Carrasco (S)
2. Olli Maki (Fn)
3. Miguel Velasquez (S)
4. Rene Roque (F)
5. Kid Tano (S)
6. Maurice Tavant (F)
7. Bruno Melissano (I)
8. Preben Rasmussen (Dn)
9. Tore Magnussen (Ny)
10. Börge Krogh (Dn)

FEATHERWEIGHTS
Title vacant
1. Jose Legra (S)
2. Manuel Calvo (S)
3. Lothar Abend (G)
4. Nevio Carbi (I)
5. Michel Houdeau (F)
6. Jean Parra (F)
7. Renato Galli (I)
8. Giovanni Girgenti (I)
9. Kouider Meftah (F)
10. Enrico Gismondi (I)

BANTAMWEIGHTS
*1. Salvatore Burruni (I)
2. Franco Zurlo (I)
3. Felix Brami (F)
4. Ben Ali (S)
5. Tommasoni Galli (I)
6. Antonio Sassarini (I)
7. Francisco Martinez (S)
8. Pierre Vetroff (F)
9. Carmelo Massa (I)
10. Jose Arranz (S)

FLYWEIGHTS
*1. Fernando Atzori (I)
2. Franco Sperati (I)
3. Fritz Chervet (Sd)
4. Fabian Bellanco (S)
5. Manuel Alvarez (S)
6. Gerard Macrez (F)
7. Vittorio Riccardi (I)
8. Antonio Garcia (S)
9. Joseph Horny (B)
10. Giuseppe Luciano (I)

*European Champion

LEGEND: B Belgium; D Denmark; F France; Fn Finland; G Germany; H Holland; I Italy; L Luxembourg; Ny Norway; S Spain; Sd Switzerland; Sw Sweden; Y Yugoslavia.

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by Walter Galli

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BROADRIB, FAMED BRITISH FIGURE, 79, DEAD

(Continued from page 38)

lose to Broadrib when handsome Georges was only sixteen years old. In his story of his life. Carpentier has this to say of that bout:

"I was sixteen when I met Young Snowball. He was a little fellow with much curly hair and a cherubic face. It was in 1910 that we fought in Wonderland in Paris.

"Ted was a vicious little fighter and he gave me the surprise I shall never forget. He not only beat me thoroughly, but brought doubts to my mind about my being a Fighting Prodigy, as the French newspapers called me.

"The fight was for 10 rounds. In less than two rounds, Snowball had taken over complete control of our fight. He not only beat me badly but made me feel like putty in his hands. He cut me to ribbons in the second round. He battered my face, thrashed my ribs and I saw stars.

"In the third round Broadrib used me much as if I were a punching bag. He outboxed me; he outfought me. In every possible way he was my superior.

"In the fourth round Snowball continued to batter me into almost a state of helplessness.

"Francois Descamps, my manager, thinking of my future, tossed in the sponge. I was mighty happy that he did."

After the fight with Carpentier, Broadrib decided to visit America. His first trip was in 1909 and his last was a few months before he died when he and his wife visited me in New York.

In the early 30s, Broadrib brought four British fighters to the United States. Each already had made a name for himself. Among the quartet were Jack Hood, clever welterweight, Al Mancini, middleweight, and Teddy Baldock, an exceedingly clever bantam.

They spent a fortnight in New York, and with money short and no luck in obtaining work, they were prepared to return home.

Broadrib approached me for help. I brought the visitors to Madison Square Garden where I spoke with Tom McArdle, match-maker. He promised to help.

I offered my summer home in Long Beach, Long Island, as training quarters. Long Beach, during the Winter, seldom had more than 5000 population and with 3 miles of boardwalk, was an ideal place for training.

For three weeks the British contingent used my home, had plenty to eat, engaged in regular workouts and got into superb physical condition. Ted was happy and the boxers were content with their surroundings. Before returning to London, the boxers engaged in several minor bouts.

Later, in 1937, Broadrib returned t New York with Tommy Farr, who signe to box Joe Louis. It was a thrilling bou Louis winning the decision in 15 round

Ted carried on in boxing for many mor years. In his heyday, he was one of fe international managers operating out o England.

ROUNDUP OF THE YEAR

(Continued from page 17)

feating Emile Griffith by unanimous deci sion. On December 14, Benvenuti won th unanimous verdict over Don Fullmer o Utah, in San Remo, Italy.

Foster kayoed Dick Tiger in the fourt round to win the world light heavyweigh championship in Madison Square Garden

In the WBA tournament to decide so-called successor to Clay, Ellis won th top honors on April 2, when he outpointe Jerry Quarry, in Oakland, Calif.

Jimmy then defended his laurel in Stock holm, Sweden, when he received refere Harold Valan's decision against Floyd Pat terson. It was a widely disputed verdict

In other WBA championship matches Raul Rojas, San Pedro, Calif., won the featherweight title, defeating Enrique Hig gins, Colombia, in Los Angeles by a unanimous decision.

On September 28, Shozo Saijyo, Japan won the title by outpointing Rojas, un animous verdict.

On May 25, the WBA junior middle weight championship changed hands when Mazzinghi won a split decision over Ki Soo Kim, Korea, in Milan.

The European Boxing Union declared the junior middleweight crown vacant on October 25, following referee Herber Tomser's "no-contest" decision after Maz zinghi had been badly whipped by Freddie Little, of Las Vegas.

Mazzinghi couldn't answer the bell for the ninth round. The referee's verdict was protested. The EBU ordered a rematch.

Among fistic celebrities who died in 1968 were former world heavyweight champion Jess Willard. He passed away at the age of 86.

Joseph (Pep) Barone, who managed Sonny Liston, and Rube Bradley, flyweight, also died.

Charlie Goldman, trainer of Rocky Marciano and other top fighters, including five champions, died in New York at 81.

Pete Latzo, former world middleweight champion, died at the age of 65. Angel Lopez, who managed Kid Gavilan, passed away at 66.

Boxers killed in Vietnam included Ed die Kitchens, Jr., a middleweight member of the All-Army team that competed in the American Olympic team eliminations in 1960 and again in 1964. He had been in the Army 14 years. Kelly Sonners, of Spokane, was another killed in action.

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NAME_____ Age____

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CITY_____

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FIGHT OF THE YEAR

(Continued from page 11)

side of the magazine's area of immediate contact, there was a standout candidate for the major list.

But those here presented are the fights of greatest interest, greatest influence, greatest subject for talk wherever there is talk about fights. And that takes in far more ground than generally is imagined.

The Tiger-DePaula fight deserves going back to. It is conceivable that Tiger, in his heyday, would have stopped his man. Dick, against Frankie, was not the devastating puncher he used to be. The years and the Biafra war have hurt Tiger.

DePaula started his pro career in 1962. Never has he been noted for skill. Always he has been a slam-bang fighter. True to his type, he made a lot of trouble for Tiger for four rounds, just as Dick made trouble for DePaula for those four, plus six more.

The book says that in 1964 and 1965, DePaula was inactive. It also says that in September, 1967, Frankie was knocked out in two heats by Charley Green.

But against Tiger the New Jersey light heavy summoned the best fight of his career.

Tiger was floored in the second round at a time when DePaula appeared to be taking a beating. Dick took the mandatory eight. Halfway through the third, Dick decked his man for eight. Quickly Tiger slammed home a terrific right and DePaula caromed off the floor again.

Tiger tore into DePaula for the kill. But while he punished Frank unmercifully, the old power wasn't there any more. Referee Arthur Mercante would have been justified had he stopped the fight. If he had done so, DePaula's Jersey cohorts might have torn the Garden apart.

Mercante found justification for his patience when, in the fourth round, DePaula scored a second knockdown. Later Frank said he had injured his right hand in sending the Nigerian to the canvas.

Mercante saw the ten rounds 5 to 5 but gave the decision to Dick on points, 7 to 5. The press did not see it that close. But no matter.

Both judges gave it to Tiger by the comfortable margin of 8 to 2, so it was a unanimous decision.

The gate, surprisingly enough, came to $105,000 and the attendance was over 13,000.

These figures were translated in the offices of the Garden to mean that DePaula was a hot attraction, even losing. The Foster shot followed, in the face of the fact that Gregorio Peralta, No. 1 rated contender, deserved the match with Foster. Peralta was reported to over-rate his gate value.

JIMMY WILDE

(Continued from page 54)

edges.

Driscoll, when in New York, asked by sports writers, what he thought about Wilde remarked: "They say I taught him what he knows. That's not so. I simply improved what he already knew. He is a champion of champions. He's the most phenomenal little man our country has ever produced."

someone asked if he thought Wilde was better than his teacher. To which replied, "He's faster and has more tricks."

Wilde's greatest asset was his powerful hitting. He could punch from any angle. He could uppercut quickly and with both hands, something few could master. When he missed a punch, quick as a flash he would recover his balance before his opponent could task advantage of the situation.

After retirement, when he got out of the army, Wilde became a journalist. He wrote a column on boxing once a week.

Wilde was elected to "Boxing's Hall of Fame" in 1959.

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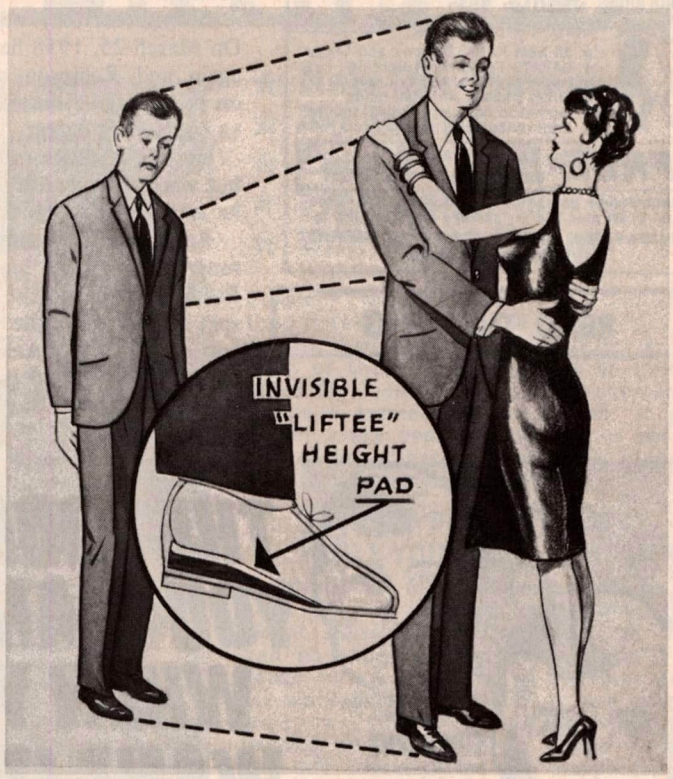

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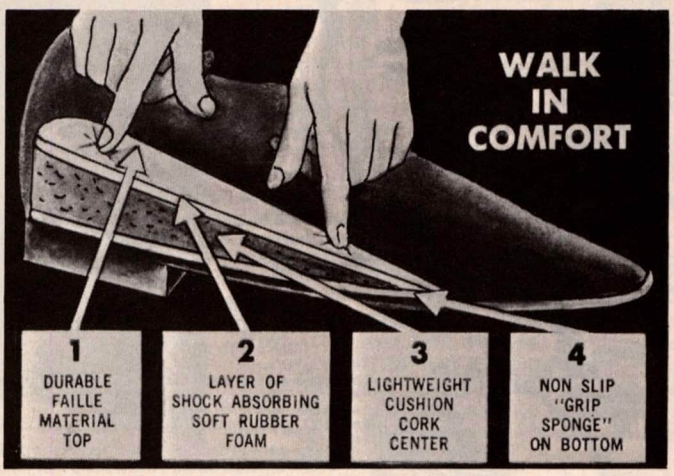

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READ THE RING

RAY ROBINSON

(Continued from page 46)

How many boxers have enjoyed such a career? He held on to the title until September 23 of the same year when he lost it to Carmelo Basilio in a thrilling 15-rounder.

Retirement? Ray wasn't ready for that! On March 25, 1958 he and Basilio clashed again and Robinson regained the throne on points. Thus started the sixth phase of an enchanting career.

He had a return agreement with Basilio but when Ray couldn't agree on the terms, he was shorn of his crown.

Ray paid no attention to them and arranged to defend his title against Paul Pender. Robinson lost in 15 rounds by a split decision on June 10, but on December 3, 1960, he tackled Gene Fullmer for the N.B.A. title and gained a draw.

REFEREE VALAN CENTER OF YEAR'S BIGGEST CONTROVERSY

(Continued from page 9)

this electronic contraption, and it responde with mechanical reactions of a 100 pe cent mechanical nature.

Not only did the result of the compute carnival attempt to tell the world that Mar ciano had been the greatest heavyweight c all time, but it outraged Dempsey sup porters with the climatic result, a knockou victory for Rocky over Jack in 13 round

On the way to the Marciano-Dempse stunner the computer produced a Ma Baer victory over crafty Jack Johnson Max Schmeling's victory over Cassiu Clay, and Dempsey's defeat of Joe Louis all mechanical spewings.

The tournament proved quite successfu and induced the promoters, the Worone outfit, to go again with the idea, usin middleweights.

Another 1968 point of controversy ha to do with the action of German refere Herb Tomser in the world's junior mid dleweight contest between Freddie Little Las Vegas, and Sandro Mazzinghi, on Oc tober 25, in Rome.

Much to everybody's amazement, th American battered the champion severel to a point at which Sandro could not con tinue after the eighth round.

Tomser perpetrated an odd version o the EBU and, despite the obvious fac that Mazzinghi had been knocked out called it "No Contest."

The EBU attempted an equitable solu tion of the controversy by putting the titl in freeze and ordering a rematch, with 50-50 split of the take.

This was not exactly a Solomon-esqu answer to the problem. But Little had t take it back with him to Nevada, willy-nilly.

Not to be ignored among the subject for vehement controversy in 1968 wa the heavyweight championship of the world

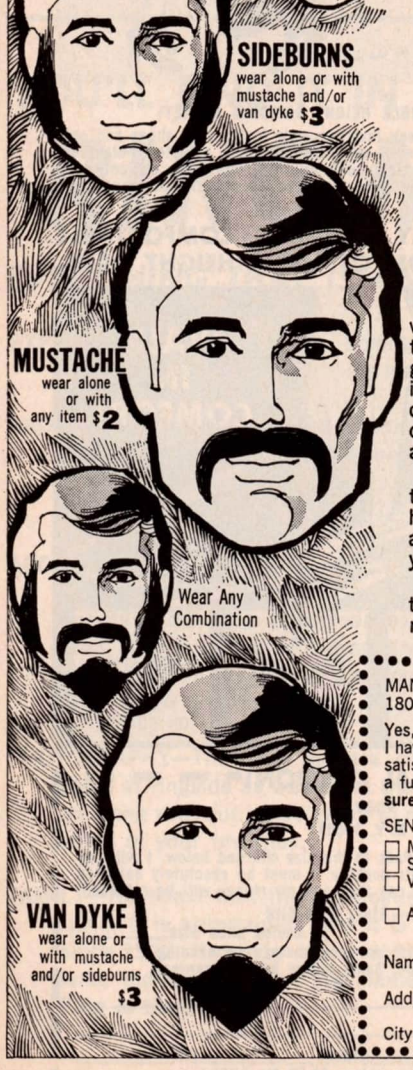
The Ring supported Cassius Clay, await ing the Supreme Court decision on his felony appeal.

The WBA announced that it had shorn Clay of the title and would recognize the winner of a tournament. This was won by Jimmy Ellis, so he is the WBA version of the champion.

The state of New York joined the title shearers and eventually awarded the cham pionship to Joe Frazier, who during the year beat Mathis, Ramos and Bonavena.

As 1969 showed up, Clay still was the titleholder, still waiting for nine men.

Also in controversy was the feather weight title, left open by Vicente Saldi var's retirement. It was left for 1969 to settle the dispute between Jose Legra and Johnny Famechon as to who is the rea champion.



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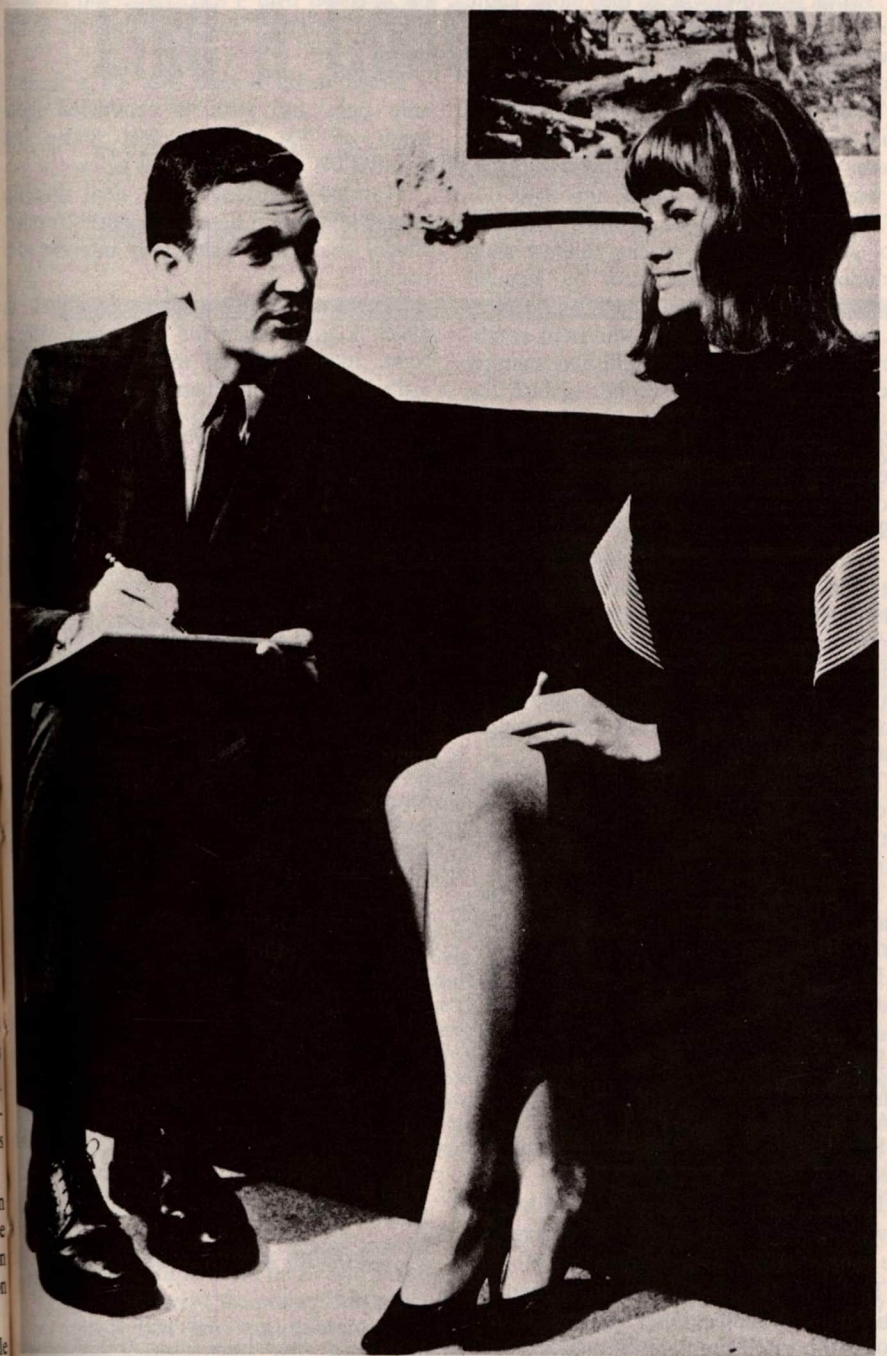

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ROUND OF THE YEAR

(Continued from page 13)

he kept up a body attack which, if continued for say ten rounds, doubtless would have bothered Bob a lot, and seriously.

However, Bob was not going to be bothered a lot. In the fourth round he shot a left hook to the jaw, out of nowhere.

"I don't know where the blow came from, I never saw the punch," Tiger said later. "He hit me and hit me hard." It was the end.

Tiger was not the only man in the ring who could not account for the punch. Foster apparently delivered it as a reflex. It was the title, the round, the fight.

The round adjudged to have been the No. 2 entry was of special interest as it included a spectacular blow by Manuel Ramos. Had he followed up that advantage he might have produced a different result. But he did not have the skill and stamina and went out in the second against Joe Frazier.

In the first round the Piute smacked Joe with a right on the top of the head, and the Olympian got quite a stunner.

The punch aroused Frazier to the dangers of living in the same neighborhood with the Mexican and he cut loose with a smashing attack which made one of the big rounds of the year. Frazier pursued that pattern in the second and answered the long posed question as to where Ramos really belonged in the heavyweight ratings.

The much talked about fight between Dick Tiger and Frank DePaula produced the No. 3 Round of the Year. It was the third.

Tiger had been a world champion. DePaula had enjoyed some local fame in Jersey as a club fighter.

Early in the third round, Tiger, who had had rough sailing in the second, decked Frankie with a series of combinations.

Soon Dick landed a terrific right on the button, and DePaula hit the floor again, this time seemingly beaten.

But DePaula got up and lasted, through sheer gameness.

Had DePaula suffered a third knockdown in the third heat he would have lost the fight automatically.

The fourth entry in our tournament of action, the seventh round of the bout in which Nino Benvenuti easily defeated Don Fullmer, was full of action, but not quite full enough as the man from Utah failed to follow up the advantage he gained with a knockdown.

Next in our showcase is the 11th round of the fight in which Joe Frazier stopped Buster Mathis. It was Buster's first defeat.

For 10 heats Joe kept belting Buster's body, with occasional forays to the head.

In Round 11, the Olympic champion concentrated on Mathis's noggin and organized an assault which ended the combat.

Frazier found the button with a combination and Mathis collapsed, inch by inch. He looked like a giant redwood crashing after "Timber."

For the No. 6 round we go to the 45-minute battle in which Jimmy Ellis got the decision over Floyd Patterson by decision of referee Harold Valan at Stockholm.

Floyd made Round No. 14 a memorable one, and with it convinced thousands of TV viewers that Valan had erred.

Howard Winstone, who went into the ring with Jose Legra the world featherweight champion, lasted only into the fifth round.

The feature session was the first, in which Legra decked the Welshman with a right. Jose proceeded to half close Howard's left eye, and then dropped him for the second time in that opening three minute explosion.

There were innumerable other entries for the Round of the Year, many of them in scantily noticed fights off the beaten path.

NINO PLAYED HAVOC WITH DON'S BEANO

(Continued from page 23)

Then came the big surprise. Toward the middle of the seventh round Nino was caught off balance, and a Fulmer right, followed quickly by a left, sent the Italian down toward the ropes.

Benvenuti, with legs partially crossed and hands grasping the ropes, quickly got to his feet and resumed the action. It was the best opportunity Don had in the entire fight, but Benvenuti was too fast and speedily got away from his rival's rushes.

Don's manager, Angelo Curley, kept shouting, "Body and head," but his 29-year-old charge couldn't follow instructions. Some of Don's lunges reached their mark, but the power was lacking. From that round until the 12th it was all Nino. Fullmer kept working for a one-shot kayo. It was a case of a slugger vs. a clever boxer and as so often is the case, the boxer came out on top.

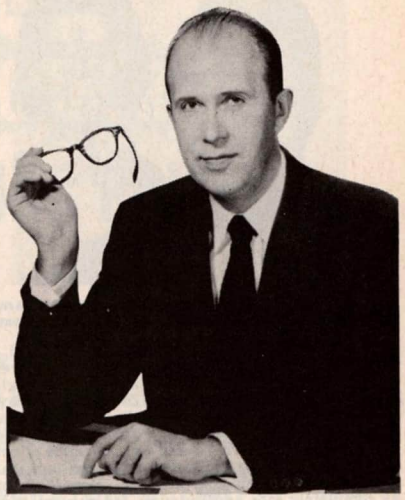
The promoter, who had figured on a sell-out of the small arena, reduced his $50 and $20 seats to half the price on the morning of the fight, and even that heavy cut failed to fill the house.

San Remo's students, in protest against the city's contribution of $45,000 toward the fight expenses, demonstrated in front of the theatre. They wanted that money to be spent on educational purposes. They tried to bar the entrances to the theatre but police prevented that. Some of the students got in but kept quiet.

How to Speak and Write Like a College Graduate

"It's easy," says Don Bolander...

"and you don't have to go back to school!"



"Do you avoid the use of certain words even though you know perfectly well what they mean? Have you ever been embarrassed in front of friends or the people you work with, because you pronounced a word incorrectly? Are you sometimes unsure of yourself in a conversation with new acquaintances? Do you have difficulty writing a good letter or putting your true thoughts down on paper?

"If so, then you're a victim of *crippled English,*" says Don Bolander, Director of Career Institute. "Crippled English is a handicap suffered by countless numbers of intelligent, adult men and women. Quite often they are held back in their jobs and their social lives because of their English. And yet, for one reason or another, it is impossible for these people to go back to school."

Is there any way, without going back to school, to overcome this handicap? Don Bolander says, "Yes!" With degrees from the University of Chicago and Northwestern University, Bolander is an authority on adult education. For almost twenty years he has helped thousands of men and women stop making mistakes in English, increase their vocabularies, improve their writing, and become interesting conversationalists *right in their own homes.*

BOLANDER TELLS HOW IT CAN BE DONE

During a recent interview, Bolander said, "You don't have to go back to school in order to speak and write like a college graduate. You can gain the ability quickly and easily in the privacy of your own home through the Career Institute Method." In his answers to the following questions, Bolander tells how it can be done.

Question *What is so important about my ability to speak and write?*

Answer People judge you by the way you speak and write. Poor English weakens your self-confidence – handicaps you in your dealings with other people. Good English is absolutely necessary for getting ahead in business and social life. You can't express your ideas fully or reveal your true personality without a sure command of good English.

Question *What does a "command of good English" mean?*

Answer A command of good English means you can express yourself clearly and easily without fear of embarrassment or making mistakes. It means you can write well, carry on a good conversation–also read rapidly and remember what you read. Good English can help you throw off self-doubts that may be holding you back.

Question *But wouldn't I have to go back to school to gain a command of good English?*

Answer No, not any more. You can gain the ability to speak and write like a college graduate right in your own home – in only a few minutes each day.

Question *Is this something new?*

Answer Career Institute of Chicago has been helping people for many years. The Career Institute Method quickly shows you how to stop making embarrassing mistakes, enlarge your vocabulary, develop your writing ability, discover the "secrets" of interesting conversation.

Question *Does it really work?*

Answer Yes, beyond question. In my files there are thousands of letters, case histories and testimonials from people who have used the Career Institute Method to achieve amazing success in their business and personal lives.

Question *Who are some of these people?*

Answer Almost anyone you can think of. The Career Institute Method is used by men and women of all ages. Some have attended college, others high school, and others only grade school. The method is used by business men and women, typists and secretaries, teachers, industrial workers, clerks, ministers and public speakers, housewives, sales people, accountants, foremen, writers, foreign-born citizens, government and military personnel, retired people, and many others.

Question *How long will it take me to gain the ability to speak and write like a college graduate, using the Career Institute Method?*

Answer In some cases people take only a few weeks to gain a command of good English. Others take longer. It is up to you to set your own pace. In as little time as 15 minutes a day, you will see quick results.

Question *How can I find out more about the Career Institute Method?*

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FRAZIER "DISGRACE" SAYS CLAY, AFTER OUTBRAWLING OSCAR

(Continued from page 25)

more than Frazier. He left the ring with a damaged right eye. His opponent bled from the mouth. The damage was slight considering the punishment meted out by both. Despite the lack of a knockout, dangerous uppercuts and body attacks were in evidence.

Frazier boasted of the damage he would inflict on his rival to make up for the knockdowns he had suffered in their previous bout in 1966, when the Olympic champion was dropped twice by the Argentinian. Bonavena never has been stopped.

With the fight over, the Argentinian congratulated Frazier, apologized for the low blows he had delivered, and laughed, in Spanish, "When you die, I'll become the champion."

Yancey Durham, who handles Frazier, declared that Jimmy Ellis is now the target of "our champ." He said,

"We want Ellis, and we'll fight him even in Louisville, his home city, if we can get him into the ring. Frazier wants a settlement. We have made an effort to get Angelo Dundee to sign for a world championship fight, but so far he has ignored our plea. Both Joe and I are confident that Frazier will emerge as Clay's successor."

Bonavena very likely is one of the strongest heavyweights in ring history. He can take a tremendous lot of punishment, as he did from Frazier. He can dish it out, too. But he lacks the mental equipment with which to back up his various attributes.

The Argentinian adopted a method of fighting which it is difficult to explain.

He spent 45 minutes fighting off the ropes. The idea was to take all that Joe could produce and get him tired. Frazier did tire. In the last two rounds he was going through the motions of hitting.

But Bonavena, who won only three of the 15 rounds already, had lost the fight.

How and why Oscar elected to fight off the ropes, where his hitting power was curtailed, only he himself knows.

Frazier was too open a target for Ringo and will have to work on defense for the fight with Jimmy Ellis, which will come sooner or later.

WELSH FAVORITE FRANK MOODY

(Continued from page 61)

following an operation on his right fist by the noted surgeon, Dr. Wilfred Fralick.

A pleasant, easy-going sort outside the ring, Moody seldom was "mad" at anybody, but a grudge did develop when Tommy Milligan, then a double European champion—welterweight and middleweight—invaded the U.S. to become a stablemate of Frank's.

Feeling that Moody was being given more attention than he, Milligan began a feud with Frank. Since both were operating under the same management, there was no chance of settling their differences in an American ring, but the feud had been receiving plenty of publicity in Britain and plans were under way to stage the showdown in London. Unfortunately, a national strike in England made it impossible to promote the bout at that time, but a few years later, when both rivals were back in Britain, they hooked up in Glasgow.

Moody didn't waste any time settling the feud. He flattened the Scot in one round.

A grand guy, Frank Moody, and a good fighter. It was a real jolt to this commentator a year ago to hear he had been counted out, but he did leave a heap of pleasant memories for us to cherish. It was a distinct pleasure for us to meet his brother, Glen, during our stay in Porthcawl. There was a strong physical resemblance between him and Frank, and talking with Glen brought back vivid recollections of the Frank Moody we had known and admired more than four decades before.

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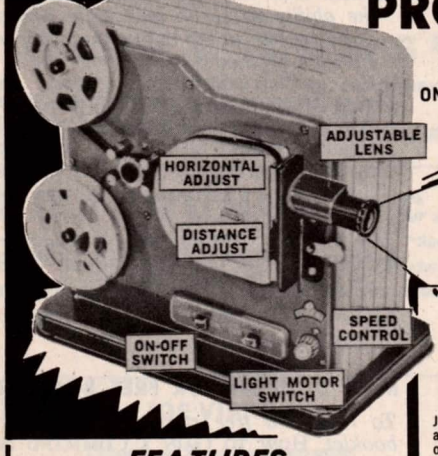

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When worn, THE SHOCKER gives you astonishing self defense capability; dangerous and deadly. Just slip it on, use it to its best effect, and you have a power at your command equal to a very strong force in nature. Now you can exert minimum effort to get maximum effect. Imagine what this can do to your unsuspecting opponents and molesters. You can disable attackers, overcome muggers; in fact, render opponents helpless and hurt. THE SHOCKER can also help you stun several attackers and protect your loved ones from insult and injury.

Have You Ever Been In This Dangerous Situation?

- **You are walking down a dark and lonely street with your girl friend when two bullies burst out of an alley.**
- **You are anywhere talking with friends, and a dangerous drunk starts a fight.**
- **You are cornered by two toughs, looking for trouble.**
- **You're relaxing at home and an intruder suddenly appears.**

These are just a few of the problems and dangers that can crop up unexpectedly. The newspapers are full of such sad stories.

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Other forms of effective self defense, the martial arts, require long, painful practice. Protection and power come ONLY after years of training and hundreds of dollars in cost. THE SHOCKER does away with all that! Learning its use to maximum effect is quick. Using THE SHOCKER is even faster . . . . it slips on in seconds. When its correct use is learned, and applied, you get a devastating force added to your hand. This force, The "Cripple Cushion Principle" is ingeniously built into THE SHOCKER. It comes to your assistance for instant defense and retaliation.

AND WHAT'S AS IMPORTANT . . . THE SHOCKER GIVES YOU CONFIDENCE

With it, you may feel you are prepared for anything. This secret feeling of power gives you pride and self assurance. It's that extra "something" others should recognize. You can be known as a man who is not only fearless, but to be feared and respected. Yes, you know THE SHOCKER, with its power of positive action potential can be unleashed in just seconds. You know you can work it almost instantly against the vulnerable points of your attacker's body. You know THE SHOCKER WORKS. This knowledge, together with its most effective, correctly applied use, are your secret power . . . . a power for good . . . . a power for security and safety.

THE SHOCKER AND ITS CORRECT USE IS SO POWERFUL THAT ITS EFFECT IS GRADED INTO 5 CRIPPLING CATEGORIES

#1 The Tipper **#3 The Paralyzer**
#2 The Painer **#The Staggerer**
#5 The Stunner

These are general categories. The Secret Instruction Book (illustrated) sent FREE with your SHOCKER explains each category. It shows how shockingly vulnerable the body is at so many points and areas.

WHAT IS THE SHOCKER?

THE SHOCKER is a fantastic invention, specially developed for the average, untrained . . . even weak and often defenseless man who is at the mercy of bullies, big mouths and muggers. THE SHOCKER slips on in seconds and gives you an almost instant, effective self defense. It does away with intense, tiresome training, practice and study. THE SHOCKER TECHNIQUE READIES YOU IN SECONDS WITH SHOCKING PARALYZING STRIKING POWER AND PROTECTION. THE SHOCKER requires no unusual strength or muscle power to use. It can work for anyone. THE SHOCKER makes clever, automatic use of a deadly defense principle used for years by Karate experts. And now this very principle, which can break board or bone, works for you thanks to its ingenious design. Slip it on and you can deliver body blows and crippling chops to any attacker . . . even when the dirtiest form of fighting is used against you. If used correctly, and to its maximum effect, THE SHOCKER can produce paralyzing pain waves in your opponents body that can leave him disabled, hurt and frightened.

HERE IS THE SECRET SHOCKER PRINCIPLE

This x-ray view shows THE SHOCKER's "Crippling Cushion" of air. This is the secret!

This helps add pneumatic power to your hand. A good example of its damaging effect is the way air hammers smash through solid concrete. Imagine this being used on your enemies.

WHO IS KIYO MI GAWA?

Born in Tokyo, KIYO MI GAWA seriously studied all types of unarmed Combat techniques for many years. His teachers were the finest from the world over. His dedication and practice helped him become a recognized master of unarmed self defense and earn 21 highly prized titles. KIYO MI GAWA'S experience taught him that Judo, Jiu-Jitsu, and Karate are too difficult for the average person to learn in a short time. Yet some form of self defense system or technique is necessary as today's streets are dangerous. Because of this, he painstakingly developed, tested and perfected THE SHOCKER so that anyone can have an instantly effective system of self defense with crippling capability. THE SHOCKER, thanks to KIYO MI GAWA, gives you the paralyzing striking force that a Karate expert has in breaking board, brick or bone.

COMPLETE — NOTHING ELSE TO BUY

When you receive THE SHOCKER throw away all other books and methods of self defense. Nothing compares or even comes near it. THE SHOCKER is sent complete with SPECIAL ILLUSTRATED INSTRUCTION BOOK that gives you the secrets of its most effective use. There is nothing else to buy. You will soon see how THE SHOCKER makes an active defense (or attack) possible to its greatest potential. Because of this power potential it is sold to law abiding citizens only, who must honor the pledge below.

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FREE This LAPEL PIN, THE SIGN OF THE SPLIT SKULL, will be sent to you when you order THE SHOCKER and instruction book. We ask that you wear it at all times as a warning to would-be attackers of the fantastic power in your mind and hand.

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TWO REFEREES OFF LIST AFTER THEIR CONTROVERSIAL MISHAPS

(Continued from page 83)

Lothar Stengel had his first bout since losing his European crown in one frame to Tom Bogs, and beat Pierre Minier, France, the third man stopping this one-sided affair within a minute in the first frame. Middleweight Horst Wieczorek beat John Tiger, Nigeria, who was disqualified in the seventh round. Light heavyweight Rudiger Schmidtke beat Helmut Bellmann, KO two.

▶ **Essen**—Only 2,000 were in the Gruga Hall and the title affair between champion Klaus Klein and challenger Klaus Haevescher fell apart when the latter failed to make the welterwight limit. the fight was scheduled for 10 rounds and Klein ended it in the third with a left hook which stopped Haevescher, who was ahead on points. Heavyweight Horst Dreyer, Germany, beat Marlon Miranda, Argentine, KO one.

AUSTRIA

▶ **Innsbruck**—Former European light welterweight champion Johann Orsolics beat Joe Africa, TKO nine, before a crowd of 5,000 at the Olympic stadium. Referee Rado called a halt. Middleweight Willy Karall, Austria, decisioned Francesco de Pace, Italy, in a close eight. Anton Schnedl, Austria, beat Michele Panseri, TKO four. Oswald Jolly Lang, Austria, was sent to his corner by referee Winkler for his defensive tactics against Aldo Monora, Italy, in round four. The decision caused an uproar and the bout later was declared "No Contest."

DENMARK

▶ **Copenhagen**—As always, a full house of 4,000 saw Tom Bogs, European light heavyweight king, win a non-title affair with Jose Gonzalez. Bogs brought his score to 45, not out. The first five frames saw Bogs with an advantage over his heavier opponent. Gonzalez was warned for hitting on the break by referee Roth. Lightweight Börge Krogh, Denmark, outpointed Ameur Lamine, France, eight. Light welterweight Preben Rasmussen beat Daniel Brunet, France, on points, eight rounds. Victor Emmanuello, France, beat Erik Jörgensen, Denmark. TKO three, in their middleweight bout. Middleweight Tom Jensen beat Marc Desfourneaux, Françe, KO two.

SWITZERLAND

▶ **Berne**—Local flyweight Fritz Chervet decisioned British champion John McCluskey over 10 rounds.

▶ **Geneva**—Flyweight Franco Sperati, Italy, decisioned Fabian Bellanco, Spain, 10.

ITALY

▶ **Rome**—Sandro Mazzinghi won the world's junior middleweight crown and consequently vacated his European title. The prize remains in Italy. Remo Golfarini took it with a decision over Jo Gonzales, France, at the end of 15 hard-fought rounds. Golfarini was the aggressor from the start but was often caught by a short left hook. Three rights in round one caught Golfarini but failed to halt his advance. Spanish referee Juan Risoto warned the Frenchman for butting in frame two. A cut appeared on Gonzales' right eyebrow in heat eight but it was not a serious laceration. Golfarini weighed 155½ and the Frenchman was a pound heavier.

Freddie Little, America, beat Sugar Boy Nando, Holland. in three frames. A hook to the head put Nando down for an eight count but he got up to make a fight of it. A second identical punch decked him again and the third man called a halt.

FRANCE

▶ **Lyon**—Francesco Dessi decisioned Daniel Ringuet, eight.

▶ **Beausolell**—Lightweight Ben Sadok Bahri stopped Giuseppe Sanna, TKO four.

▶ **Avignon**—Lightweight Mohamed Ben Said decisioned Abdoulet Sow, eight.

▶ **Villeurbanne**—Lightweight Rene Roque decisioned Angel Neches. 10. Roque has lost only to Carrasco and Buchanan.

St. Quentin—Heavyweight Paul Roux beat Jose Peyre. KO two. Light heavyweight Jean Tshikuna beat Jackie Cailliau, KO five.

▶ **Annecey**—Maurice Tavant. France, beat Boualem Belouard, Algiers, KO six.

▶ **Paris**—Middleweight Jacky Ben Lecheni beat Roger van Laere. TKO five.

▶ **Marseilles**—Middleweight Antonio Aguilar decisioned Giampaolo Gabanetti, 10.

▶ **Dunkirk**—Welterweight Guy Vercoutter beat Joe Bandy, TKO four. Bantamweight Marc van Domme beat Werner Schreifels, TKO three.

▶ **Troyes**—Middleweight William Poitrinol decisioned Jacky Staglione, eight.

▶ **Saint Jean de Luzzo**—Marcel Cerdan decisioned Belgian welterweight champion Georges Fabri, in an eight-rounder which produced no knockdown.

▶ **Paris**—At the Sportpalast, Juarez Lima, Brazil, beat Jacques Marty, 10. In round eight the Frenchman had an advantage but the remainder went to Lima. In an eliminator for the lightweight crown, Jean Rolland beat 32-year-old Souleymane Diallo who was disqualified in round eight. A clash of heads cut Rolland's eyebrows.

SPAIN

▶ **Vigo**—European lightweight champion Pedro Carrasco remains undefeated, stopping Kid Rainbow, Nigeria, KO three, in a non-title bout. Manuel Calvo, Spain, decisioned Thomas Castuero, 10.

HOLLAND

▶ **Rotterdam**—Welterweight Aad Janssen, Holland, lost to Briton Billy Seaman, KO two. Middleweight Joop Kruis decisioned Joop Verboy, eight.

▶ **Amsterdam**—Michele Blinkers beat Jack Johnson on points over 12 rounds in a national middleweight title bout.

MANDO RAMOS MAKES SECOND ROUND FINALE FOR JAYNES

(Continued from page 79)

189.

White had no trouble landing an assortment of punches, but couldn't floor Rindone.

▶ **San Jose**—Roberto Amaya, 148, Buenos Aires, gave a good exhibition of body punching to overpower Manny Lugo, 144, Los Angeles, in the 10-round main event presented by Superior Boxing Club at Civic Auditorium.

Jim Hampton, 136, San Francisco, decisioned John Bermudez, 136, San Jose (6); Billy Kizer, 152½, San Jose, outboxed Floyd Dalfrey, 155, San Francisco (5); Leroy McGill, 136½, Oakland, stopped Chuck Simonini, 140½, San Francisco, in the first.

▶ **Sacramento**—Northern California's newest box office attraction, Rocky Hernandez, 159, had his hands full with Mike Pusateri, 162, Brockton, Mass., in a 10-rounder at Memorial Auditorium.

Hernandez, San Luis Potosi, Mexico, was declared the winner in the fourth round when several eye wounds forced the New Englander to call it quits.

Pusateri was ahead on points going into the fourth. The gate was $6820, despite rain and fog.

DEMPSEY NO. 1 THRILL-PROVIDER

(Continued from page 30)

Ezzard Charles, Robinson, Loughran, Louis, Jack Sharkey, Jimmy Braddock, Leonard, Willie Pep, Ross, Canzoneri and Jimmy McLarnin, among others.

But in analyzing the allure of those who drew the greatest interest, I can find none that matches Jack Dempsey.

He's tops as the most interesting, the most dynamic, the fighter who aroused the greatest excitement every time he faced an opponent.

No one can stand alongside Jack as a crowd pleaser. More than Louis, Marciano or the other greats I've mentioned, Jack Dempsey was The Greatest Crowd Pleaser In Fistic History.

NAT FLEISCHER *Speaks Out!!!*

(Continued from page 5)

So, after-thoughts and second judgments, BEGONE! The eight men picked by the Board stand paramount.

Did the judges, here and there, make too low a bow to the heroes of the long ago?

Maybe an obseisance, but never too low a bow, for these eight are the true standouts of fistic history.

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YES, now you can stop starving yourself of delicious meals. You can lose and still eat most of those foods that up to now you wouldn't dare touch. **LOSE WITHOUT THE USUAL STARVATION DIETS, EXERCISING, FADS, MACHINES, ETC. FOLLOW MY EXAMPLE:** So Completely Safe—You Don't Need A Doctor's Prescription.

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Yes, following my Miracle Method I lost the weight I wanted to . . . **AND SO CAN YOU,** by following my simple directions. I call my amazing method **KERNEX.** It's **SAFE, INEXPENSIVE** and **EFFECTIVE IF FOLLOWED CAREFULLY BY ANY MAN OR WOMAN IN NORMAL HEALTH.** It answered my Fat Problems and the hopes of Tens of Thousands of men and women all over the country . . . and it may be your answer too.

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BODELL FINISHES GIZZI IN TWO FOR SHOT AT COOPER

(Continued from page 81)

His hard combination punching was too much for Tony Cunningham, Liverpool, 139½, and the referee excused Tony in the fourth.

Vic Andreetti, Hoxton, 144, showed good form after a long layoff to defeat Billy Seasman, Liverpool, 143, in the second round.

▶ **Solihall**—Brian Packer, Dartford southpaw, gained a clear points win over Bobby Fisher, Glasgow, in 10.

Packer's cleverness in avoiding the Scot featured this featherweight contest, in which he scored a shutout. The referee's scorcard read 50 to 47½.

Guinea Roger, Nigeria, knocked out Bunny Johnson, Birmingham, in the seventh of a cruiserweight bout. A right swing ended it.

Jim McAuley, Belfast featherweight, gained a good points win over Joe Murphy, Glasgow, in six.

Bill Kotey, Birmingham, outpointed Arnold Bell, Granada, in a featherweight six.

Danny Ashie, New Cross, 161, and Panther Cyril, Nigeria, 156¼, displeased referee Frank Parkes, and the bout was stopped in the sixth and declared "No Contest."

▶ **Leeds**—Jack and Arthur Green staged their annual charity show, and a good crowd witnessed good fighting. Dickie Owens, Reading, 172, enhanced his reputation with a points win over Lloyd Walford, Halifax, 175½, in eight.

Walford started off with his long left hand in the face of the 20-year-old. In the third, Owen, who by then had got his range, shot left hooks and rights to the body that brought the taller Walford down to size.

As the bout progressed, Walford took to holding after Owens had connected with his hooks to the body, which brought warnings for holding.

In the last three rounds Owens dominated the bout with a succession of blows that had Walford all at sea, and referee Wall Thom raised the hand of Owens with the score 39½ to 38¾.

Jim McAuley, Belfast, 122¾, trounced Frank Fitzgerald, Leeds, 122¼. When Fitzgerald received a cut eye in the fifth, the referee called a halt.

Arnold Bell, Granada, 131½, seemed to have beaten John Silky, Leeds, 130, who boxed gamely to last out the six. To the surprise of the fans, the referee called it a draw.

Ronnie Clifford, Pudsey, 141½, outpointed Dai Harris, Wales, in a six.

Les Pearson, Fitzwilliam, 144, received a badly cut eye, and the bout was stopped in the third and Peter Hughes, Llanelli, 141, was declared the winner.

Paddy Fitzgerald, Leeds, 134⅞, knocked out Ricky McCulloch, London, 132½, in the third.

▶ **Bedford**—Brian Whelan, Luton, 144½, was a good points winner over Derval Christie, Jamaica, 140¾, in eight.

Joe Cassell, Jamaica, 157, and Dennis Young, Birmingham, 159, fought a draw in six.

▶ **National Sporting Club, London**—Phil Watford, West Ham, 173½, is the new cruiserweight champion of the Southern Area, by virtue of a points victory over Bob Nicholson, Farmborough, 173.

Nicholson had been out of the ring for the last 21 months, and was a shadow of his former self. He showed his true form only in the final two rounds.

After building up a useful lead, Al White, Forest Hill, 135½, against Winston Thomas, Northolt, 131½, he was unfortunate to receive a cut eye in the third and the bout was stopped.

Willie Reilly, Wembley, 124¾, was an impressive winner in his bout with Malcolm Lowe, Chesterfield, 127, and won on points.

Danny Fontillio, Bermondsey, 162¼, made a successful debut with a points win over Wes Yapp, Streatham, 159, in six. Score 30-29½.

▶ **Manchester**—Nat Jacobs, Manchester, 157, returned to winning form against Larry Brown, Birmingham, 162, and after the latter had been outpointed, he received a badly cut eye in the fourth. Referee Harry Warner stopped the fight.

Brenden Ingle, Sheffield, 157, beat Don Reed, Birmingham, 153, in a six.

Jimmy Britner, Preston, 148, stopped Tommy West, Nigeria, 148½, in the sixth.

Victor Paul, St. Helens, 134½, outpointed Tommy Tiger, Leicester, 138, in six.

▶ **Belfast**—Walter McGowan, former world flyweight champion, now in the bantam class, was in rare form against Marc Vandomme, No. 1 challenger for the French title.

The Frenchman floundered around the ring and after taking several counts, was led to his corner by referee Billy Duncan.

Sammy Vernon, Belfast, 121, defeated Tony Chapman, London, 129, in the fourth. The referee respected an eye damage.

Paddy Graham, Belfast, 119¾, outpointed John Kellie, Dundee, 119¼, in six.

A cut eye marred the contest in which Jim Henry, Belfast, 122, was declared the winner over Steve Curtis, Cardiff, 119¾, in the last minute of the eighth, when the latter received a cut eye, and the decision was given to Henry. The capacity crowd did not like the referee's stopping the contest.

Sammy Lockhart, Lisburn, 126¾, outpointed Brian Smyth, Belfast, 131¾, in six.

▶ **Shoreditch**—Johnny Pritchett, British and Empire middleweight champion, 162½, kept his 100 per cent record when he outpointed Dub Huntley, U.S.A., 160, in 10.

Although it was an easy win, the Briton finished with four cuts around the eyes.

Ray Brittle, Southall, stopped Angus McQuade, Hebrides, in the first of a cruiserweight bout.

Cruiserweight Maxie Smith, Portsmouth, stopped Ashley Hutchinson, Bristol, in the third. Mick Cain, Canvey Island, stopped Christ Curtis, Swindon, in the third of a middleweight contest.

Eamon Cole, Stepney, stopped Paul Bromley, Wolverhampton, in the third. Lightweights.

David Hawkes, Farnborough, stopped Leon Smart, Preston, in the fourth. Heavyweights. John Sheppard, Stepney, beat Mickey Agbo, Liverpool, in the fourth.

▶ **Derby**—Joe Falcon, Market Harborough, 159, was too experienced for Maurice Thomas, Nigeria, 161¼, and gained a points win in eight.

Ralph Knight, Leicester, narrowly outpointed Peter Lane, Huthwaite, in a middleweight six.

Glasford Grant, Birmingham, outpointed Vince Baker, Loughborough. Cruiserweights.

Pat Marshall, Weston, stopped John Pawson, Grimsby, in the third, when the latter suffered a badly cut eye. Middleweights.

▶ **Anglo -American Sporting Club, London**—Des Rea, British junior welterweight champion, stopped Amos Talbot, Manchester, holder of Central Area welterweight title, in the third. Cut eye.

Chris Finnegan, winner of a gold medal in the Mexico Olympics, was launched as a professional with quite a lot of TV and press publicity . . . His mediocre opponent Mick Fleetham, Cleethorpes, was led to the slaughter against the southpaw amateur middleweight champion, and failed to make any show. The referee did the right thing in stopping it in the third.

Geoff Van Guylenberg, Ceylon, and Maurice Steeves, Tooting, boxed a drawn six.

Frank Young, Belfast, outpointed Johnny Adolphie, Stepney, in a welterweight six.

▶ **Premier Sporting Club, London**—Johnny Cooke, former British and Empire welterweight champion, knew too much for Don Davis in their eight. Cooke avoided the swings of Davi's.

Billy Hardacre, Liverpool, stopped Roger Howes, Norwich, in the third. Featherweights.

Doyley Brown, Catford, stopped Bert Johnson, Forest Hill, in the second. Heavyweights.

▶ **Lime Grove, London**—Peter Cragg, Letchworth, Southern Area, welterweight champion, gave an impressive display, outpointing Ske Mullen, Dublin, in welterweight eight.

The Irishman took his punishment without flinching, and although he rocked Cragg a couple of times, he was decisively outpointed.

Nobbins covered the ring, and Cragg told Mullen to keep the lot.

Tommy Carson, Notting Hill, gained sweet revenge over Malcolm McKenzie, Ayr, in their welterweight contest. A left hook sent the Scot sprawling in the fourth for eight. On a rising he was decked again for five. The referee was merciful.

Pat McCormack, a more than useful junior welterweight, added Ray Fallone to his list of victims. The referee stopped the contest in the third.

Dave Proud, Penge, outpointed Dai Harris, Cardiff, in a welterweight six. Ray Brittle, Hounslow, outpointed Keith Meese, Wolverhampton, in a cruiserweight six.

Eric Elderfield, Hammersmith, knocked out Mickey Lynch, Loughborough, in the fourth. Bantamweights.

South Staffs Sporting Club, Wolverhampton—Jackie Turpin, nephew of the late Randy Turpin, was the loser to Bobby Arthur, Coventry, in an eight-rounder. The decision did not meet with the approval of the crowd.

Cliff Field, Dunstable, former champion of the Navy, made a good start as a professional heavy, gaining a quick win over Rocky Davies, Loughborough. The bout was stopped in the first with Davies in no position to defend himself after two knockdowns.

Laurie Redfern, Birkenhead, outpointed Joey Wright, Coventry, in a bantamweight six.

Tony Riley, Coventry, outpointed Tommy Tiger, Leicester, in a lightweight six.

Johnny Jennings, Birmingham, outpointed Ted Dovie, London, in a lightweight six.

▶ **Hamilton, Scotland**—Sammy Docherty, trying to bring back boxing to Scotland, was rewarded with a packed house when he featured Ken Buchanan, British lightweight champion, against Ameur Lamine, Tunisia.

In less than three rounds, Lamine was reduced to a standing target. The referee called a halt.

Bobby Fisher, Craigneuk, outpointed Jimmy Bell, Kilmarnock, in a featherweight eight.

Gerry McBride, Manchester, outpointed Hugh Baxter, Glasgow, in a featherweight eight.

Jim Watt, Glasgow, a newcomer from the lightweight amateur ranks, made an impressive pro debut in stopping Alex Gibson, Belfast, in the second round.

John Kellie, Dundee, outpointed John Mitchell, Kirkaldy, in a bantamweight six.

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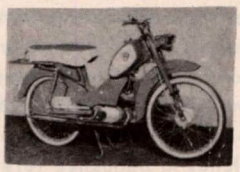

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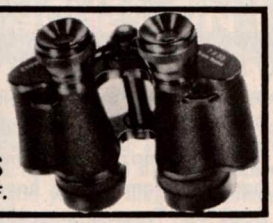

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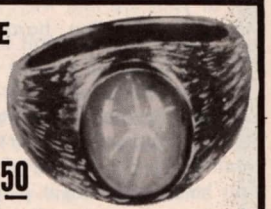

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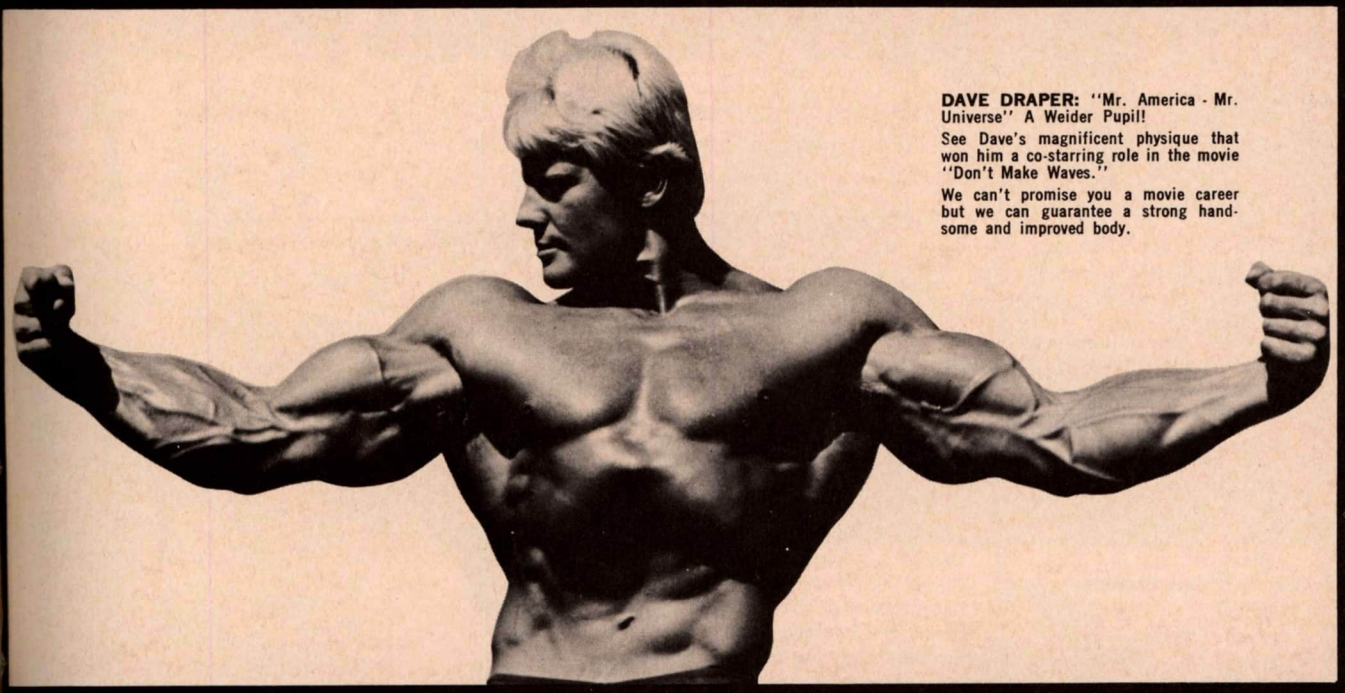

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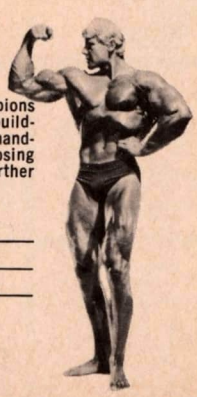

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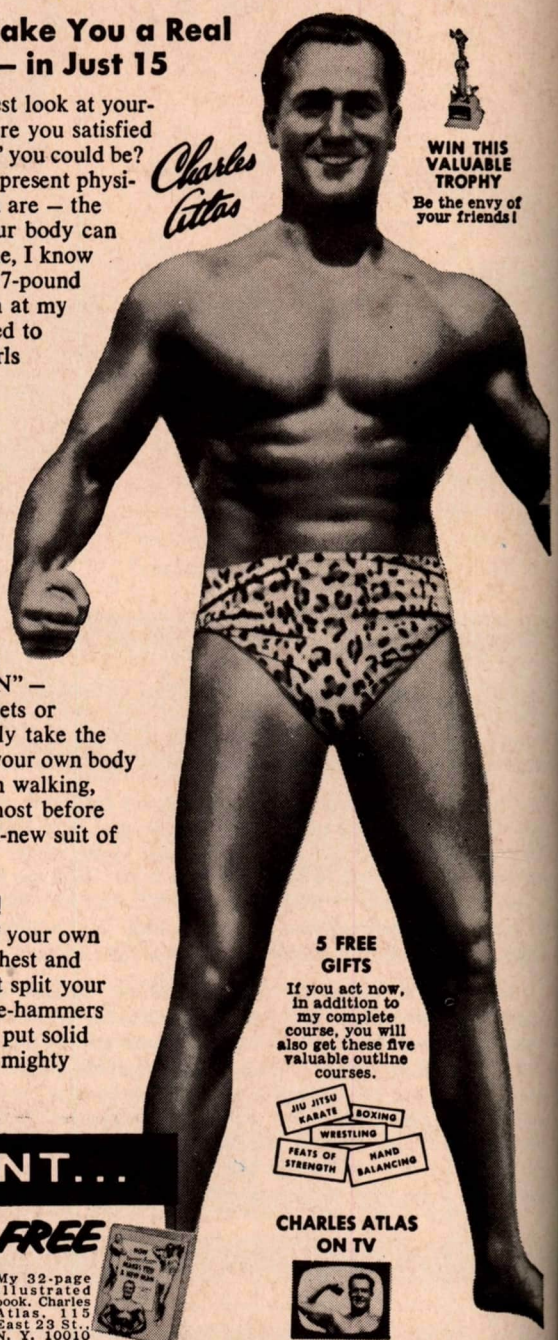

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